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COLLECTIONS,

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS;

AND

MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL:

COMPREHENDING

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF INDIAN WARS; AND OF THE SUFFERINGS OF CAPTIVES.
CIVIL, POLITICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.
TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.
MEMOIRS AND ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.
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POETRY, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.
ORIGINAL LETTERS; ANECDOTES, AND CURIOUS FRAGMENTS.
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS AND USEFUL INVENTIONS.
STATISTICAL TABLES.
LITERARY NOTICES.
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NATHANIEL PEABODY.

[This profile was taken about the year 1810.]

COLLECTIONS,
Historical and Miscellaneous.

JANUARY, 1824.

Biography.

HON. NATHANIEL PEABODY.

Nathaniel Peabody was born at Topsfield in the county of Essex and Province of Massachusetts-Bay, Wednesday the 18th day of February, O. S. 1740, corresponding with March 1, 1741. His father, *Jacob Peabody*, who was an eminent physician and a man of literature and science, removed in April, 1745, from Topsfield to Leominster in the county of Worcester, and resided there till his death in 1758. His mother was Susanna, daughter of the *Rev. John Rogers*, who was for fifty years minister of Boxford, Mass. She was of the tenth generation in the direct line of descent from John Rogers, the martyr burnt at Smithfield, and possessed a strong and cultivated mind. Nathaniel derived his early education entirely from his father, never having attended school a day in his life. He also studied and practised physic with him from twelve till eighteen years of age, when his father died. At about the age of twenty, he went to that part of Plaistow in New-Hampshire, which was afterwards annexed to the town of Atkinson, and there soon acquired extensive practice. March 1, 1763, he married Abigail, daughter of Samuel Little, Esq. of Plaistow, but they had no children. She still survives, though bowed down with infirmity and age. Early in life the subject of this notice was a favourite with the government of the province, and held several offices under it. April 30, 1771, when only thirty years old, he, together with Meshech Weare, Matthew Thornton, Wyseman Clagett and others, was commissioned by Gov. John Wentworth as a Justice of the Peace and of the quorum for the county of Rockingham, and was, no doubt, in the commission of the peace, for some years previously to that time. In the same commission several, who were considerably his elders and afterwards became distinguished, were appointed merely justices of the peace. From these facts it may be inferred

that he was at that early period of life regarded as no ordinary man; for the office of justice of the quorum was then, and for many years afterwards, much more responsible and important than at the present day. Any three or more justices of the quorum had power to hold courts, to "enquire by the oath of good and lawful men of the county," as to numerous misdeeds and offences, "and to inspect all indictments taken before them, and to hear and determine all indictments, trespasses and misdeeds, and all other, the premises (in their commission mentioned.) and to punish offenders by fines, amerciaments, forfeitures or otherwise according to law." Oct. 27, 1774, Doct. Peabody was appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 7th regiment of militia. At this time the controversy between the colonies and the parent country had approached near its crisis; the revolution was rapidly dawning, and the battle of Lexington was fought the succeeding April. Col. Peabody espoused, with ardour, the cause of his country and was the first man in New-Hampshire who resigned a King's commission on account of political opinions. In December of this year he went with Maj. Sullivan, Capt. John Langdon, Josiah Bartlett and others, who assaulted Fort William and Mary at New-Castle, confined the captain of the fort and his five men, and carried off a hundred barrels of powder. This important enterprize was accomplished at the most fortunate point of time, just before the arrival of several companies of the King's troops, who took possession of the fort.

Col. Peabody was a delegate or agent from Atkinson to a convention of agents from about forty towns in Massachusetts-bay and New-Hampshire, held at the house of Maj. Joseph Varnum in Dracut, Nov. 26, 1776. Capt. John Bodwell of Methuen was chairman, and Nathaniel Peabody, clerk. Its object was, as the record states, to take into consideration "the alarming situation of our public affairs at this time on account of the exorbitant prices that are demanded and taken in consideration for many of the necessaries of life, by which means our paper currency is daily depreciating in value and the honest mechanic and labourer very much distressed by the extortion of the merchant, trader, farmer and others, whereby many good and valuable men are much discouraged from engaging in the service of these states, to the great damage of the continental army, upon which, under God, the future safety and well being of these states very much depend. The convention voted to petition the General Courts of Massachusetts-bay and New-Hampshire "to

take the premises under consideration and so to regulate the purchases and sales of the necessaries of life as to obviate the evil we imagine will otherwise ensue." Two committees were appointed to draft the petitions. Colonel Peabody was chairman of one of them, and his draft was adopted by the other committee. It was voted that "Oliver Barron and Nathaniel Peabody be a committee in behalf of this convention to prefer the aforementioned petition to the honorable General Court of the State of Massachusetts-bay and that they pursue the same so far as shall be reasonable in order to have the prayer thereof granted." In December of the same year, Colonel Peabody appears as a Representative in the General Court from the district of Atkinson and Plaistow. In 1777,he was again in the Assembly,and appears from the journals to have been a very efficient and leading member. He was on a committee with John Wentworth, jr. Jonathan Mitchell Sewall and Samuel Gilman, jr. Esquires, "to draw up and bring in a bill for the trial and punishment of persons, who shall by any misbehaviour, in word or deed, be adjudged inimical to the liberty and freedom of the States of America (not within the act against treason,) and directing how such trials shall be had and how judgment thereon shall be executed." January 8, he was first on a committee appointed to consider and report "what and who shall be deemed the supreme executive power in this State within the intent and meaning of the act against treason and misprison of treason." He and Wyseman Clagett were a committee on the part of the Assembly, to prepare and bring in a bill for a new proportion of taxes. Besides these, he was chairman of several other committees to whom were referred subjects of the greatest importance to the liberty and welfare of the State. Jan. 10th, he, together with Meshech Weare, Nicholas Gilman, Josiah Bartlett, John Dudley and others, was appointed by the council and assembly a committee of safety, and he took his seat with the committee the 20th of that month. This was, perhaps, the highest trust in the gift of the General Court, and was committed to none but men of tried patriotism and integrity. "To this committee," says Belknap, "the general instruction was similar to that, given by the Romans to their Dictators, 'to take under consideration all matters in which the welfare of the Province, in the security of their rights is concerned; and to take the utmost care, that the public sustain no damage.' Particular instructions were given to them from time to time, as occasion required. They were considered as the supreme executive;

and during the recess of the convention, their orders and recommendations had the same effect as the acts and resolves of that whole body." So extensive were the powers of this committee in 1775 and for several years afterwards; but at the close of 1779 or the beginning of 1780 they were, for some pique against the committee, "almost wholly taken away."

In the course of 1777, '78, and '79, Col. Peabody was elected, at six or seven different times, a member of the committee, and in 1778 served on it forty-two days. His shrewdness, vigilance, and activity, qualified him in a peculiar manner for this station; and, it is said, he was eminently successful in detecting and exposing the treasonable practices of the tories.

June 27, 1777, he was appointed by the General Court, and commissioned by Meshech Weare, a justice of the peace and of the quorum for the county of Rockingham.

July 18, Josiah Bartlett and Nathaniel Peabody were appointed by this State "to meet committees from the States of Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, and New-York, at the town of Springfield, in the county of Hampshire, on the 30th day of July, inst. (1778,) then and there to hold a conference respecting the state of paper currency of the said Government: of the expediency of calling in the same by taxes or otherwise: of the most effectual, expeditious, and equal method of doing it; and to consult upon the best means for preventing the depreciation and counterfeiting the same; and also to consider what is proper to be done with respect to the acts lately made to prevent monopoly and oppression; and to confer upon the late acts for preventing the transportation by land of certain articles from one State to another; and to consider such other matters as particularly concern the immediate welfare of said States, and are not repugnant to, or interfering with the powers and authorities of the Continental Congress: And report the result of their conference, to the General Court of this State, as soon as may be."

A report was accordingly made to the General Court, and on the 19th of September, several measures, recommended by the Convention, were adopted by the Council and Assembly in committee of the whole. One of them was the redeeming and calling in of the paper currency emitted by this State, by means of the issue of Treasury notes bearing interest and founded on the faith and credit of the State. Another was the "repealing of the acts for regulating prices, &c. and for making provision for the families of the non-commis-

sioned officers and soldiers in the service of this State and engaged in the Continental army for 3 years or during the war."

July 19th, he was appointed Adjutant-General of Militia of this State, with the rank of Colonel, and in the following year was in that capacity with our troops at Rhode-Island under General Whipple, as appears by the pay roll. He commanded a regiment of volunteers at the same place and as one of them remarks, "was an excellent officer, kind and attentive to the soldiery, but when on parade, they had to look well to the right." He and Josiah Bartlett went to Bennington by appointment of the State to take care of, and provide for, the remains of the sickly retreating troops who fought the battle of Bennington, and those who had evacuated Ticonderoga.

The Continental Congress having passed a resolve recommending to the Legislatures of the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware respectively to appoint commissioners to convene at New-Haven in Connecticut on the 15th day of January, 1778, "in order to regulate and ascertain the price of labor, manufactures, internal produce, and commodities imported from foreign parts, military stores excepted, and also to regulate the charges of inn-holders, and that on the report of the Commissioners, each of the respective Legislatures enact suitable laws for enforcing the observance of such of the regulations as they shall ratify;" Jonathan Blanchard and Nathaniel Peabody were appointed commissioners by New-Hampshire, and went to New-Haven. Pennsylvania and Delaware were not represented. The convention elected Hon. Thomas Cushing of Massachusetts-Bay, President, and proceeded to the discharge of their duty.

After saying in their report that the Commissioners "have not been insensible of the principles upon which an opposition to the regulation of prices by law is founded," they defend their measures on the ground of the recommendation of Congress, and of their being "an immediate remedy of the exorbitant evils complained of." In this convention were several men distinguished for talents and patriotism, and among them the celebrated Roger Sherman of Connecticut, and Robert Treat Paine of Massachusetts-Bay.

Early in the revolution, and probably about 1777 or '78, Colonel Peabody and General Blanchard, were appointed to perform the duties of Attorney General, and they discharged them in a manner satisfactory to the Government, and advantageous to the people.

In 1778, he was again representative, and re-appointed a justice of the peace, and of the quorum for Rockingham. He was (with Josiah Bartlett and Nicholas Gilman,) on the committee of secret correspondence till '79.

In 1779, he was re-elected to the Assembly and acted with the committee of safety till the 27th of February. Being elected, March 25, a Delegate to the Continental Congress, he of necessity resigned his other employments in the Legislature and committee. April 3d, he and Woodbury Langdon were appointed Delegates to Congress "in the room and stead" of Josiah Bartlett and John Wentworth, jr. who had resigned. Colonel Peabody was named in this vote for the purpose of supplying a defect in the former one, by determining when his duties should commence. He took his seat in Congress the 22d of June, and immediately became an active and useful member. The 3d of September he was added to the Medical Committee, and must soon have become chairman of it, as the "general return of the sick and wounded in the hospital of the United States," made by W. Shippen, jr. Director-General of the Medical Department, the 27th of December following, was directed to him as "Chairman of the Medical Committee." The functions of this committee, though at first highly important, were, after the arrest of the Director-General, greatly augmented by a resolve of the 26th of June, 1780, authorising said committee to take proper measures for carrying on the business of the Hospital Department, and requiring all medical gentlemen, and others attached to the said department, to pay obedience to the orders of the committee.

November 16, 1779, Colonel Peabody and Mr. Langdon, our Delegates in Congress, were appointed commissioners on the part of this State to meet commissioners from "all the States as far westward as Virginia inclusive," in a convention to be holden at Philadelphia the following January, "to take into consideration the expediency of limiting the prices of merchandize and produce, with the view of thereby preventing the further depreciation of our currency." This convention, it seems, was called upon the recommendation of another, which had been holden at Hartford the October preceding, "to consider these matters." In the letter of President Weare to our Delegates, informing them of their appointment to the Philadelphia convention, he speaks of "the alarming situation of our currency, and the great danger there is that our military operations, which at present are greatly embarrassed, will be finally totally destroyed

through the enormous demands which are made for the necessaries of life." "The measure of regulating prices," he remarks, "is found to be attended with many difficulties, and it is feared, will have little or no good effect, unless it be general. And what effect it may then have is problematical; but every method which appears to have a tendency to remedy the evils, which threaten the ruin of our currency, must be attempted." The total failure of all these expedients to avert the ruin of the currency, and relieve the general distress, should not derogate from the honor of being selected to make the attempt. In times like those, the people naturally look to the best and wisest men for relief.

At the commencement of the year 1780, the country was apparently on the brink of ruin. The public treasury was empty; the paper currency had almost entirely lost its value; the public faith had failed; the army greatly reduced in number, destitute of pay, clothing, and sometimes of food, was on the point of mutiny; peculation and disorder had crept into the public offices; and speculation, engrossing, forestalling, and extortion every where prevailed.

In this state of affairs, Congress resolved to appoint a committee to proceed to head quarters, to consult with the Commander in Chief, and the Commissary and Quartermaster General about the defects of the present system; to carry into execution any plan for conducting the Quartermaster and Commissary departments; to consolidate regiments, abolish unnecessary posts, erect others, discharge unnecessary officers, retrench expenses, and generally to exercise every power requisite to effect a reformation of abuses and the general arrangements of the departments in any way connected with the matters committed to them. These powers were extended, by subsequent acts of Congress. The 13th of April, 1780, Philip Schuyler* of New-York, John Matthews† of South Carolina, and Nathaniel Peabody of New-Hampshire, were by ballot, appointed the committee, and forthwith proceeded to Morristown.

In a communication of the 28th of May to the President of Congress, written by Colonel Peabody, the committee say:

"In our letter of the 9th instant to Congress, we observed, that if the spirit of discontent, which then prevailed among the soldiery, should fully establish itself, it would be productive of the most serious consequences. The causes which contributed to the first rise of dissatisfaction continuing, have increased and ripened into mutiny. Two entire regiments of the Connecticut line, paraded on Thursday evening with their arms, accoutrements, and packs, intending to march off and return

* Afterwards General Schuyler.

† Afterwards Governor of South Carolina.

to the State. They complained of inability any longer to endure the torture of famine and the variety of distress they experienced. On this serious occasion the officers displayed a wisdom and prudence which does them honor; their exertions reduced the disorder to bounds of moderation, and the soldiery were prevailed on to desist from intentions so injurious to their country, so derogatory to their honor: they retired to their huts with passions cooled down indeed, but with evident signs of discontent and chagrin, and left their officers with the painful reflection that a repetition of similar distress was only wanting to complete a scene which they cannot contemplate without horror. The brave, patriotic, and virtuous band of officers of every line, have already given up their rations to the soldiery, submitted literally to bread and water as their only sustenance. By this scanty fare, they continue to set an example to, and keep, the soldiery in tolerable temper; but with tears in their eyes, such as men who feel for the distresses of their country may shed without pusillanimity, stated their apprehensions, that the dissolution of the army was at hand, unless constant supplies of provisions at least were kept up.

"Persuaded, Sir, that to be silent on such occasions would be criminal, we will address our compeers, with decency, but with freedom; we will advise them, that something more is necessary than mere recommendation, or they will lose an army, and thereby risk the loss of an empire. Times and exigencies render it sometimes necessary for the governing power to deviate from the strait line of conduct which regular constitutions prescribe. When such deviation is necessary for the preservation of the whole, it is incumbent on rulers to put themselves on the judgment of their country, to stand acquitted or condemned by it; such times, such exigency, such deviation, have heretofore taken place; they are marked on the journals of Congress; and the honest patriot reflects with gratitude, that there were men who at all hazards dared to save their country. We entreat Congress seriously to consider, whether such times and exigencies do not now exist; if they do, shall posterity say that those who directed the affairs of America at this æra, were less intrepid and more attentive to personal consequences than their predecessors? Heaven forbid the thought! Our affairs, it is true, are alarmingly deranged; but bold and decisive measures, adopted and prudently executed, will restore all; our pristine vigour will be renewed, and the contest end in a glorious expulsion of the minions of a tyrant."

In another letter of June 5th, they write, "Since our last, we have received a letter from the Commander in Chief, stating the necessity of specific requisitions from the States, for *men, provisions, forage, and the means of transportation.* We have, in consequence, addressed ourselves to the several States on the subject, and made requisitions from each."

Their appeal to the States was urgent and eloquent, and produced a favourable effect. In a letter from Schuyler and Peabody to the President of Congress, dated Preakness, July 18th, they say,

"It was reasonable to conclude, that every State, so fully advised of the alarming situation of public affairs, would not have left any measure, to which it was equal, unassayed, to preserve the empire from the impending ruin with which it was threatened, support its honor, and maintain its character amongst the powers of the earth; and especially to establish the great object, to accomplish which they had already expended such a deluge of blood. We have learnt, with the most sensible satisfaction, that the people in most of the States are roused from the torpor which had generally prevailed; that a due sense of duty to their country has, with all ranks of men, been productive of a patriotic activity, evincing that they mean effectually to support the common cause; that some of the States, from whom aid has been required, have explicitly advised us of their intentions; whilst others have been partial, and some altogether silent on the subject."

This important committee was discharged August 11, 1780, and directed to report their proceedings to Congress. From the brief sketch here given, only a very inadequate estimate

of their special powers and labours can be formed. The record of their proceedings, including copies of many letters from General Washinton, General Greene, and others, together with military returns and other official documents, fills a folio volume of three hundred and fifty-four closely written pages, and is an honorable monument of the untiring industry, enlightened views, distinguished firmness and energy, and devoted patriotism, of the committee. These qualities, however, did not shield them from the arts and intrigues of a "wicked cabal" in Congress, who sought the ruin of Gen. Greene and some other men, that were an honor to their country, and for whose services in the revolution, the American people, while they continue to value liberty, will never cease to be grateful. In a letter to Col. Peabody, dated "Camp at Kennemach, Sept. 6, 1780," Gen. Greene remarks,

"You have had your day of difficulty, as well as I. Congress seems to have got more out of temper with the committee than with me; and I am told, charge great part of the difficulties upon the committee, that have taken place between them and me. However, of this, I suppose, you are better informed than I am. It appears to me, that Congress were apprehensive some disagreeable consequences might take place from the measures they have been pursuing contrary to the advice of the committee; and, therefore, they took the earliest opportunity to bring them into disgrace, to lessen their influence. The committee stand fair with the army, and I believe with the public at large; and, bad as our condition is, I believe we are altogether indebted to the committee for the tolerable state we are in."

Mr. Matthews, of the committee, whom Gen. Sullivan, in a letter to Col. Peabody, calls "your friend Matthews, an honest and sincere man," wrote Col. Peabody from Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 1780:—

"Thus much from my friendship you may rely on, that no man shall take your name in vain. As to "the committee's wanting to be made Lords and Protectors," I can say thus much, that by the Great God that made me! if I thought I could have influence enough to make any honest set of men the REAL PROTECTORS of this greviously injured people, I would harangue the multitude night and day! I would rush into the midnight cabals of artful and designing men, and drag them forth to public view! In short, what is it I would not do, at the hazard of my life, to save this land from impending ruin! I each day see the rocks and shoals present their ghastly forms to us; yet, alas! my forebodings are treated with derision, and our helmsmen invariably steer the same course. It will take no great length of time to shew what will be the event. I tremble for our fate."

Excepting the time consumed by the mission to Head Quarters, or when Col. Peabody was confined by sickness, the journals bear evidence, that he was always at his post in Congress, faithfully discharging the duties of his station. Letters in his files also show, that his conduct was approved and applauded by many of the most illustrious patriots of that time. One from Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, dated Nov. 2, 1779, contains the following tribute of praise:—

"Though not personally acquainted with you, I hope I shall be pardoned for this letter. I have seen the proceedings of Congress in a late affair, and I have observ-

ed New-Hampshire supporting the cause of virtue against a very powerful and not less artful and wicked cabal, aiming at the public injury through the sides of its faithful servant; and I have been informed particularly, Sir, of your very worthy support of a character that has not deserved the treatment he has met with. New-Hampshire has long been celebrated for spirit; and it has now, on an extraordinary occasion, when very powerful efforts were made to debauch and to mislead, proved its title to the still higher qualities of wisdom and virtue . . . . . .
"I shall esteem myself much honoured by your correspondence."

In a letter to him, dated Dec. 6, 1779, Hon. John Langdon says, "About a fortnight since, I received a letter from my brother, mentioning your name in high terms as a very useful member of Congress, and wishing that you might be prevailed upon to tarry through the winter; and three days since he returned home, and seems much pleased with you as a colleague. I mention this only as an agreeable circumstance in favour of the public, and your mutual good characters."

Though Colonel Peabody was never weary or faint in the cause of his country, it seems, that early in 1780 he was desirous of resigning his seat in Congress. His affairs in New-Hampshire then required his attention, and the ill state of his health, in August and September following, must have turned his thoughts with double force on home.

February 7, 1780, he wrote to Judge Langdon—

"I was in great hopes to have been relieved by Mr. Livermore, but find I am not. Nothing but the cause of my country and the advice of my friends, among whom I have placed not a little dependance upon your opinion, could have induced me to sacrifice my interest and ——— by tarrying here through the winter, and I must beg your influence, that I may be relieved very early in the spring as I shall absolutely, if alive, within about eight weeks from this time at furthest."

The 18th of March, Hon. John Langdon wrote him—

"The General Court adjourns this day. The sickness and death of my father prevented my attending the session. I understand by Gen. Whipple that they have not appointed any person to relieve you, and as the court do not meet again until June next, you must go on in doing all the good you can for us, for "verily you shall have your reward." I am fully sensible that no gentleman can add to his fortune by attending Congress."

President Weare, in a letter to him of the 8th of August, observes, "I am fully sensible your absence must be very injurious to your private affairs, and your speedy return be very grateful to your friends, but the public service requires your attendance there, and you must look for your reward from the satisfaction of having done service in the important cause for which America is now contending. If you, and many others, expect any other reward here, I believe they will be much disappointed. But put a good face on it, we hope for better times." On the subject of his sickness, Gen. Greene wrote the 6th of September. "I am made very unhappy by your long and obstinate indisposition. When you left the army, we were in hopes it was only a slight touch of a

fever, which a little relaxation and recess from business would soon remove. But, to our sorrow, we hear you are still persecuted with an intermitting fever, which threatens you with a still longer confinement. You have my prayers for your speedy recovery, as well from motives of private friendship, as public good." The 27th of September, Colonel Peabody wrote General Sullivan, then at Congress, "the state of my health is still such as will make it necessary for me to take a tour eastward, as soon as the report of the committee is completed, which in all probability will deprive me of a personal interview with you this season." Colonel Peabody having received at Morristown "some very favorable intelligence from the southward," and esteeming it of vast importance that the commander-in-chief should have the earliest advice of every interesting occurrence, communicated it by express to General Washington, on the 25th of October, and the General the next day replied, "I am exceedingly obliged by the very agreeable and important intelligence communicated in yours of last evening. This blow, if rightly improved, may give a total change to the southern affairs. I am glad to hear that your health has so far mended as to make you think of going abroad. It will give me great pleasure to see you at Head Quarters." Colonel Peabody was relieved by the appointment of Woodbury Langdon in his room, November 9, and no doubt, returned to New-Hampshire about that time. He did not, however, retire to "the shades of private life," for in 1781 we find him in the House of Representatives.

In 1782 and 1783, Colonel Peabody was a representative to the General Court. He was also a member of the convention to form a constitution for the State, and chairman of the committee which drew it up.

In 1784, he was a member of the House, and was elected counsellor by both branches in convention. At the October session he also acted on several committees in the House. The 14th of December, he was appointed a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined the office: and the 25th, was appointed a justice of the peace and quorum, for the several counties.

In 1785, he was elected a representative for his district, and a senator for Rockingham, by the people, and a counsellor by the Legislature. June 21, he was appointed a Delegate to Congress for one year, commencing the November following; but it is probable he never took his seat, as he informed the General Court, November 3, that having

good reason to expect that Mr. Long, one of the Delegates, then at Congress, would tarry, and that Mr. Langdon would accept, and take his seat by the 1st of November; he had not made the necessary arrangements for leaving the State for any considerable time; and requesting, as he should not be able to attend to his duties in Congress so early as the public affairs demanded, that some other gentleman might be appointed in his room. March 25th, he was appointed Brigadier General of the corps of Light-horsemen. This corps consisted of two regiments of six companies each, besides independent companies composed of gentlemen not liable to do duty in the train band.

In 1787, '88 and '89, he was in the House. The last year, he was commissioned by President Sullivan, a justice of the peace and quorum through the State; was chairman of a committee "to examine the laws of this State, and report whether any, and what laws of this State militate with the laws and constitution of the United States;" and was appointed, with President Sullivan, and Hon. Josiah Bartlett, to review the militia laws in the recess of the Legislature.

In 1790, he was in the Senate, and was appointed with Jeremiah Smith and John Samuel Sherburne, "a committee (as the vote expresses it) to select, revise, and arrange all the laws and public resolves of the State now in force, whether passed before or since the revolution, that the same may be compiled in one volume, and to prepare an intelligible index to be affixed thereto." This task was performed by the committee. Of the New-Hampshire Medical Society, which was incorporated at the close of this political year, General Peabody was one of the chief founders.

In 1791, he was a Senator; chairman of the committee "to report the measures necessary to be adopted to carry into effect that part of the constitution of this State directing a convention to be called, for a revision of the same;" was a member of that convention, Vice-President of it, and on most of its important committees. In June, President Wheelock, by desire of several of the Trustees of Dartmouth College, wrote to him, to solicit the honor of his presence at the approaching commencement, and saying, that they should then be happy to show him respect. He added, "we have a particular sense of your friendship and influence in favor of the institution." They did at that commencement confer on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

In 1792, he was, as Governor Bartlett informed him, "elected senator for the county of Rockingham, by the free suf-

frages of the people." In 1793, he was Speaker of the House of Representatives. March 27, he was appointed Major General of the first division of militia, and resigned that office July 6, 1798. In 1795, he was a representative, and this, as far as the writer knows, was the last time he appeared in either the Legislature or Council.

His retirement may be considered voluntary, for he gave notice in the papers of the day, that he should, in future, decline all public trusts. After this long catalogue of the many important offices he had sustained, no person will wonder, that he was satisfied with the toils, and the honors, of public life. His commission as justice of the peace and quorum through the State, was, however, renewed this year, by Governor Gilman, and he continued in that office, with the exception of a year or two, in the rage of party spirit, till 1821, when a rule of the Executive, applying to justices the constitutional limitation as to the age of judges, deprived him of this little remnant of official power.

One strong reason for General Peabody's declining public appointments, was, probably, the situation of his property and finances, which, at that period, had become greatly deranged and embarrassed. In an expose of his affairs made about the year 1800, he stated, " that previous to the year 1794, his creditors were few in number—that the aggregate of their just and legal demands did not exceed 20 per cent. of the debts then due to him, including his lands and other property, at a just valuation, although he had before that time been guilty of many acts of humanity to people in distress, by means of which he had sustained considerable damage;" and imputed his embarrassment to great losses by means of suretyship, and the plunder and sale of his property through the negligence, misconduct and turpitude of his agents and supposed friends. These misfortunes resulted in his confinement for debt to the limits of the prison at Exeter, for several of the last years of his life. His losses of necessity became the losses of his creditors, and exposed him to a full share of the blame and odium common in such cases.

General Peabody was not without foibles and faults. He was always rather vain and opinionative. At middle age he was almost passionately fond of dress and ostentatious parade, and expended large sums for such purposes. He was a fine horseman,* and in his golden days usually travelled

* In a sportive advertisement, which Gen. Schuyler sent to Gov. Matthews and Gen. Peabody, who had been a few days absent from Head Quarters, he described them as " commonly dressed in green coats, booted and spurred."

with the most elegant horses, (of which he was a good judge, and great admirer) attended by his servant; and the people regarded him as a personage of high rank and consequence. But as imperfection is the lot of humanity, let his errors and his faults rest in oblivion; let him receive that general amnesty, which the living, conscious of their own frailties, do, in charity, freely grant to the dead.

General Peabody's natural abilities, though, by some called "airy and lofty," were nearly, if not quite, of the first order, and had he not devoted them so early to his country, might have raised him to a proud eminence in his profession. His perceptions were quick, his invention powerful, his reasoning tolerably prompt, just and perspicuous, and his memory remarkably tenacious; but he was most distinguished for his caustic wit, and resistless ridicule. These powers made him more formidable as an opponent than desirable as an ally, and it is said of him, by his contemporaries in the legislature, that though not always successful in carrying his own measures, he seldom failed in an attempt to defeat the projects of others. At the time when he was Speaker, his influence was so great, that by means of three or four of his associates, he ruled the State; and letters from some of the first men, who flourished at that period, show the high value which was placed on his friendship. His disposition was rather hasty, yet he could bend his will to his purposes, and regulate his passions to his views. His stock of general knowledge was quite reputable. Of national politics his views were liberal, accurate, and often original. From his knowledge of human nature, and the selfish policy of nations, he foresaw approaching danger, and raised his warning voice. His leaning was always decidedly in favor of popular rights. In his politics, he was a republican, and he firmly adhered to that party.

In early life, General Peabody was a good Physician, and practised with success, and general applause; in his latter days he far excelled any tyro, or young medical practitioner, however learned, both in experience, and the judicious selection and application of remedies. He continued to administer to the health of others till he could no longer help himself. Patients came to him from distant parts, and he cured or alleviated many difficult chronic cases beyond the skill of his younger contemporaries. His manner, as well as his application was always pleasing, and his wit and humor made him popular. About a year before he died, a young girl was brought to him troubled with a humour or glandular

swelling in her neck: the anxious mother dreaded the scrofula, which she called by the ancient name of King's Evil. She asked him if it was not the king's evil, and feared he would answer in the affirmative. The General replied, "king's evil, king's evil! I know of none who have the king's evil, but *tories*." This answer excited a laugh, dispelled her fears, and produced a good effect. Many such witticisms were interspersed through his whole life, which, if collected, would make his biography very entertaining. Many sayings, infinitely more witty than this, are within the knowledge of the writer, but to record them would surpass the limits of this sketch.

General Peabody had a taste for the science of law, and this, together with considerable discrimination and critical acumen, no doubt, served to make him, as he certainly was, an able and leading legislator. He wrote a fair easy hand, and long experience rendered him a safe and skilful draftsman. In his habits he was regular and correct; he ate and drank but little, and that of the best; seldom slept more than four or five hours, often not over two, and those the latter part of the night. A very respectable and intelligent gentleman, to whom the writer is indebted for many of the views and expressions contained in this notice, remarks, "I have had some acquaintance with the late General Peabody, about forty years, and I always considered him a cheerful, sociable, witty and friendly man. He was generous, noble spirited and honorable."

In his friendships, General Peabody was generous, sincere and constant; never deserting his friends in the hour of need. The unjust treatment General Sullivan received from Congress in the revolution, is matter of history, and it is but just, that the character of General Peabody should be honored with the following tribute from a man so universally esteemed, and respected, as his friend General Sullivan. "I am much indebted for the part you have ever taken respecting me, and the opinion you have been pleased to form of my public conduct, and hope no future transaction of my life will compel you to alter your sentiments." Just after this, General Peabody wrote him, "I am now going to head quarters, and thence shall proceed to New-Hampshire, and shall be happy to have it in my power to serve you in person or estate. If you think of a single act wherein I can be beneficial to either, you will please to command," &c.

He was a patron of enterprise and merit, and several young men were indebted to him for liberal educations, and their

subsequent prosperity. A mind like General Peabody's was calculated for great changes in popularity and fortune. This was verified in his biography; great and sudden variations in his ambitious schemes, variegated his walk through this stage of existence. These changes in early life served to steel his mind against vicissitudes, and made him a more able general in avoiding or recovering from them. They did not, however, sour his temper, and cloud his intellect. He endeavored to enjoy life himself, and, by his pleasantry, make his friends happy. His mental powers were but little impaired by age. The anguish of sickness and disease he bore with fortitude, and was rarely heard to complain, till attacked with that complication of most excruciating disorders, which, after two or three weeks, terminated his earthly career on Saturday, June 27, 1823.

On a candid review of all the transactions and peculiar circumstances of General Peabody's long life, from his cradle to his grave, we are impelled to the conclusion, that he was an useful citizen, an enlightened politician, and in times of trial and danger, as well as in the halcyon days of peace and prosperity, a firm and ardent friend to his country. When the waves of time shall have rolled over the present generation, and washed away the last trace of prejudice and enmity from his character, who will venture to predict, that he will not be placed by grateful posterity in the bright and glorious constellation of revolutionary worthies, and with his compatriots and friends, the illustrious Weare, Bartlett, Sullivan, and Langdon; Lee, Laurens, Greene, Matthews, Gerry, and Schuyler, shine with unclouded lustre, through long ages of American freedom and glory?

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SCRAP.

"*Portsmouth, March* 6, 1772.—Tuesday last (March 3d) the Superior Court met at the State-House in this town; and this being the first time of their sitting in Portsmouth since the division of the Province into Counties, the Hon. Judges, in their robes, and the Attorneys in their bands, walked in procession to the Court House, at which place the Rev. Dr. Langdon attended and made a proper prayer."—*Old Paper.*

FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

CINCINNATUS....No. XCVII.

GOVERNMENT.

The supreme executive officers in our government are divided into two classes—the president of the United States, and the governors of the several states. The principles and modes of electing them, and the qualifications requisite for those officers, have been considered.

The vice-president of the United States, though nominally the second in rank in the nation, is not an executive officer. He is president of the senate, and his *business*, to use the language of Mr. Jefferson, who held that office four years, *is merely to preside over the forms of that house.* That the senate of the United States should be deprived of the power of electing their presiding officer, is an anomaly in our system. I know of no senate in any state deprived of this authority; and I know of no reason why the senate of the United States should not have the same right to elect their president as the house of representatives have to choose their speaker. The vice-president has no right to participate in the debates or deliberations of the senate; no authority to vote, except where the senate are equally divided upon a question, an event that seldom happens. But if he has much influence in the senate, it gives more authority in that branch of the government to the state to which he belongs than any other state in the union has, and that whether he is from a large or small state.

It is true in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the president, the vice-president is to succeed him until another election: but a vacancy has never yet occurred, and probably will not once in half a century. Such remote probability can have little, if any, influence upon the minds of the electors in selecting a man for the second office, who is qualified for the first. It is obvious, the nation would be equally as safe if the president of the senate, elected by the senators, or the speaker of the house of representatives, were to supply the vacancy in the presidency whenever in might happen.

By a law of congress, the vice-president is made a member of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund. The board consists of five persons, of whom three constitute a quorum. Their duties are few and plain; and more than a hundred members of congress are as well qualified for the trust as the vice-president.

These are the duties the vice-president is by the constitution and laws bound to perform; and for these he has an annual salary of five thousand dollars—a sum equal to that of the secretary of state, or chief-justice of the supreme court, whose duties are great, highly responsible, and engross their whole time and attention.

It appears to me, that the constitution of the United States ought to be so amended as to give authority to the senate to appoint their presiding officer, and abolish the office of vice-president, which approaches nearer to a *sinecure* than perhaps any other office in our government. Hence it is, that some men who have held this office appear to have considered it as created for them and not for the public benefit, and neglected the few duties it required. In four years, (the term for which a vice-president is elected) ending the 3d of March, 1821, he did not attend the senate but little more than one fifth of the time it was in session. They sat during those four years, five hundred and twenty two days, and from inspecting the journals, it appears that he was present only one hundred and ten days. For that service, he received not only twenty thousand dollars more than one hundred and eighty dollars for each day's actual attendance, but subjected the nation to the additional expenditure of three thousand two hundred ninety-six dollars, the sum paid the president pro. tem. for presiding in the senate.

By abolishing the office of vice-president, a considerable sum of money would be annually saved, which is an object of importance to a nation, which in a time of peace is compelled to resort to loans to support the charges of government, and pay the interest of its public debt. But there is another and more important reason in favor of the measure. As our constitution is now formed, the election of the vice-president has a pernicious influence upon the election of the president. It not only occasions combinations between the candidates for the two offices and their friends and supporters, but the office of vice-president is virtually brought into the market, and tendered to the highest bidder, not indeed for money, but, what is worse, for votes for the presidency. When the friends of a candidate for the presidency find a large state hostile to him, or even hesitating, they too often select a candidate from such a state for vice-president, and have too often succeeded. These offers have been made to large, not small states, for small states have but few votes to give. No vice-president has ever been elected from a small state. No congressional caucus even thought of nominating a man for that office unless he belonged to a large state, except in one instance, and that of a man who was known to be too old and too infirm for that office, and who, for that reason, as was expected he would, to the gratification of all his real friends, positively declined being a candidate. If we judge of the future from the past, small states have no reason to expect a vice-president will be taken from them: for, in nine elections, a period of thirty-six years, the vice-president has been elected from the three great states of Massachusetts, Virginia, and New-York—and from the latter for twenty years, more than half of the whole time. Since Maine has become a state, the claim of Massachusetts, though powerful, must yield to some other State whose numbers are greater—such as Pennsylvania.

But it is time to return to the consideration of executive power. The president of the United States, in every point of view, is pre-eminently our first and greatest executive officer—he is the head of the nation and of the government. The power and authority given to him by the people, and the laws made by their representatives, are very great. The nature of a great government, the state and condition of a vast continent, and a numerous and rapidly increasing population, with a great variety of conflicting interests, necessarily require that the president should be vested with great power and extensive authority.

The president has not only the right to recommend such measures to congress as he may judge necessary and expedient, but he has a qualified negative upon all their acts; he has authority to execute the laws, and pardon those who violate them; to receive ambassadors; form treaties with foreign nations, and the Indian tribes, and with the assent of the senate, ratify and confirm them; appoint the officers in the national government; and command the army and navy, and the militia when in actual service.

This power when properly executed is useful and salutary, but when abused is unjust, oppressive, and tyrannical. It may be transferred from the public interest to promote the unhallowed purposes of party and of faction, increase the interest of a selfish incumbent, and aggrandize and serve his friends and partisans. And, what is more, the president may assume authority not delegated to him: for such is the nature of man, that those who have most power, are most prone to increase it by usurpation. The remedy for these abuses is in the legislature, judiciary, and the people; and if they are watchful, vigilant, and faithful, the president cannot materially injure the nation. The legislature may impeach, convict, and remove him from office; the judiciary may, when he infringes the rights of individuals, declare such of his acts illegal and void; and the people may withdraw their confidence and support, and withhold their suffrages from him at the next election.

The power and duties of the president, which we have enumerated, require a further and more particular consideration. They are intimately connected with, and have a powerful influence upon the peace, prosperity, and welfare of the nation, and every individual in it.

His power in recommending, making, and executing the laws is important and ought to be exercised with sound judgment and great discretion. Considering the information he must necessarily have of the state of our foreign relations, as well as our internal affairs, and the great influence which the nature of his office will ever have upon Congress, his recommendations, though not obligatory upon them, are entitled to much respect, and usually have great effect. Those acquainted with the history of congressional proceedings know, that some laws have been enacted and measures adopted, which, if he had not recommended, would never have taken place. Of these measures some have

proved useful, and others injurious to the nation. Can any man believe congress would have passed the law granting pensions to the soldiers of the revolutionary war, thirty-five years after that war terminated, if the president had not particularly recommended it? It is certain, congress did not contemplate such a law until after he advised it, and it is equally certain, that upon his recommendation, they did make liberal provision for the support of a class of paupers that neither justice or policy required, which has already cost the nation several millions of dollars, at a time when they were pressed for the want of money, and still continues a heavy claim upon the public treasury. The injustice, impropriety, and evil effects of that law, I intend to exhibit when I consider our system of pensions.

It is not only the duty of the president to recommend laws to be passed, but he has authority, and is bound to approve each bill and resolve which congress pass, or return it with his objections, and unless two thirds of the members of both houses afterwards consent, it cannot become a law. The objections must therefore be argumentative, and, as Hamilton observes, "are to be approved or disapproved by those to whom they are addressed." This authority, as I observed on another occasion in a preceding number, (XCII) is very useful when duly exercised, in checking the disposition of congress to legislate too much, correcting their errors—and that the nation has really more danger to apprehend from this power not being used, than from its exercise. This qualified veto is a power of that nature which necessarily renders him who possesses it cautious how he exercises it. If the objections which a president makes to a bill or resolve are not sound in principle and true in fact, he has every reason to believe congress will not only reject them, but that his character as a statesman will suffer in the estimation of his constituents, and of the world. So cautious have our presidents been in the exercise of this authority, and so conclusive their reasoning, that I do not recollect the instance of a single bill or resolve becoming a law, to which they objected. And I verily believe, if they exercised their veto oftener, they would more effectually serve the public interest, as well as increase their own reputation and fame. The British king has an absolute negative upon the proceedings of parliament, and formerly exercised it freely, but it is a long time, perhaps a century, since he has exercised it at all. His disuse of that prerogative has not rendered parliament more free and independent; for since then, the king and his ministers check and eventually defeat every measure they dislike, by finesse and management, by bribing and corrupting the electors to elect members who are pensioners, placemen, office-seekers, and men devoted to the interest of the executive. If our presidents should disuse their authority to return their objections to the proceedings of congress, have we not too much reason to fear the same course will be adopted here as has been in Great-Britain? But with this difference, instead of attempting to corrupt the great mass of electors, the members of

congress and their particular friends and dependants will be secured by being appointed to such offices as are in the disposal of the president. It is certain that even new members of congress are too often appointed to office.

The constitution enjoins it as a particular duty upon the president, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." This is a charge which requires not only much time and attention, but great watchfulness, vigilance and fidelity. But if the president neglects this duty, the laws will become a dead letter and worse than useless; a monument of the weakness of the government, and of the disrespect and contempt of the people. The best of laws can afford no security to the people, if they are not executed; indeed they are worse than no laws, because they deceive those who trust in them. If we had few laws, and those strictly executed, we should enjoy more security.

CINCINNATUS.

November 3, 1823.

Ecclesiastical History.

MEMORANDA: *relating to the Churches and Clergy of New-Hampshire.*

[Continued from page 370, of the Collections for 1823.]

In 1757, the Rev. JOHN HOUSTON was ordained at Bedford; Rev. JOSIAH BAYLEY at Hampton-Falls; Rev. JAMES SCALES at Hopkinton; and Rev. JOHN RAND at Lyndeborough.

Mr. Houston was ordained at Bedford, the first minister of that town, Sept. 28, 1757. He was a Presbyterian, and a member of the "Boston Presbytery," until 1775, when a division was amicably agreed on, and Mr. Houston became a member of the Western Presbytery, called the "Presbytery of Palmer," of which he was appointed moderator. He remained the minister of Bedford about 21 years, and was dismissed in 1778.

Mr. Bayley was the successor of Mr. Whipple, at Hampton-Falls; was graduated at Harvard College, in 1752; ordained Oct. 19, 1757; and died in 1762, aged 29.

Mr. Scales was graduated at Harvard College, in 1733. He was ordained the first minister of Hopkinton, Nov. 23, 1757, and was dismissed July 4, 1770. His son Stephen was graduated at Harvard College, in 1763; was a tutor in that institution, and much distinguished as a scholar. He died

at Chelmsford, in the practice of the law, Nov. 5, 1772, aged 31.*

Mr. Rand was the first minister of Lyndeborough. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1748, ordained Dec. 3, 1757, and dismissed April 8, 1762.

The Rev. Josiah Stearns was ordained at Epping, March 8, 1758; and the Rev. Benjamin Butler was ordained at Nottingham the same year.

The ancestors of Mr. Stearns were among the early settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts; but the branch of the family from which he descended removed to Billerica, where he was born, in Jan. 1732. He was graduated at Harvard College, 1751. His annual salary at Epping was 60*l.* sterling and 25 cords of wood. His first wife was Sarah Abbot, of Andover, whom he buried Nov. 5, 1766; and in September following he married Sarah Ruggles, of Billerica. By each of his wives he had three sons and three daughters, twelve in all. He died July 25, 1788, in his 57th year. His last wife survived him, and died at the house of her son, the Rev. Samuel Stearns, of Bedford, Massachusetts, April 2, 1808, aged 76. During Mr. Stearns' ministry, about 87 persons were added to the church in Epping. He published two sermons preached Jan. 29, 1777, on a public fast, appointed on account of the war with Great-Britain, from Judges xx. 26, 27, 28; a sermon at the ordination of the Rev. Nicholas Dudley, in Townsend, New-York, June 26, 1777, from Ezra vii. 10; a sermon from Psalm xc. 14, preached at Epping, Sept. 19, 1779; and two sermons on the Divine Character, delivered Nov. 4, 1787, from 1 John iv. 16.

Mr. Butler, at Nottingham, received a settlement of 2000*l.* old tenor, equal to $333 33, and a salary of 35*l.* sterling. He was graduated at Harvard, in 1752. After preaching about a dozen years, he became convinced that he was not calculated for usefulness in the ministry, and at his own request, was dismissed in 1770. He was afterwards a magistrate for the county, and died about the year 1805. The late General Henry Butler, of Nottingham, was his son. There has been no Congregational minister settled in Nottingham since Mr. Butler's dismission. The church has dwindled away; and although, about twenty years since, a new church was organized there, that too has become extinct, and there is not a male member of it left in the place. The town has

* To his memory there is a tomb-stone in Chelmsford, on which is a Latin inscription, bearing honorable testimony to the powers of his mind, and the good qualities of his head and heart.

a handsome, well finished meeting house, which has been furnished with a bell, by the liberality of the Hon. Bradbury Cilley, but the voice of publick worship is seldom heard there.

The Rev. Jeremiah Eames was graduated at Harvard College, in 1752. He was ordained at Newtown, Jan. 17, 1759; dismissed in 1791; and died at Wentworth, in 1800. He was the first minister of the Congregational order settled in Newtown, and has had no successor.

The Rev. Josiah Cotton was ordained at Sandown, Nov. 28, 1759. He was the first minister of the town, and continued there till his death, in 1781.

In 1760, the Rev. John Kinkead was ordained at Windham; Rev. Stephen Farrar at New-Ipswich; Rev. Samuel Hill at Rochester; and Rev. Daniel Mitchell over the Second Presbyterian Church at Pembroke.

Mr. Kinkead was a Presbyterian, and succeeded Mr. Johnson. He was ordained in October, 1760, and dismissed in April, 1765.

Mr. Farrar was born in Lincoln, Massachusetts, Oct. 22, 1732. His great grandfather came from Lincolnshire, England, about the middle of the seventeenth century; but died on his passage, or shortly after his arrival in New-England, leaving one son, George, who purchased the estate in Lincoln, where his descendants now live. He left four sons, the youngest of whom, Samuel, the father of Stephen, lived, and at an advanced age, died on his paternal estate. Of his eight children, four were lately living, the sum of whose ages was 308 years. Mr. Farrar was graduated at Harvard College, at the age of 17, in the class of 1755, which contained an unusual number of distinguished characters. He was ordained at New-Ipswich, on the anniversary of his birth, Oct. 22, 1760, when that town contained about forty families. The church was organized there at the same time.* He died June 23, 1809. His wife, who survived him about ten years, was sister of the late Moses Brown, of Beverly. Their twelve children, all of whom had arrived at the age of manhood when their father died, are believed to be still living. His numerous and well ordered church, and the moral and religious habits of the people, the respect and affection they bore towards him, and the veneration in which his memory is still held, are evidences of the extent and utility of Mr. Farrar's influence among them. "As a theologian, he was

* [The first settlers of New-Ipswich had preaching before 1750; a church was collected, and occasionally communed.—*MS. communication of B. Champney, Esq. to the Editors.*]

decidedly a Calvinist. In his private deportment, as well as in the publick duties of the ministry, he never failed to manifest a very deep sense of the majesty and holiness of God, and the value of the Gospel. Scarcely any thing can be conceived more solemn than his devotional addresses. His temper, naturally severe, was so softened by the spirit of Christ, that prudence and moderation held a distinguished place among the large assemblage of his virtues." One who knew him well, and was well qualified to appreciate his worth, says—"I have known no man, the recollection of whose moral, intellectual and personal qualities, rests with so much force on my mind, as forming a character truly venerable, and becoming a *Father* and *Apostle* in the church." The Rev. Dr. Payson preached at his funeral from these words, "And devout men carried Stephen to his burial, and made great lamentation over him." About three years afterwards, Dr. Payson, who, on entering the ministry, received his charge from Mr. Farrar, was called upon to give the charge to Mr. Farrar's successor; and, after an appropriate introduction, he proceeded to give the same charge he had himself received. The circumstance had a powerful effect on his own mind, and the manner in which he performed the service, rendered it no less powerful on the minds of his hearers. Standing in the place which Mr. Farrar so long had occupied, and using his words, the speaker seemed to exhibit their venerable pastor from the grave, instructing his youthful successor how to break the bread of life to his people. On a plain marble slab, placed over Mr. Farrar's grave, the following neat inscription is added to the memorial of his death and age:

"THE PEOPLE OF HIS CHARGE
LEAVE THIS STONE,
TO MARK THE PLACE
WHERE THEY HAVE LAID HIM."

Mr. Hill was graduated at Harvard College, in 1735, and had been in the ministry previous to his settlement at Rochester, where he was installed Nov. 5, 1760, and continued till his death, Nov. 19, 1764.

Mr. Mitchell was a native of Scotland, and was educated at the university, in Edinburgh. After his arrival in this country, he was licensed by the Boston Presbytery, in 1746, and sent the next year to Georgetown, Me., and preached for some time in that neighborhood. He was ordained Dec. 3, 1760, over the Presbyterian Church, then recently organized, in Pembroke, Upon the division of the Boston Presbytery, in 1775, he became a member of the "middle Pres-

bytery," called "the Presbytery of Londonderry." He continued in the ministry to Dec. 15, 1776, when he died at the age of 69.

In 1761, the Rev. ABIEL FOSTER was ordained at Canterbury; Rev. BULKLEY OLCOTT at Charlestown; Rev. JONATHAN LEAVITT at Walpole; Rev. CLEMENT SUMNER at Keene; Rev. AMOS TAPPAN at Kingston; Rev. JOHN TUCKE at Epsom; Rev. SAMUEL DROWN at Portsmouth; and Rev. ROBIE MORRILL at Boscawen.

Mr. Foster was graduated at Harvard College in 1756; was the first minister of Canterbury, where he was ordained Jan. 21, 1761, and continued there in the ministry till 1779, when he was dismissed. He immediately entered upon public life, at a time when able and honest men were prized and sought for; and sustained with reputation to himself and usefulness to the community, various offices of trust and honor. He was a member of the Senate, and President of that body —Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Rockingham—a Delegate to Congress, under the Confederation—and a member of Congress from 1789 to 1791, and again from 1795 to 1803. He died in Feb. 1806.

Mr. Olcott was graduated at Yale College in 1758, and succeeded Mr. Dennis at Charlestown, May 28, 1761. At the time of his ordination, the Church was re-organized or a new one formed. He was appointed a trustee of Dartmouth College in 1788, and died June 26, 1793.

Mr. Leavitt was the first minister of Walpole, where he was settled June 10, 1761, at the time the Church in that town was gathered. He remained there in the ministry but two years, and was dismissed in June, 1763.

Mr. Sumner was graduated at Yale College in 1758, and succeeded Mr. Carpenter, (who was the minister both of Keene and Swanzey,) at Keene June 11, 1761; and was dismissed April 30, 1772.

Mr. Tappan was the successor of Mr. Secombe at Kingston. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1758, married Margaret Sanborn, March 24, 1770, and died June 23, 1771, leaving an infant daughter who survived him but a few months.

Mr. Tucke was a son of Rev. John Tucke, of the Isles-of-Shoals, and graduated at Harvard college in 1758. He was ordained Sept. 23, 1761. He married a daughter of Rev. Mr. Parsons, of Rye. He was dismissed from the ministry at Epsom in 1774, was afterwards appointed a chaplain in the revolutionary army, and while on his way to join it, died of the small pox in 1776; leaving 4 sons, of whom Samuel J. Tucke, merchant, of Baltimore, is the only survivor, and two

daughters, one of whom married Simeon Drake, and the other S. G. Bishop, Esq.

Mr. Drown was a native of Bristol, R. I. The church, over which he was ordained, was embodied Oct. 14, 1758, and was formed by seceders from the Congregational churches, because in their opinion those churches had departed from the discipline of the Cambridge platform, and from the doctrines of the New-England confession of faith. He was its first minister, and ordained Nov. 2, 1761. The Rev. Messrs. Alexander Miller of Plainfield, Paul Parks of Preston, and John Palmer of Windham, Conn. were the officiating clergymen in Mr. Drown's ordination. He continued in the ministry till he died, Jan. 17, 1770, in his 50th year. The baptisms in this church at the time of his death had been 81, and the admissions 76; of these, 16 were received in 1764. One of Mr. Drown's sons was killed at or near New-Durham, in 1787 or '88, by Elisha Thomas, who was executed at Dover, June 3, 1788.

Mr. Morrill was a classmate of President Adams, graduated at Harvard college in 1755, and succeeded Mr. Stevens at Boscawen, Dec. 29, 1761. For his settlement, he had a right of land purchased for him at the expence of 1000*l.* New-Hampshire money by the proprietors, and a salary of 700*l.* of the same currency; one third of which was to be paid by the inhabitants, and the remainder by the proprietors. He continued in the ministry about five years, when difficulties arising, he was by mutual agreement and advice of an ecclesiastical council, dismissed Dec. 9, 1776: but continued in town a very useful, respectable and exemplary citizen till his death, Sept. 23, 1813, at the age of 77 years.

In 1763, the Rev. Nathaniel Noyes was ordained at South-Hampton: Rev. Bunker Gay at Hinsdale; Rev. Paine Wingate at Hampton-Falls; Rev. Jonathan Livermore at Wilton; and Rev. John Page at Hawke.

Mr. Noyes was a son of Dea. Parker Noyes, of Newburyport and a descendant of the Rev. Mr. Noyes, formerly minister of Newbury. He was a graduate of Nassau, and succeeded Mr. Parsons at South-Hampton, Feb. 23, 1763. He was dismissed Dec. 8, 1800, afterwards resided in Newbury and preached in that vicinity till his death in Dec. 1810.

Mr. Gay was graduated at Harvard College in 1760. He was the first settled minister of Hinsdale, where he was ordained August 17, 1763; continued there in the ministry more than half a century; and died Oct. 19, 1815. His interesting account of Mrs. Howe's captivity, originally published in Belknap's History of New-Hampshire, has been extensively circulated and generally read.

Mr. Wingate was a son of the Rev. Paine Wingate, and

grand-son of Joshua Wingate, of Hampton, whose father, John Wingate, was one of the first settlers of Dover. Mr. Wingate was graduated at Harvard, in 1759. He was dismissed from Hampton-Falls in 1771, and afterwards removed to Stratham. He has been a member of the State Legislature, a Senator and Representative in Congress, and was one of the Judges of the Superior Court from 1798, to 1809. He is still living at Stratham, in his 85th year, and is supposed to be the oldest man living who has sustained the ministerial office in New-Hampshire.

Mr. Livermore was born at Northborough, Massachusetts, Dec. 7, 1739, and graduated at Harvard, 1760. In Feb. 1777, he was dismissed from his people in consequence of political difficulties, and died at Wilton, in his 80th year, July 20, 1809.

Mr. Page was a native of Salem, in this State, and a graduate of Harvard in 1761. Mr. Bayley, of Salem, preached his ordination sermon, which was published. Mr. Page continued at Hawke till he died, in 1783, at the age of 48, and has had no successor. His wife was Mary Stevens, of Methuen.

The Rev. William Goddard, was ordained at Westmoreland Nov. 14, 1764. He was the first settled minister of the town, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1761. On the same day, in 1764, the Rev. Micah Lawrence was ordained as successor of Mr. Ashley at Winchester. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1759, and after a ministry of a little more than 12 years, was dismissed Feb. 19, 1777.

[To be continued.]

INDIAN BRIDGE.

In the fall of the year 1753, Sabatis and Plausawa, two Indians, were at the place where Deacon Sawyer now lives in Canterbury. There, Joshua Noyes and Thomas Thorla, from Newbury, who were looking after cattle which had been turned into the woods the spring before, met them. Plausawa had been several times at Newbury and knew Noyes and Thorla, and they knew him. The Indians appeared not much pleased at seeing them, and began to put their baggage into their canoe, and to prepare to go away. Sabatis appeared sullen and disposed to do mischief, but was kept from it by Plausawa. Noyes and Thorla proposed to buy their furs. At first they refused to sell, saying they would not trade with the English, but would go to Canada. Afterwards they offered to sell furs for rum. Those men had

brought rum on purpose to trade with the Indians, but seeing their temper, especially that of Sabatis, they refused to let them have any, and concluded to go away and leave them. As they were departing, Plausawa in a friendly manner advised them to go home, and to avoid meeting with Indians lest they should be hurt. When they had gone a little distance from the Indians, Sabatis called them,and said, "no more you English come here—me heart bad, me kill you." Thorla replied "no kill—English and Indians now all brothers." They soon met Peter Bowen going towards the Indians, told him in what temper the Indians were, and advised him not to go to them, and by no means to let them have a drop of rum. He replied that he was not afraid of them; that he was acquainted with Indians,and knew how to deal with them. The Indians had got into their canoe and were going up the river. Bowen called them, and asked them to go his house and stay that night,and told them he would give them some rum. It was then near night. They went with Bowen to his house, which was in Contoocook at some distance below where they then were. He treated them freely with rum,which made them at first very well pleased, but as they became more intoxicated, they began to be troublesome.—Bowen, who had every quality of an Indian,had lived much with them,and knew perfectly well how they would conduct; fearing they might do mischief, he took the precaution to make his wife engage their attention while he drew the charges from their guns, which were left behind the door in the entry. After this was done, the night was spent in a drunken Indian frolick, for which Bowen had as good a relish as his guests. The next morning, they asked Bowen to go with his horse and carry their baggage to the place where their canoe was left the evening before. He went, and carried their packs on his horse. As they went, Sabatis proposed to run a race with the horse. Bowen suspecting mischief was intended, declined the race, but finally consented to run. He however took care to let the Indian outrun the horse. Sabatis laughed heartily at Bowen, because the horse could run no faster. They then proceeded apparently in good humour. After a while, Sabatis said to Bowen—"Bowen walk woods"—meaning "go with me as a prisoner." Bowen said "no walk woods, all one brothers." They went on together until they were near the canoe, when Sabatis proposed a second race, and that the horse should be unloaded of the baggage and should start a little before him. Bowen refused to start so, but consented to start together. They ran, and as soon as the horse had got a little before the Indian, Bowen heard a gun snap. Looking round,he saw the smoke

of powder and the gun aimed at him; he turned and struck his tomahawk in the Indian's head. He went back to meet Plausawa, who, seeing the fate of Sabatis, took aim with his gun at Bowen; the gun flashed. Plausawa fell on his knees and begged for his life. He pleaded his innocence and former friendship for the English; but all in vain. Bowen knew there would be no safety for him while the companion and friend of Sabatis was living. To secure himself, he buried the same tomahawk in the skull of Plausawa. This was done in the road on the bank of Merrimack river, near the northerly line of Contoocook, now Boscawen. Bowen hid the dead bodies under a small bridge in Salisbury. The next spring the bodies were discovered and buried. That Bridge has ever since to this day been called INDIAN BRIDGE.

Nov. 28, 1823. N.

EDWARD RANDOLPH.

Edward Randolph was called the "evil genius" of New-England, and was the most inveterate and indefatigable of those intriguing men who found access to the royal ear of Charles II. with complaints against the colonies. On this mischievous business, he made no less than eight voyages in nine years across the Atlantic. In 1676, he was sent over by royal authority to inquire into the state of the colonies. He brought with him copies of the petitions of Mason and Gorges relative to their patent of New-Hampshire, the limits of which interfered with the grants to Massachusetts.

While he was in Boston, he represented that the province was refractory, and disobedient to the requisitions of the crown. He was zealous to promote the cause of episcopacy, and to destroy the New-England churches; and he was the principal instrument of depriving the inhabitants of Massachusetts of their charter privileges, the people against whom he had conceived a most violent antipathy. When the charter was taken away, and James II. succeeded to the crown, the king appointed a council to govern the province, of which Dudley was president, and Randolph was one, named in the commission. The next year, Sir Edmund Andros arrived with a commission to be governor of New-England. Randolph was a conspicuous character during his short administration, and involved in his fate. How much the people were exasperated against him, appears by their refusing him bail when he applied, and when it was granted to others. The house of representatives, June 25, 1689, voted "that

Mr. E. Randolph is not bailable, he having broken a capital law of the colony in endeavouring and accomplishing the subversion of our government, and having been an evil counsellor."

Mr. Randolph died in the West-Indies. It was said, that he always retained his prejudices against the churches and people of Massachusetts. On the other hand, the inhabitants of that province, who once held him in abhorrence, regarded him and his reproaches with the utmost contempt.

From a letter of Randolph to Gov. Winslow, written January 29, 1679,* published in the Collections of the Mass. Hist. Soc. vol. VI, p. 92,it appears that he had just returned from New-Hampshire,where he remained from the 27th December to the 22d of January. In this letter, he gives some account of the establishment of the royal government in this province under President Cutts, and also alludes to his reception at Boston. He says, "I am received at Boston more like a spy, than one of his majesty's servants. They kept a day of thanks for the return of their agents; but have prepared a welcome for me, by a paper of scandalous verses, all persons taking liberty to abuse me in their discourses, of which I take the more notice, because it so much reflects upon my master,who will not forget it." A copy of these verses the editors have obtained, and now present to their readers as a curiosity.

"RANDOLPH'S WELCOME BACK AGAIN."

Welcome, Sr. welcome from ye easterne shore
With a commission stronger than before
To play the horse-leach; robb us of our ffleeces,
To rend our land, and teare it all to pieces:
Welcome now back againe; as is the whip,
To a ffoole's back; as water in a ship.
Boston make roome, Randolph's returned, that hector,
Confirm'd at home to be ye sharp Collector;
Whoe shortly will present unto yr viewes
The greate broad seale, that will you all amuse,
Unwelcome tidings, and unhappy newes.
New-England is a very loyall shrubb
That loues her Soveraigne, hates a Belzebub:
That's willing (let it to her praise be spoake)
To doe obedience to the Royall Oake,
To pay the Tribute that to it belongs,
For shielding her, from injuries and wrongs:
But you the Agent, Sr. she cannot brook,
She likes the meate, but can't abide the cook.
Alas, shee would haue Caesar haue his due,

* The date ought undoubtedly to be 1680.

But not by such a wicked hand as you:
For an acknowledgement of Right, wee scorne
(To pay to our greate Lord a pepper-corne)
'To baulke the tearmes of our most gratious deed,
But would ten thousand times the same exceed.

Some call you Randall—*Rend-all* I you name,
Soe you'l appear before you've played yr game.
He that keeps a Plantacon, Custome-house,
One year, may bee a man, the next a mouse.
Yr brother *Dyer* hath the Divell played,
Made the New-Yorkers at the ffirst affraide,
He vapoured, swager'd, hector'd, (whoe but he?)
But soon destroyed himself by villianie.
Well might his cursed name wth *D* begin,
Whoe was a Divell in his hart ffor sin,
And currantly did pass, by common vogue,
Ffor the deceitfull'st wretch and greatest rogue.
By him you'r ffurnish't wth a sad example—
Take heed that those you crush don't on you trample.
We verryly believe we are not bound
To pay one mite to you, much less a pound.
If there were need New-England you must know,
Ffiftey p. cent we'ld on our King bestow,
And not begrutch the offring, shees soe ffranck,
But hates to pay where she will have noe thanke.

We doe presume Secundus Carrolus Rex
Sent you not here a countrye's heart to vex.
Hee gives an Inch of power; you take an ell.
Should it be knowne, he would not like it well.
If you do understand yr occupation,
'Tis to keep acts of trade ffrom violation.
If merchants in their traffique will be ffaire,
You must, Camelion-like, live on the aire.
Should they not trade to Holland, Spain and Ffrance,
Directly you must seeke ffor maintenance.
The customs and the ffees will scarce supply
Belly and back. What's left ffor 's Majesty?
What you collect won't make you to look bigg
With modish nick-nacks, dagger, perriwigg;
A courtier's garbe too costly you will see
To be maintained where is noe gift nor ffee.
Pull downe the mill, rente the ground, you'l finde
That very ffew will come to you to grinde.
Merchants their corne will alwayes carry there,
Where the tole's easy, and the usage ffaire.
Wee'll kneele to the mill owner, as our cheife;
But doe not like the miller; he's a theife
And entertaine him not wth joy, but greife.

When Heauen would Job's signall patience try,
He gave Hell leave to plott his misery,
And act it too, according to it's will,
With this exception, don't his body kill.
Soe Royall Charles is now about to proue
Our Loyalty, Allegiance, and Loue,
In giving Licence to a Publican,
To pinch the purse, but not to hurt the man.
Patience raised Job unto the height of ffame,
Lett our obedience doe ffor us the same.

Miscellanies.

On the 10th of August, 1737, the assemblies of the provinces of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire met at Hampton-Falls, in this State, in order to establish the boundary line between the two provinces. A cavalcade was formed from Boston to Salisbury, and the governor [Belcher] rode in state, attended by a troop of horse. He was met at Newbury ferry by another troop, who, joined by three more at the supposed divisional line, conducted him to the George tavern in Hampton Falls; where he held a council and made a speech to the assembly of New-Hampshire. The novelty of a procession of the executive and legislative bodies for such a distance, occasioned the following pasquinade, in an assumed Hibernian style.

"Dear Paddy, you ne'er did behold such a sight,
"As yesterday morning was seen before night:
"You in all your born days saw, nor I didn't neither,
"So many fine horses and men ride together.
"At the head, the lower house trotted two in a row,
"Then all the higher house pranc'd after the low;
"Then the Governor's coach gallop'd on like the wind,
"And the last that came foremost were troopers behind;
"But I fear it means no good, to your neck or mine;
"For they say 'tis to fix a right place for the line."

The meeting house of the first Baptist church formed in America is at Providence, R. I. It was furnished with an excellent bell, made in London. Its weight was 2515 lbs. and upon it was the following motto:

"For freedom of conscience, the town was first planted;
"Persuasion, not force, was us'd by the people;
"This church is the eldest and has not recanted,
"Enjoying and granting bell, temple, and steeple."

This bell was split by ringing in the year 1787.

A gentleman who has the best means of information respecting the affair alluded to in the note on the Rev. Mr. M'Gregore of Londonderry, page 331 of last year, gives the following account of that prosecution.

" Some person sent to Jotham Odiorne, Esq. of Portsmouth, an anonymous letter, dated June 12, 1749, requiring him to bring £500 lawful money, and deposit it at the westerly end of the long bridge between Kingston and Chester, on the 13th of July then next, and threatening on failure thereof to destroy his property. Mr. Odiorne did not comply; but soon after received a similar letter dated the 14th day of July, requiring him to deposit the same sum at that place on the 25th day of July, and containing similar threats. Mr. Odiorne sent a number of persons to watch at the place described on the day last mentioned. Capt. John Mitchell, travelling that way in the evening, had occasion to stop, and alighted from his horse at the very place. He was immediately seized by the watch, who carried him to Portsmouth, where he was examined on the 29th day of July before three magistrates, and ordered to recognize in the sum of £2000 with sureties for his appearance at the next term of the Superior Court, to be holden at Portsmouth, on the first Tuesday of August. At which term he was indicted, tried, *and found guilty by the jury;* and was sentenced by the court, to pay a fine of £1000 new tenor, in bills of credit, and to recognize in the sum of £2000 lawful money, with two sureties, for his good behaviour towards all his majesty's subjects, and especially towards Jotham Odiorne of Portsmouth, until the next sitting of the court in February; and that he should then appear at said court in February, and abide the order of said court, and pay costs of prosecution, taxed at £56 4s. 6d. lawful money, and stand committed till sentence be performed. Capt. Mitchell entered into recognizance pursuant to his sentence, and as he was discharged at the next court, it is supposed the fine and costs were paid.

" William Blair, who was the guilty person, fled immediately on hearing of Mitchell's arrest, and went to Ireland, where he continued two years. On his return to this country, he confessed his guilt, and exculpated Capt. Mitchell from any participation in the crime. At August term 1752, he entered a *nolo contendere* to the indictment found against him, was fined £50 new tenor and costs. Mr. M'Gregore might have assisted Capt. Mitchell in his defence, but not-

withstanding his ability, eloquence and address, Mitchell was convicted. The current of popular opinion set strong against him at the time; but it is not probable that any gentleman of the bar was prevented, on that account, from becoming his advocate at the trial. William Parker was one of the magistrates, who took his examination, and ordered him to recognize. Matthew Livermore was the King's attorney, and signed the indictment. If there were no other "respectable gentlemen of the law" then residing in New-Hampshire, there were several of the first respectability in Massachusetts, who usually attended our Superior Court, who were not to be controlled by popular clamor, and who would, on suitable application, have undertaken his defence."

The following appeared in the newspapers soon after the arrival of a Cargo of Tea at Boston in 1774.

His Majesty OKNOOKORTUNKOGOG, King of the Narraganset Tribe of INDIANS, on receiving informations of the Arrival of another Cargo of that cursed Weed TEA; immediately summoned his Council at the Great Swamp by the river JORDAN, who did advise and consent to the immediate Destruction thereof after resolving that the IMPORTATION of this Herb, by ANY Persons whatever, was attended with pernicious and dangerous Consequences to the Lives and Properties of all his Subjects throughout America. Orders were then issued to the *Seizer and Destroyer General* and Deputies to assemble the executive Body under their Command to proceed directly to the place where this noxious Herb was. They arrived last Monday Evening in town, and finding the Vessel, they emptied every CHEST into the great Pacific OCEAN and effectually destroyed the Whole.—(*Twenty Eight Chests and an half.*) They are now returned to Narraganset to make Report of their doings to his Majesty, who we hear is determined to honour them with Commissions for the PEACE.

The following story was the subject of newspaper amusement during the revolution, and absurd as it may appear, it was a fact:

"Some British officers, soon after Gage's arrival in Boston, walking on Beacon-hill after sunset, were affrighted by noises in the air (supposed to be the flying of bugs and beetles) which they took to be the sound of bullets. They left the hill with great precipitation, spread the alarm in

their encampment, and wrote terrible accounts to England of being shot at with air-guns, as appeared by their letters, extracts from which were soon after published in London papers. Indeed, for some time they seriously believed, that the Americans were possessed of a kind of magic white powder, which exploded and killed without report." In that much celebrated and admirable poem of the day, McFingal, the circumstance is thus satirized.

> No more each British colonel runs,
> From whizzing beetles, as air guns;
> Thinks horn-bugs bullets, or thro' fears,
> Muskitoes takes for musketeers;
> Nor scapes as if you'd gain'd supplies,
> From Beelzebub's whole host of flies.
> No bug these warlike hearts appals;
> They better know the sound of balls.

Original Letters.

Copy of a Letter of William Vaughan to Richard Waldron, Esq.

[The following letter was written by Col. William Vaughan, the projector of the Cape-Breton expedition in 1744. Vide *Collections*, 1823, p. 161.]

Boston, Jan. 1744.

Sir,—Yours I received and can answer you only in some few short particulars. 1, That there is a projection at home on the tapis for the uniting Massachusetts and New-Hampshire—Massachusetts to give up the lands east of New-Hampshire according to discourses here. 2, That there has been at home uneasiness on account of New-Hampshire not aiding Annapolis, and garrisoning Fort Dummer. 3, That there is a request to this government to keep Fort Dummer 3 months till New-Hampshire provides to do it, which if they refuse, this place still to continue the keeping of it.

As to news particularly my own knowledge, I have been here more than a fortnight, soliciting for a descent on Cape-Breton. There has been such a clog to other business, that nothing could be done relating to it till Wednesday last. It was in agitation in the most secret manner, as I guess, from that time till 1 o'clock Saturday, to no effect. There were so many difficulties started, and nobody to solve them; I am this day with three Gentlemen, endeavouring to solve them, and make the way fair and clear, and providing to make another push by a memorial; endeavouring at the same time to soften many Gent. Should the affair take effect, there will be a terrible bustle. I have engaged for 1000 men. When I was in New-Hampshire, in a ludicrous manner talking of these affairs, your son Thomas desired a Lieut'y and if it go and I shall have a great hand in the nomination of the officers, and if it

may be that he may go and be thought equal to a higher post, he may have it if he can get 50 men.

'Tis proposed that the government find vessels, provisions and ammunition, &c.—the men only find themselves and arms without pay from the province, all to be volunteers. Sir, I depend on an absolute secrecy in these affairs, and am

Your kinsman, friend, and humble servant,
W. VAUGHAN.

P. S. 'Tis generally thought that the Indians will not comply with the treaty, and the times will be bad.

Hon. Richard Waldron, Esq. Portsmouth.

Letter from Sir William Pepperell to Hon. Richard Waldron.

Kittery, Nov. 29th, 1750.

Dear Sir,—I received your favour of the 31st of last month, but not till after my return from Falmouth. In answer to it I would say, I am pleased with the generous public spirit that appears in yourself and Mr. Sherburne, in your concern for and consultation about the distressed State of New-Hampshire.

I should have been very glad, I could have had further conversation with you about your affairs, if it might have been of any advantage to you.

I hope your province is not in such imminent danger of ruin. The Lord I hope will provide, and in order to your safety, will rouse your people from that indolent state you complain of. If there be really any occasion for it, hope the best.

You are at a stand you say, about the main question, What is to be done? and we must stand and wait on Providence, when we know not what to do.

Your kind and honorable thoughts of the man whom you seem to have some expectations from, he is much obliged to you for, and if Providence should call him to so great a trust and charge, as it has strangely let him into every thing of a public nature, wherein he has been hitherto engaged, I would indulge no distrustful thought, but he shall be prepared for, introduced fairly into, assisted in, and carried through it.

But verily his early entrance into public business, his knowledge in some measure of your constitution and circumstances, his poor merits from the crown, his acquaintance at court or any supposed interest he has, and his worldly possessions, have I fear but poorly qualified him for a gap-man to stand in the breach made in your state affairs; so that finally,

must leave my good friends to act as they think wisest and best, heartily wishing them Divine direction, trusting that when your province is prepared for such a mercy, relief will be sent you from one quarter or another.

With my own and Mrs. Pepperell's compliments to yourself and Madam Waldron,

I am, dear sir,
Your faithful and
Most obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM PEPPERELL.

Hon. Richard Waldron, &c.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY NEW-HAMPSHIRE IN 1776.

In the House of Representatives, June 11, 1776.

"*Voted*, That Samuel Curtis, Timothy Walker and John Dudley, Esquires, be a committee of this House to join a committee of the honorable Board, to make a draft of a Declaration of this General Assembly for INDEPENDENCE of the United Colonies, on Great Britain."

June 15, 1776.

"The committee of both houses, appointed to prepare a draft setting forth the sentiments and opinion of the Council and Assembly of this colony relative to the United Colonies setting up an Independent State, make report as on file—which report being read and considered, *Voted unanimously*, That the report of said committee be received and accepted, and that the draft by them brought in be sent to our delegates at the Continental Congress forthwith as the sense of the House."

"The draft made by the committee of both Houses, relating to Independency, and voted as the sense of this House, is as follows, viz.

"Whereas it now appears an undoubted fact, that notwithstanding all the dutiful petitions and decent remonstrances from the American colonies, and the utmost exertions of their best friends in England on their behalf, The British Ministry, arbitrary and vindictive, are yet determined to reduce by fire and sword our bleeding country, to their absolute obedience; and for this purpose, in addition to their own forces, have engaged great numbers of foreign mercenaries, who may now be on their passage here accompanied by a formidable Fleet to ravish and plun-

der the sea-coast; from all which we may reasonably expect the most dismal scenes of distress the ensuing year, unless we exert ourselves by every means and precaution possible; and whereas we of this colony of New-Hampshire have the example of several of the most respectable of our sister colonies before us for entering upon that most important step of disunion from Great Britain, and declaring ourselves FREE and INDEPENDENT of the Crown thereof, being impelled thereto by the most violent and injurious treatment; and it appearing absolutely necessary in this most critical juncture of our public affairs, that the honorable the Continental Congress, who have this important object under immediate consideration, should be also informed of our resolutions thereon without loss of time, We do hereby declare that it is the opinion of this Assembly that our Delegates at the Continental Congress should be instructed, and they are hereby instructed, to join with the other colonies in declaring the Thirteen United Colonies, a Free and Independent State—Solemnly pledging our faith and honor, that we will on our parts support the Measure with our Lives and Fortunes—and that in consequence thereof they, the Continental Congress, on whose wisdom, fidelity and integrity we rely, may enter into and form such alliances as they may judge most conducive to the present safety and future advantage of these American colonies: *Provided*, the regulation of our internal police be under the direction of our own Assembly.

Entered according to the original,

Attest, NOAH EMERY, *Clr. D. Reps.*

Literary Notices, &c.

Laws of New-Hampshire.—The second volume of revised statutes of this state is just published by Mr. Hill, Concord. It contains, beside the laws, an appendix comprising a variety of interesting and valuable papers; among which we would mention the following:

Form of Civil Government adopted at Exeter, Jan 5, 1776.

Declaration of Independence by the Council and Assembly of New-Hampshire, June 11, 1776.

Constitution agreed upon by the Delegates of the people of the State of New-Hampshire, June 1783.

Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, between the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia; July 8, 1778, &c. &c.

The volume will be for sale at the bookstores within a few days.

Sketches of the Earth and its Inhabitants.—This new work of Mr. Worcester, sometime since announced as in the press, has just made its appearance. The learned and indus-

trious author, has in this instance presented the public with a very useful and entertaining work, and one which we have no doubt will prove of great utility. A more particular notice will be given in a future number of this Journal.

Trumbull's History.—In 1810, the first volume of a history of the United States was published by the Rev. Dr. Trumbull, of Connecticut. It was originally intended by the author, that the work should consist of three volumes, the *first* to close with the year 1764; the *second* with the capture of Gen. Burgoyne and his army Oct 17, 1777; and *third* with the year 1782; the whole comprising a general history of three complete centuries. The first volume of this history is all that has been published. In a late number of the New-Haven Journal it is announced that the work of Dr. Trumbull is to be continued, by a gentleman who is now engaged upon it.

A volume of *Military and Naval Letters* has been compiled and published by John Brannan of the city of Washington. It forms an official record of all the events of the war of 1812. Letters complimentary to the compiler, have been published from Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Monroe and Mr. Rush, the American minister at London.

John Foster, Jr. Esq. has issued proposals for publishing a History of the Town and City of Boston, from its early settlement to the present time, which, the prospectus states, will embrace a succinct account of the discovery of New-England; the emigration of our ancestors; progressive settlement of the country, previous to the foundation of Boston, in 1630; a sketch of the character and appearance of the natives, when first discovered by Columbus, and the aborigines of New-England as found by the Pilgrims; together with a complete history of Boston, including observations and remarks, embellished with elegant engravings representing the principal public buildings, with a particular description of each, &c.

Messrs. Smith & Shute, of Poultney, Vt. have lately published a "View of the Hebrews," by Rev. Ethan Smith, formerly of Hopkinton in this State. The work is divided into four divisions, exhibiting 1. the destruction of Jerusalem; 2. the certain restoration of Judah & Israel; 3. the present state of Judah & Israel; 4. an address of the prophet Isaiah relative to their restoration. 12 mo. pp. 187.

Messrs. Wells & Lilly, of Boston, will shortly publish, in one volume, octavo, Sermons and Tracts, by the late Rev.

Samuel Cooper Thacher, pastor of the new South Church; with a memoir of his life by the Rev. Mr. Greenwood.

Samuel Whiting, of New-York, has published the LETTERS of Adam Hodgson, Esq. of Liverpool, England, written during a journey through the United States, in the years 1819, 1820, and 1821.

Cummings, Hilliard & Co. of Boston, have issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, "THE FAMILY SHAKSPEARE," in which nothing is added to the original text; but those words and expressions are omitted, which cannot, with propriety, be read aloud in a family. By Thomas Bowdler Esq. F. R. S. and S. A.

Another new novel, by the author of Waverly, entitled *St. Ronan's Well*, has appeared. The scene lies in Scotland, and the period of the time chosen for the action is about 40 years back. It is contained in 2 volumes.

A new work from the pen of Miss Porter, author of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," "Scottish Chiefs," &c. will soon appear in three volumes, entitled *Duke Christian of Lunenburg*, or *traditions from the Hartz.*

From the National Gazette.

The following beautiful appeal to the charitable, was written by a gentleman in Montreal, when the distress of the poor in that place called loudly on the charity of the opulent, during the hard winter of 1817 and '18.

WINTER.

AT this chill time, while stormy winter reigns,
And driven snow lies scattered on the plains;
While bitter tempests howl with furious dread,
And search each crevice of the peasant's shed;
At this bleak hour the poor are doomed to know
The cutting pangs of undeserved woe;
To feel the sorrows that from want arise,
While famine waits when craving nature cries.
Bereft of means to earn their food each day,
They pine unknown their humble woes away.
Ye sons of fortune blest with happy lot,
Go view the misery of the poor man's cot;
See how distress bows down a father's head,
While hungry infants call aloud for bread;
See the low mother, sickly and opprest,
Weep o'er her child half famished at her breast;
Go, view this scene, and teach your hearts to feel
The force, the claim of poverty's appeal.
O charity! sweet nymph of every grace,
Extend thy arm to cheer a drooping race,
Raise up the wretched from their pining state,
And yield thy aid where want and death await.

COLLECTIONS,
Historical and Miscellaneous.

FEBRUARY, 1824.

Ecclesiastical History.

MEMORANDA: *relating to the Churches and Clergy of New-Hampshire.*

[Continued from page 27.]

In 1765, the Rev. SAMUEL COTTON was ordained at Litchfield; Rev. GYLES MERRILL at Plaistow; Rev. SAMUEL PERLEY at Seabrook; Rev. PETER POWERS at Haverhill; Rev. NATHAN WARD at Plymouth; Rev. ABRAHAM CARPENTER at Plainfield; Rev. SETH DEANE at Rindge; and Rev. AMOS MOODY at Pelham.

Rev. Samuel Cotton was son of the Rev. John Cotton, of Newton, Mass. and was a direct descendant from the celebrated John Cotton, one of the first ministers of Boston.* He

[*It is believed that the COTTON family in its various branches has produced more men of the clerical profession than any other in New-England. On looking over the Catalogue of Harvard College, we perceive no less than twenty-one of the patronymick name that graduated at that institution from 1651 to 1810. Of this number, fourteen were ordained ministers of the gospel. Rev. Seaborn Cotton, son of Rev. John Cotton graduated 1651; ord. at Hampton, 1660; died 1686, aged 53. His brother, Rev. John Cotton, born March 15, 1640; grad. 1657; ord. at Plymouth. June 30. 1669; dismissed Oct. 5, 1697; went to Charleston, S.C. where he died, Sept. 13, 1699, aged 60. Rev. John Cotton, the oldest son of Seaborn, grad. 1678; succeeded his father at Hampton in 1696; died of apoplexy, March 27, 1710, aged 52—some say 57. Roland, the second son of Seaborn, was admitted a member of Harvard College in 1692; left on account of his health, but received a degree in 1696. Rev. John Cotton, oldest son of Mr. Cotton of Plymouth, was born Aug. 3, 1661; grad. at Harvard college 1681; ordained at Yarmouth, Mass. 1693; died Feb. 21, 1706, aged 45. Rev. Roland Cotton, the second son, born Dec. 27, 1667; grad. at Harvard College 1685; ordained at Sandwich, Ms. Nov. 28, 1694. Rev. Theophilus Cotton has been already noticed in *Coll.* vol. ii. page 289. Rev. John Cotton, of Newton, was son of Rev. Roland Cotton of Sandwich. He grad. 1710; ordained Nov. 3, 1714; died May 1757, aged 64. He was brother to Rev. Nathaniel Cotton of Bristol, and Rev. Ward Cotton of Hampton. (see page 298, vol. ii.) and father of Rev. Samuel Cotton of Litchfield. A number of persons of the clerical names of Mather, Williams, Cushing, Moody, Thayer and Tufts, were descendants in the female line from Rev. John Cotton of Boston.—EDITORS.]

removed to Claremont, where he died, at an advanced age, in the fall of 1819.

Mr. Merrill was graduated at Harvard College in 1759, and ordained at Plaistow as successor of Mr. Cushing, March 6, 1765, and died April 27, 1801, aged 62. "He was a sound scholar and learned divine, and possessed that simplicity yet dignity of manners and kindness of heart, which secured him the love and respect of all who knew him." James C. Merrill, Esq. of Boston, and Samuel Merrill, Esq. of Andover, are his sons.

Mr. Perley was graduated at Harvard College in 1763. He was the first minister of Seabrook and in 1775 was appointed Moderator of the Salem Presbytery. The same year he was dismissed from Seabrook. In Oct. 1778 he was installed the first minister of Moultonborough.* There was a very considerable opposition to his installation, and the next year he was dismissed. Soon after and in the same year of his dismission from Moultonborough, he was installed at Groton, the first minister of that town, where he continued five years and was dismissed. On the 8th of September, 1784, he was installed at Gray, in Maine, and in May, 1791, by mutual agreement between him and the people, he ceased preaching.

Mr. Powers was a son of Capt. Peter Powers, one of the first settlers of Hollis, and was the first male child born in that town. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1754, ordained over the towns of Haverhill, N. H. and Newbury, Vt. in 1765, and was the first settled minister in the county of Grafton. He was dismissed in 1784, and the next year was installed at Deer Isle, Me. where he continued to labour with zeal, activity and success for fourteen years, when in the early part of 1799, he was removed by death. "He was a faithful and discriminating preacher, and was possessed of superior talents. A publication of his, entitled 'A humble inquiry into the nature of covenanting with God,' was issued about three years before his death. It exhibits much strength of mind, and contains very conclusive reasoning against the practice of what has been termed the "*Half-way Covenant.*"

[*Mr. Perley was installed, says a writer in the N. H. Gazette of Nov. 17, 1778, against the strenuous opposition of at least an equal number of polls, which included all the principal persons of character and interest in Moultonborough; insomuch that they paid 3-4 parts of the tax and were owners of at least 19-20ths of all the real estate there. He was installed Oct. 8, 1778.]

Mr. Ward had not the advantages of a collegiate education; but being brought to the knowledge and love of the truth through the instrumentality of that faithful evangelist, the Rev. Mr. Whitefield, he gave himself up to the study of divinity, and after being qualified for the ministry, he was ordained at Watertown, Mass. How long he continued there is uncertain. In 1760, he was preaching at Newcastle, Me. and in Jan. 1761, received an invitation to settle there in the ministry. This invitation he accepted; but doubts arose respecting the regularity of his dismission at Watertown, and a committee was appointed to investigate the subject. The affair was sometime in suspense; and in Oct. 1763, the town, at Mr. Ward's request, voted to withdraw the invitation, and he was installed at Newburyport for Plymouth, July 10, 1765. He continued in the ministry, till, on account of age and infirmity, he was dismissed, a few years before his death, which was in June, 1804, at the age of 83. It is said of him, in a brief sketch of his character, published shortly after his decease, that "the important doctrines of the gospel lay with peculiar weight upon his heart; he felt the great need of closely adhering to them himself, and was, of course, led earnestly to enforce them upon others." His son, the Rev. Jonathan Ward, of Alna, in Maine, the first native of Plymouth who received a liberal education, was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1792.

Of Mr. Carpenter of Plainfield, and Mr. Dean of Rindge, the writer has no other knowledge than that they were the first ministers of their respective towns, and were both dismissed from their people. The date of Mr. Carpenter's dismission is unknown. Mr. Dean's took place in 1780.

Mr. Moody was born in Newbury, Mass. Nov. 20, 1739, graduated at Harvard College in 1759, and succeeded Mr. Hobbs at Pelham, Nov. 20, 1765. He married Elizabeth Hobbs, the widow of his predecessor, and lived with her about fifty years, during which time there was neither birth nor death in their dwelling. In consequence of a division in the town upon religious subjects, the incorporation of a poll parish and the erection of another meeting-house, Mr. Moody was regularly dismissed in the autumn of 1792. His moral character was not impeached, and he remained in the fellowship of the church till his death. The next year after his dismission, he was the Representative from Pelham in the General Court, and was for several years a member of the Legislature, and a civil magistrate. During Mr. Moody's ministry, 44 were added to the church by profession, and 17

by letters of dismission and recommendation from other churches. He, as did his predecessor, admitted persons to own the covenant, as it was termed, and dedicate their children to God in baptism without communing at the Lord's table. But after his dismission, this practice was discontinued.

In 1776, the Rev. Ebenezer Thayer was ordained at Hampton; Rev. Avery Hall at Rochester; Rev. John Morrison at Peterborough; and Rev. Simon Williams at Windham.

Mr. Thayer was a son of Mr. Nathaniel Thayer. His mother was Ruth Eliot, of Boston, a sister of Rev. Andrew Eliot, D. D. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1753, and was six years a tutor in that institution. His wife was a daughter of the Rev. John Cotton, of Newton. He was ordained at Hampton, as successor of Mr. Ward Cotton, Sept. 17, 1766. Dr. Eliot, of Boston, preached the ordination sermon, and Dr. Appleton, of Cambridge, gave the charge. Mr. Thayer continued in the ministry at Hampton until his death, Sept. 6, 1792, at the age of 58. His widow died in Boston in 1809. One of his sons, the Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, D. D., is minister of Lancaster, Mass.

Mr. Hall succeeded Mr. Hill at Rochester, Oct. 17, 1766, was dismissed April 10, 1775, and after his dismission removed to Wakefield, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was a magistrate of the county. He died in 1820, at the age of 83.

Mr. Morrison was the first settled minister of Peterborough, where he was ordained Nov. 26, 1776. He was born at Pathfoot in Scotland, May 22, 1743, graduated at Edinburgh, 1765, arrived at Boston in May, the same year, and commenced preaching at Peterborough the first Sabbath in January following. He relinquished his connexion with the town in March, 1772, and adhering to the royal cause, joined the British army at Boston in 1775, and died at Charleston, S. C., Dec. 10, 1782. He married Sarah Ferguson, of Peterborough, who survives, and one of his children is now living in the State of Ohio.*

Mr. Williams was the successor of Mr. Kinkead at Windham, where he was ordained in Dec. 1766, and continued there in the ministry till his death, Nov. 10, 1793, in the 64th year of his age. Two of his sons were in the ministry, one at Newbury, Mass. and another at Meredith, in this State. One of his daughters was married to the Rev. Wil-

*Rev. Mr. Dunbar's Ecclesiastical History of Peterborough, Hist. Coll. vol i. p. 55.

liam Gregg, of Cape Elizabeth, and another to the Rev. William Miltimore of New-Casco.

In 1767, the Rev. THOMAS FESSENDEN was ordained at Walpole; Rev. JOSEPH STACY HASTINGS at North-Hampton; Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP at Dover; Rev. JOSEPH KIDDER at Dunstable; and Rev. THOMAS NILES at Rumney.

Mr. Fessenden was graduated at Harvard College in 1758, succeeded Mr. Leavitt at Walpole, in January 1767. His house was burnt, with his library and a considerable part of his furniture, at noon-day, Nov. 23, 1771. He continued in the ministry till his death in the spring of 1813, when he died at the age of 74. He was the father of Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq. now of Boston, well known as the author of "Terrible Tractoration," which was published in England; and of several other publications in poetry, and in prose.

Mr. Hastings was graduated at Harvard, 1762, and ordained at North-Hampton, Feb. 11, 1767. After a few years, he embraced Sandemanianism, and resigned his ministerial office, July 3, 1774. He went to Nova-Scotia, and thence to Boston, where he kept a grocery store, and died on a journey to Vermont.

Mr. Belknap was born in Boston, June 4, 1744, graduated at Harvard College, 1762, and was ordained at Dover, as colleague with Mr. Cushing, Feb. 18, 1767. His wife was a daughter of Mr. Samuel Eliot, a bookseller of Boston, who wrote and published several pieces against what he considered the fanaticism of Whitfield, Tennant, Davenport, and their followers. Mr. Belknap remained at Dover nearly twenty years, and was dismissed Sept. 11, 1786. During his ministry there, 43 were added to the church. He was installed over a church in Boston, April 4, 1787, and died of a paralytic affection, June 20, 1798. He received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from his Alma Mater. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society, a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, and of several other Literary and Humane Institutions. His History of New-Hampshire gained him a high reputation as a historian, and his subsequent publications added to his fame. He was one of the most useful literary men whom New-England has produced. He was beloved in life, lamented in death, and his praise is in all the country. For a list of his publications, with an account of his life and character, see Vol. I, p. 37, of these Collections.

Mr. Kidder was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, Nov. 1741, graduated at Yale College in 1764, and was ordained at Dunstable as successor to Rev. Samuel Bird on the 18th March. He was a man of an amiable character. His civil contract with his people was dissolved many years before his death, but his pastoral relation to the church continued till he died, Sept. 6, 1818, at the age of 77.

Mr. Niles was settled at Rumney by the proprietors of that township, Oct. 21, 1767. How long he continued there is uncertain. He was graduated at Yale College in 1758. Mr. Niles was the only congregationalist who has been settled there in the ministry. The inhabitants are supposed to be principally of the Baptist persuasion.

In 1768, the Rev. James Welman was ordained at Cornish; Rev. Jacob Emery at Pembroke; Rev. Solomon Moor at New-Boston; Rev. Sewall Goodridge at Lyndeborough; and Rev. Nathaniel Merrill at Boscawen.

Mr. Welman was the first minister of Cornish, and was settled there in about three years after the settlement of the town commenced. He continued there in the ministry till 1785, when he was dismissed.

Mr. Emery was a native of Andover, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1761, succeeded Mr. Whittemore as pastor of the congregational church in Pembroke, Aug. 3, 1768, and was dismissed in the 7th year of his ministry, March 23, 1775.

Mr. Goodridge was graduated at Harvard College in 1764, was ordained at Lyndeborough, Sept. 7, 1768, and continued there till his death, March 14, 1809. His predecessor, Mr. Rand, died a few years before him at Bedford.

Mr. Moor was a native of Ireland, and was a graduate of Glasgow in 1758. He studied divinity with Professor Leechman, of Glasgow, and was licensed to preach by the Londonderry Presbytery, July 26, 1762. He first visited New-Boston in Feb. 1767, and was ordained there in September of the following year. He continued in the ministry until May 28, 1803, when he died, aged 67. See Vol. II. p. 168, *Historical Collections.*

Mr. Merrill was graduated at Harvard College in 1767, and, towards the close of the same year, was employed as a school-master and candidate preacher in Boscawen. His labors proved satisfactory to the church and people, and he was ordained as successor of Mr. Morrill, Oct. 19, 1768. His settlement was 80 acres of land, purchased for $100; and his annual salary £42 lawful money, 20 cords of wood,

and the use of the parsonage. Mr. Merrill was inclined to presbyterianism, induced the church to adopt, in some measure, that form of government, and joined himself to the Grafton Presbytery. This change was not however acceptable to the people, and the town, at a legal meeting, appointed a committee "to confer with the Church in Boscawen about the government and discipline thereof." The wisdom of the Serpent and harmlessness of the Dove were not very happily blended in Mr. M., and the popularity which he rapidly acquired, was not of a kind that wore well. He was removed, at his request, by the Presbytery of which he was a member, without the intervention of either the church or town.

In 1769, the Rev. Jacob Rice was ordained at Henniker; and Rev. Edward Goddard at Swanzey.

Mr. Rice was a native of Westborough, Mass. graduated at Harvard College in 1765, and ordained the first minister of Henniker, June 7, 1769. On acconnt of ill health, he was dismissed Feb. 21, 1782. He afterwards preached occasionally,and early in 1806, received an invitation to settle at Andover in Maine, but declined it, and the same year was installed at Brownfield in that State, where he still continues in the ministry.

Mr. Goddard was graduated at Harvard College in 1764, and was ordained at Swanzey as successor of Mr. Carpenter, Sept. 27, 1769; at which time there was but one denomination of christians known in the place. From its first settlement, till some years after Mr. Goddard's ordination, the town of Swanzey was noted for the remarkable unanimity and correct deportment of its inhabitants. Mr. Goddard continued there till July 5, 1798, when he was honorably dismissed by an ecclesiastical council. He afterwards preached in various places, but declined being considered a candidate for settlement in the vacant churches and societies which he supplied, and died Oct. 13, 1811.

[To be continued.]

A Jewish youth applied to a Rabbi for instruction in the Law. When he came, he was asked how old he was? The boy replied, eight years. The Rabbi thought it would be more advisable for him to desist until he was eight years older. The youth significantly answered—"I have frequently been in the church-yard; and there observed as many graves shorter than myself as there were longer."

Biography.

HON. JOHN WHEELOCK, LL. D.

PRESIDENT OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

[Extracted principally from Hon. Samuel C. Allen's Eulogy.]

The late President Wheelock was descended from a line of respectable ancestors. His most remote progenitor of whom we have any account was Mr. Ralph Wheelock, who was born in Shropshire, in England, in the year 1600, and was educated at Clare Hall, in Cambridge University, and became an eminent preacher of the gospel. At the age of thirty seven, he determined on a removal to New-England, and on his arrival here, settled at Dedham, in Massachusetts, from whence he removed to Medfield, where he died Nov. 1633, in the 84th year of his age. His son, Eleazar Wheelock lived in Mendon, and he was the father of Mr. Ralph Wheelock, an officer of the church in Windham, Conn. who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, the father of the President, was born in Windham, Connecticut, in April, 1711, and died at Dartmouth College, April 24, 1779, aged 68 years. John Wheelock, his second son, was born in Lebanon, in the same state, in the year 1754. In his childhood, he exhibited indications of talent and afforded to his father the delightful promise of future eminent usefulness. He was entered a student of Yale College at an early age; but upon the organization of Dartmouth College, he transferred his relation to this seminary, and was graduated in the first class in 1771. The next year, he was appointed a tutor in the college, where he continued discharging the duties of his office with great reputation and pursuing his studies with characteristic ardour and success.

While he was devoting himself to his favourite pursuits, the affairs of his country were hastening to a great and perilous crisis. The commencement of hostilities arrested his literary course, and called him to new scenes of difficulty and danger. Such was the confidence of the people in his wisdom and patriotism, that in 1775, when he was scarcely twenty-one years of age, they elected him a member of the Provincial Congress at Exeter. In the spring of 1777, he received the commission of major in the service of New-York, and was directed to

raise three companies, being entrusted with blank commissions for the officers from the council of safety. A part of this corps was raised under his auspices. In November following, he was appointed a lieutenant-colonel in the service of the United States, and was attached to the regiment of Col. Bedel. In the summer of 1778, he marched a detachment of the regiment from Coos to Albany, and soon afterwards, by command of Brigadier-General Stark, he penetrated into the Indian country, at the head of a large scouting party, and for the martial manner in which he executed this necessary and hazardous enterprise, he was honoured with the distinguished commendation of that veteran and intrepid commander.

He participated in the events connected with the defeat and capture of Burgoyne; and there was no enterprise of difficulty or hazard, which his active spirit did not prompt him to desire. At this time, he attracted the notice of Major-General Gates, and early in the next year, at his request, entered his family, and continued in his service, till, by the death of his venerable father in 1779, he was called from military life to enter on a course of distinguished usefulness in this Institution.

What would have been the destination of his character, if he had been permitted to follow the fortunes of the war, or the pursuits of civil life, we are left to conjecture. But with his abilities, his activity and ardour of mind, and his discernment of character,— with his indefatigable industry in business, and skill in the conduct of affairs, and with his masterly eloquence, there can be no doubt but he would have risen to the first officers in the government, and have filled a wide space in the history of his country. But whatever objects of ambition had presented themselves to his youthful mind, bold and ardent as it was, he regarded his appointment to the Presidency as a call of Providence, and cheerfully quitted the bright path of military glory for the silence and shade of the academic grove.

In obedience to the will of his venerable father, he repaired to Hanover, and at the age of twenty-five years, entered on the duties of his office. How joyful must it have been for him to meet again in those consecrated groves, his early friends, the companions of his youthful amusements and studies! How happy to be associated in the instruction and government of the college, with the learned and communicative Woodward; with the eloquent and popular Ripley; with the assiduous and critical Smith.

His acceptance of the presidency was regarded as a most auspicious event by the friends of Dartmouth, and their

brightest hopes at his outset were more than equalled by the splendour of his progress. The unexampled prosperity of the College, under his care, so long as it was permitted to enjoy the full benefit of his entire influence, affords the best evidence of his distinguished merits. But to form a just estimate of his talents and character in the office he sustained, it is necessary to present a brief view of the state of the institution when he acceded to the presidency.

The charity and faith of the excellent founder had led him to rely for its support on the special interpositions of Providence, rather than on any definite calculations of its actual means. The contributions of its friends in this country had been greatly diminished by the pressure of the times, and its foreign aids, for some time, had been wholly interrupted by the war. Unwilling to suspend or abridge his charitable establishment, he incurred such heavy debts for its maintenance, that the whole property of the college at the time of his decease, was scarcely adequate to discharge them. Add to this distressed state of its finances, the diminished number of its students, and its situation in a wilderness, exposed to savages in a time of war. In these circumstances was the late president called, at an early age, not only to discharge the arduous duties of the first office in the college, but to provide by his address and exertions the means for its preservation and support.

For the double purpose of improvement and of negotiating with its old friends in Europe, he crossed the Atlantic in 1782, and travelled into France, Holland, and Great Britain. His respectable recommendations introduced him in Europe to many men of the first eminence in the walks of science and public life. His personal address, and the character of his enterprise, attracted their notice, and secured their interest in favour of its object. The institution derived essential benefits in its fiscal concerns from his able negotiations. And it is to be presumed that he was indebted to his travels, not only for some of his most valuable attainments in science, but in part for those enlarged views and liberal conceptions which distinguished his character.

Early in 1784, he returned to Hanover, to the great joy of his friends, and entered on his favourite pursuits and official duties with the spirit which belonged to his nature, and the hopes which his success had inspired. He pursued his private studies with unexampled industry and zeal. With a strength of constitution and vigour of intellect, which defied fatigue, he was able to sustain the most laborious researches,

and to pursue without intermission the most difficult investigations.

In the college he performed multiplied laborious duties. In addition to the cares of the government, and the stated religious duties of the chapel, morning and evening, he attended the daily recitations and exercises allotted to the senior class. To the labours of president, he added those of professor, and for many years delivered two public lectures in a week, on theology, history, and the prophecies. These evinced at once the extent of his learning, the diversified powers of his intellect, and the irresistible force and pathos of his eloquence.

These unusual labours did not withdraw his attention from the external interests of the college, and he employed all the means in his power to increase its funds, and extend its patronage. Its most valuable public grants and private donations were the fruits of his personal address and exertions. To his immense labours for the advancement of the college, he added large contributions of his substance. When he first came into office, he generously relinquished, for three years, his annual stipend, and afterwards deposited in the treasury four years' salary, as an accumulating fund, intended for the support of a professor.

President Wheelock was honoured with the degree of Doctor of Laws by the college over which he presided. He was was a member of several literary institutions. Of the Massachusetts Historical Society, he was elected a member, August 25, 1807, and was subsequently chosen a member of that in New-York.

President Wheelock was distinguished for the extent and variety of his learning. With a lively curiosity, he pushed his inquiries into every department of knowledge, and made himself conversant with the various branches of science. But of all the subjects which presented themselves to his inquisitive mind, those which related to man in his intellectual constitution and social relations, engaged and fixed his attention. His favourite branches were intellectual philosophy, ethics and politics. He considered history as an immense store-house, containing the materials of knowledge,—the facts from which he was to deduce his principles. And while he extended his inquiries into the facts of history, and made himself familiarly acquainted with the ancient and modern historians and travellers, he attempted to apply to this department the method, which Bacon introduced into physics, and to deduce from recorded facts the principles of an useful science,—*the philosophy of history.* Though to him these

were subjects of interesting and delightful speculation, he did not rest contented with barren principles, but sought for the methods af their application to practical results. We are happy to learn, that the fruits of his extensive research and deep reflection have been preserved in a work, which we trust will at no distant day be given to the public.

FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

Attorneys in the County of Cheshire.

Names of Attorneys at Law, who have resided in the County of Cheshire, and have deceased, with some notices.

Daniel Jones, graduated at Harvard College, 1759; settled at Hinsdale. When the county was organized in 1771, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

John Sprague, graduated at Harvard College; settled at Keene for a short time; removed to Lancaster, Mass.; was an eminent lawyer and civilian.

Simeon Olcott, graduated at Yale College, 1761; settled in Charlestown; was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Dec. 25, 1784; Associate Justice of the Superior Court, January 25, 1790; Chief Justice March 28, 1795; and Senator in Congress in 1801. Died 1815.

Elijah Williams, graduated at Harvard College, 1764; settled in Keene; left the practice at the beginning of the revolutionary war.

Asa Dunbar, graduated at Harvard, 1767; was a settled Minister in Salem, Mass.; practised law in Keene in 1783, and afterwards till his decease.

Benjamin West, graduated at Harvard, 1768; settled in Charlestown; was a member of the convention for accepting the U. S. Constitution; was elected member of Congress, but declined serving; an Elector of President and Vice President; a member of the Hartford Convention. He was eminent for his talents and virtues. Died July, 1817, aged 71.

Daniel Newcomb, graduated at Harvard, 1768; settled in Keene; was a member of the Legislature, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and a Judge of the Superior Court. Died 1818.

Ezra Stiles, Jun. graduated at Harvard, 1783; settled in Keene.

Peleg Sprague, was admitted to the Superior Court, 1787; settled in Keene; was a member of the Legislature, and of Congress. Died 1800.

Alpheus Moore, graduated at Harvard, 1783; settled first in Keene, and removed to Westmoreland; was a member of the Legislature; left the practice.

Jabez Upham, graduated at Harvard, 1785; settled in Claremont, and removed to Brookfield, Mass.; was a member of the Legislature, and of Congress.

Samuel West, graduated at Harvard, 1788; settled in Walpole, and removed to Charlestown.

Samuel Hunt, admitted to practice, 1790; settled in Alstead, and removed to Keene; left the practice 1795; was a member of the Legislature and of Congress. Died in Ohio, 1807.

David Forbes, graduated at Dartmouth, 1790; settled in Chesterfield, 1793; removed to Keene; was a member of the Legislature. Died 1815.

Joseph Dennie, born at Lexington, Massachusetts, August 30, 1768; graduated at Harvard, 1790; settled in Charlestown, and removed to Walpole; left the practice in 1798. He was for many years the able editor of the Port Folio; and died January 7, 1812.

Caleb Ellis, graduated at Harvard, 1793; settled in Newport, and removed to Claremont; was a member of each branch in the Legislature, and of Congress, elector of President and Vice President, and Judge of the Superior Court. Died 1816.—See Collections vol. II, page 225—232.

John L. Tuttle, graduated at Harvard, 1796; settled at Walpole; removed to Concord, Mass.; was a member of the Legislature, and an officer of distinction in the last war. Died in the army.

Jabez Kimball, graduated at Harvard, 1791; settled in Chesterfield; removed to Haverhill, Mass.

Samuel Prescott, graduated at Harvard, 1799; settled in Chesterfield, and removed to Keene. Died 1813.

Seth Newcomb, graduated at Harvard, 1804; settled in Keene. Died 1811.

John M. Foster, admitted to practice, 1807; settled in Stoddard.

David Hale, admitted to practice, 1811; settled at Newport. Died 1822.

STEPHEN TYLER, admitted to practice 1820; settled at Drewsville. Died at New-Orleans, 1823.

[☞We should be much obliged to any gentleman, who will furnish additional biographical notices of the persons mentioned in the preceding communication. It would be gratifying also to receive similar notices of the Attorneys who have been settled in the other counties of this State. A very considerable number have been and are ornaments to their profession and to society, and deserve respectful notice. We thank the individual who has commenced the work, and hope his example will be followed by gentlemen in other parts of the State.—ED.]

"A TALE OF THE SEA."—CHARACTER OF PAUL JONES.

The reading public have ere this time been made acquainted with Mr. COOPER's last novel.* And many a grey head has pored over its pages, pleased with its simple details; many a fair hand has lightly turned over its leaves, uncertain whether to censure or applaud; many an honest tar has sealed his oath of approbation, and done homage to the character of Katy Plowden; and many a rustic (we among the rest) have shaken hands with brawny Long Tom Coffin, whose portrait is the richest in the novel. Of the *Pilot*, the hero of the story, we can learn but little—so mysterious are all his movements; and yet enough, to feel assured that no human mind could excel his in coolness amidst the greatest danger, or bravery in the hour of battle.

PAUL JONES is the real hero of the novel; and its principal design is to delineate his skill and courage in the most desperate enterprizes. The scene is laid upon the eastern coast of England, near the residence of a Col. Howard, an American refugee; the period is the revolution. The opening is fine. Two strange vessels are seen nearing the dangerous coast, to the wonder of the rustic beholders on shore.

*The Pilot; a tale of the Sea, 2 vols.

The Pilot embarks; and after sundry acts of nautical skill and enterprize, prepares for a descent upon the island, for the purpose of securing hostages for the release of American prisoners. The descent is made, but without the desired success. The under-plot is not deficient in interest, by which two lieutenants, while aiding the main design, contrive to secure the family of Col. Howard, particularly his two pretty wards, Cecilia and Katharine. But we are not about to analyze the story, when the book itself is within the reach of every one. Our design was merely to note our satisfaction on reading the tale; which, though inferior as a whole to the *Spy* and *Pioneers*, has yet many beautiful passages, not excelled in either—nor indeed in any modern novel. We would instance the escape of the frigate in the opening of the first volume—the fight between the Ariel and Alacrity—the shipwreck of the former—and the running fight in the last volume, where the frigate again escapes, by the skill of the *Pilot*, from a host of enemies. The novel will undoubtedly be popular with the American public, particularly that portion for which it was designed—the navy. And we hope, now that the youthful author has convinced his countrymen and the world that he possesses every requisite qualification, he will continue to write for *fame*, rather than *reward*—that he will not so rapidly weave his tales as to mar their strength and beauty.

Believing that some notice of the character and public services of the celebrated Jones may be interesting to our readers, we have collected the following particulars.

JOHN PAUL JONES

Was a native of Scotland. He was born in the year 1747, in the county of Galway, distant about sixty miles from the mansion residence of the Earl of Selkirk. His father had been a gardener to the Earl. His original name was *John Paul*, and the event which induced him to add thereto his mother's maiden name, *Jones*, will be noticed hereafter.

The partiality, which the Earl of Selkirk entertained for old Mr. Paul, induced him to cause his son John to receive from a private tutor the same education as his own boys. John Paul early evinced an aptitude for learning, and made considerable progress

in obtaining a knowledge of the Latin language, and a slender acquaintance with the Greek. Circumstances, at present unknown, led him to embrace a sea-faring life at the age of fifteen. After he had served a regular apprenticeship, he commanded a merchant vessel, which was for many years engaged in the West India trade in the employ of Ferguson and Clinch, Cork, Ireland. During a voyage to Tobago, the crew of his vessel mutinied. He, in the incipiency of the insurrection, resorted to conciliatory measures with a view to restore order: but his moderation being supposed to be the effects of fear, the mutineers grew bolder, and renewed their threats. On this, Capt. Paul armed himself with a small sword, posted himself on the quarter-deck, and informed the mutineers, that the most serious consequences would result, if they should pass the after hatchway, and that an attempt to get on the quarter-deck would induce him and his officers to risk their own lives, in endeavoring to effect their destruction. They were, some time, appalled by his decision, but some more desperate than the rest, determined to seize him, and armed with handspikes, crowbars, and axes, moved along the waist to the quarter deck. The leader, on approaching Captain Paul, raised a handspike to strike him, and made the blow, but it was evaded, and he missed his object; but was about to renew it, and when lifted a second time, Captain Paul pierced the ruffian, who fell dead upon the deck. The rest fled to the forecastle, and some below deck; those who remained above were seized and put in irons, and those, who had resisted the mutiny, being encouraged by the resolution of the Captain, secured the others below.

The voyage was prosecuted, and they arrived at Tobago, where Captain Paul surrendered himself to the proper authority, with a demand that he should be tried for the death of the mutineer. The transaction excited considerable interest, but at length he obtained a formal trial, wherein he was fairly acquitted.

Captain Paul had despatched his ship, under another officer, to Europe, while he awaited trial; and after his acquittal, returned to Europe. He landed in England, where the story had preceded him, with great exaggeration, and he was menaced with imprisonment and a new trial. In this dilemma, he addressed his friends of the Scots house in Cork, described the prosecution he had experienced, and the injustice of bringing him a second time to trial, contrary to the laws of England. In his friends, he found advice and protection; and to escape injustice, he determined to proceed to the American continent, where he added to his paternal name, *nomme de guerre*, Jones.

He arrived here at a most important period. The colonies were on the eve of separation from the parent state. The conflict had begun, and Jones, under his assumed name, having received a lieutenant's commission, embarked on the expedition against New Providence, under Commodore Hopkins. Here he

became acquainted with Captain Nicholas Biddle, who subsequently lost his life in a gallant attack on the enemy's line of battle ship the Yarmouth.

On his return from New Providence, against which the expedition had fully succeeded, he was appointed to the command of a sloop carrying twelve guns, on a cruise, in which he captured several prizes, which arrived safely into port. His next command was a new ship of war, called the Ranger, of eighteen carriage guns, six pounders, and a crew of one hundred and fifty men, including officers. This vessel had a privateer's commission, and belonged to New-Hampshire. Having sailed in the beginning of 1778 from Portsmouth, the capital sea port of this State, he bent his course for the British coast. In April of that year, towards the close of the month, he landed with about thirty men at Whitehaven, in Cumberlandshire, and succeeded in firing one of the ships in the harbor, which the inhabitants extinguished before the flames had communicated to the rigging. Having effected this, he caused a descent on the coast of Scotland to be made by a party commanded by his first lieutenant, for the object, as he avowed in a letter to the Countess of Selkirk, of making the Earl a prisoner, and carrying him to France. The Earl being absent, attending Parliament, of which he was a member, frustrated the intentions of Jones. The party, nevertheless, carried off the family plate, and many other valuable articles, and made good their retreat to the vessel. For this act, Jones has been highly censured ; but probably without just cause. The vessel being a privateer, the fruits of all enterprize against the enemy were not under his control. Jones sailed for France, and landed his plunder at Brest. The property, upon representation to Dr. Franklin, the American Minister, was reshipped on board a cartel, and returned to its original owner. He again put to sea with the Ranger, and appeared cruising off the Irish coast. Upon learning, that a British king's vessel, called the Drake, mounting twenty-two guns, was in the harbor of Waterford, Jones sent the Captain of that ship a challenge for combat, mentioning at the same time, his force of men and metal. The challenge was accepted—the complement of the Drake was immediately made up of volunteers—she put to sea —the ships met, fought, and Jones conquered, after an hour and a quarter's combat. The guns of the English ship, which was of superior force in men and metal, were said to have badly worked, while those of the Ranger gave proof of the superior skill of the American commander, officers and men. In the contest, the British lost one hundred and five killed, and seventy-two wounded—Jones' loss was about twelve killed, and nine wounded.

In consequence of some causes, Jones left the Ranger, and obtained the command of the Bonne Homme Richard (Good man Richard.) It was while he commanded this ship, that Jones wrote a letter to the Countess of Selkirk, disavowing his knowledge of the plunder of her house, until his arrival in France.

declaring his early assent for its restitution, and hoping that she would not inculpate him in the business.

A squadron was fitted out in the summer of 1779, to cruise off the British coast, and if possible, to intercept the British Baltic fleet. It consisted of Bonne Homme Richard, of 40 guns, and 415 men; Alliance, 36, and 290 men; Monsieur, 32; Pallas, 28; La Vengeance, 12; and Cutter Cerf, 10. Jones hoisted a Commodore's flag on board the Bonne Homme Richard, and set sail with his squadron from L'Orient on the 14th of August. On the 16th, at night, he captured a large and valuable English ship, laden with silks in bale, and other rich merchandise. This prize was manned and ordered for France.

On the 17th, the Commodore's ship narrowly escaped being driven against some rocks on the Irish shore, in a calm Having sent out boats to tow her off, and this was happily effected, the crew of one of the boats, consisting of an officer and eleven men, instead of returning to the ship, made off for the land, and were pursued by one lieutenant and twelve men in another boat. Both crews made good their landing, and the latter continued to pursue the former on shore, when the two parties were taken prisoners by the inhabitants. This occurrence deprived him of the services of twenty-two of his best seamen and two experienced officers. In a succeeding gale, his ship had nearly been lost by the loosening of one of the lower deck guns. He was now separated from the rest of his squadron, in consequence of which he made for Lewis Island, one of the Hebrides, the place of rendezvous, off which he arrived the 30th of August, and on the next day captured eleven sail, one of which being valuable, was manned and ordered for L'Orient, the rest were sunk. A few days after, he gave chase and captured an English letter of marque, mounting twenty-two guns, from Leith bound for Quebec, and laden with naval and military stores, which surrendered without resistance. In the morning of the same day, Jones had descried three vessels at a distance, which he deemed to be ships of war, and supposing them to belong to the enemy, preparations were forthwith made for action. But this precaution was unnecessary, as about mid-day, two of them came up, proving to be the Alliance frigate, Captain Landais, with his prize, a letter of marque, of twenty-four guns, laden with naval and military stores, also on the same destination with her consort, the one which Jones had just captured. A few hours after the Pallas, and the next morning, the Vengeance came up: thus were the squadron united once more, with the exception of the Cerf Cutter; of which no information was received. These two prizes were ordered for France, and Jones stood for the Orkneys, off which Islands he cruised for some days, and succeeded in capturing and destroying sixteen sail. He then made for the N. E. of the Scotch coast, where he took and destroyed seven vessels, engaged in the coal trade. He next conceived the idea of putting the town of Leith under contribution, and called a

council of officers, to whom he submitted the plan. A majority, at first, were opposed to it; but upon hearing his observations in regard to its practicability, they assented to make the attempt. His plan was to move the whole squadron up the Frith of Forth, off Leith, under English colors, his officers wearing the uniform of the British navy; by which means they could get up without exciting any suspicion. When they should arrive off the town they were to anchor, with springs on their cables, and presenting their broadsides, to prepare for cannonading. After this, an officer was to be despatched with a flag, to demand the ransom of the town for £100,000 sterling. One half hour was only to have been allowed the inhabitants for deliberation, and in case of non-compliance, Leith was to be laid in ashes, with red hot shot, with which the squadron was prepared. The squadron entered the Frith, with a favorable wind, hove to within sight of Edinburgh, and threw out the signal for a pilot. Each vessel having received one, they were compelled to wait for the turn of tide. The deception was complete; the officer, commanding at Leith, sent his compliments to the Commodore, and requested to know, what squadron it was, and the name of the Commander, what assistance he required, and whether his intention was to come up to Leith. He also asked the favor of a barrel or two of powder, for the fort, and informed him that there were several American privateers on the coast; that the inhabitants were greatly alarmed, lest these cruisers should ascend the Frith, and attempt the destruction of the town. Jones gave him the names of the vessels and commanders, corresponding with some of the British navy of the same size and metal, and sent the powder as requested. At this juncture, a prize brig, which had been recently captured and manned with Englishmen, was run on shore, supposed designedly, and the crew effected their escape, notwithstanding all the boats of the squadron had been manned and sent after them. Signal was immediately made for the boats to return, when all put to sea as expeditiously as possible. Although he had remained in this situation for several hours, until this incident occurred, nothing of a hostile nature was suspected, and Jones found himself once more in open sea, without having received, during this daring excursion, a single shot.

When cruising off Flamborough head, about two leagues from the shore, on the 22d September, at 2 o'clock, P. M., he descried the Baltic fleet, for which he had been so long on the look-out, under convoy. The fleet was convoyed by a frigate and a sloop of war. Preparations were immediately made for action.

When the hostile ships had sufficiently neared, their respective Captains hailed each other, and commenced the scene of carnage, at moon-rise, about a quarter before eight, at pistol shot distance. The English ship gave the first fire from her upper and quarter deck, which Jones returned with alacrity. Three of his lower deck guns on the starboard side, burst in the gun-room, and killed the men stationed at them, in consequence of

which, orders were given not to fire the other three eighteen pounders mounted on that deck, lest a similar misfortune should occur. This prevented him from the advantage he expected to have derived from them in the then existing calm. Having to contend alone with both the enemy's ships, and the Bonne Homme Richard having received several shot, between wind and water, he grappled with the larger vessel, to render her force useless, and to prevent firing from the smaller one. In effecting this object, the superior manœuvring of the larger ship embarrassed him greatly. He succeeded, however, in laying his ship athwart the hawse of his opponent's. His mizzen shrouds struck the jib-boom of the enemy, and hung for some time; but they soon gave way, when both fell along side of each other, head to stern. The fluke of the enemy's spare anchor, hooked the Bonne Homme Richard's quarter, both ships being so closely grappled fore and aft, that the muzzles of their respective guns touched each other's sides. The Captain of the enemy's smaller ship judiciously ceased firing, as soon as Jones had effected his design, lest he should assist to injure his consort. In this situation, the crews of both ships continued the engagement most desperately for several hours. Many of the guns of the American ships were rendered useless, while those of the English remained manageable. Some time after, a brave fellow, posted in the Bonne Homme Richard's main top, succeeded in silencing a number of the enemy's guns. This man, with a lighted match and a basket filled with hand grenades, advanced along the main yard, until he was over the enemy's deck. Being enabled to distinguish objects by the light of the moon, wherever he discovered a number of persons together, he dropped a hand grenade among them. He succeeded in dropping several through the scuttles of the ship—these set fire to the cartridge of an eighteen pounder, which communicated successively to other cartridges, disabled all the officers and men, and rendered useless all the guns abaft the main mast. The enemy's ship was, many times, set on fire, by the great quantity of combustible matter thrown on board, and with much difficulty and toil the flames were as often extinguished. Towards the close of the action, all the guns of the Bonne Homme Richard were silenced, except four on the fore-castle, which were commanded by the purser, who was dangerously wounded. Jones immediately took their command on himself. The two guns next the enemy were well served. The seamen succeeded in removing another from the opposite side. Hence only three guns were used towards the close of the action on board of Jones' ship. The musketry and swivels, however, did great execution, as did also the incessant fire from the round tops, in consequence of which the enemy were several times driven from their quarters.

About 10 o'clock, a report was in circulation between decks, that Jones and the chief officers were killed; that the ship had four or five feet water in her hold, and was sinking. The crew

became alarmed, and the gunner, the carpenter, and the master at arms were deputed to go on deck, and beg quarters of the enemy. They ascended the quarter deck, and whilst in the act of fulfilling their mission, were discovered by the Commodore, crying for quarters. Hearing the voice of Jones, calling, " what rascals are these—shoot them—kill them," the carpenter and master at arms succeeded in getting below. The Commodore threw both his pistols at the gunner, who had descended to the foot of the gang-way ladder, and his skull was thereby fractured. The man lay there until the action was over, after which his skull was trepanned, and he recovered. While the action continued to rage with relentless fury, both ships took fire, in consequence of which the crews were obliged to cease from firing, and exert themselves in extinguishing the flames, in which their respective vessels were enveloped, and thus prevent the certain destruction of all the combatants. The fire being extinguished, the Captain of the hostile ships asked, if Jones had struck, as he had heard a cry for quarters. Jones replied, that his colors would never descend, till he was fairly beaten. The action re-commenced with renewed vigor. Shortly after, the Alliance, Captain Landais, came up within pistol shot, and began a heavy firing, injuring both friend and foe ; nor did the firing cease from her, notwithstanding repeated hailing, until the signal of recognition was fully displayed on board the Bonne Homme Richard. Nearly one hundred of the prisoners, previously captured, had been suffered to ascend the deck by Jones' master at arms, during the confusion occasioned by the cry for quarters, owing to a belief that the vessel was sinking. To prevent danger from this circumstance, they were stationed at the pumps, where they remained in active employ, during the remainder of the battle.

The sides of the Bonne Homme Richard were nearly stove in, her helm had become unmanageable : a splintered piece of timber alone supported the poop. A brisk firing, however, was kept up from her three guns on the quarter deck. Their shot raked the enemy fore and aft, cutting up his rigging and spars, so that his mainmaist had only the yard-arm of the Bonne Homme Richard for support. The enemy's fire subsided by degrees, and when his guns could no longer be brought to bear, he struck his colors.

At this juncture, his mainmaist went by the board. Lieut. Dale was left below, where being no longer able to rally his men, he, although severely wounded, superintended the working of the pumps. Notwithstanding every effort, the hold of the Bonne Homme Richard was half full of water, when the enemy surrendered. After the action, the wind blew fresh, and the flames on board the Richard spread anew, nor were they extinguished until day-light appeared. In the meantime all the ammunition was brought on deck to be thrown overboard, in case of necessity. The enemy had nailed his flag to the mast,

at the beginning of the action, and after the Captain had called for quarters, he could not prevail upon his men to bring down his colors, as they expressed their dread of the American rifles. He was, therefore, obliged to do that service himself. In taking possession of the enemy, three of Jones' men were killed after the surrender, for which an apology was afterwards made. The captured vessel proved to be his Britannic Majesty's ship Serapis, Captain Pearson, rating forty-four, but mounting fifty carriage guns. The Bonne Homme Richard had one hundred and sixty-five killed, and one hundred and thirty-seven wounded and missing. The Serapis one hundred and thirty-seven killed, and seventy-six wounded. All hands were removed on board the prize, together with such articles as could be saved, and at about 10 o'clock, A. M. the next day, the Bonne Homme Richard sunk.

Shortly after this contest had terminated, Captain Cotineau, in the Pallas, engaged the enemy's lesser ship, which struck after a severe engagement of two hours and an half. She proved to be the Countess of Scarborough. Her braces were all cut away, as well as her running rigging and top-sail sheets. Seven of her guns were dismounted; four men killed, and twenty wounded. More than fifteen hundred persons witnessed the sanguinary conflict from Flamborough head.

For these daring exploits, Jones received public testimonials from his country, and from the King of France. After several adventures of minor consequence, compared with his previous actions, he sailed from L'Orient, about the last of September, in the U. S. frigate Ariel. Off Bermuda, he fell in with an English frigate of superior force, at night. On being hailed, Jones, with a view to deceive, gave the name of a ship belonging to the British navy, with that of her Commander, instead of his own. The deception took effect. The roughness of the weather prevented sending aboard during the night. The English Captain directed, that both ships should keep company until daylight, when Jones was to have sent his boat and an officer on board the frigate with his papers. Jones promised compliance. In the mean time, the utmost silence was preserved, and every thing got ready on board the Ariel, for an engagement. No one was suffered to quit his quarters on any pretext whatever. The American being thus fully prepared for action, and the English in unsuspecting security, a few minutes after eleven at night, Jones poured a broadside into his vessel at pistol shot distance. Before the English could get to quarters, he wore ship and gave the other broadside, and the enemy sunk without firing a gun.

After his arrival in the United States, Jones was appointed to command the America. His commission was dated June 26th, 1781. The loss of the Magnifique of 74 guns, induced Congress to present this ship to his most Christian Majesty, in consequence of which Jones remained without command during the remainder of the war.

After the peace, Jones returned to Europe. Having repaired to St. Petersburg, the Empress Catherine gave him a commission in the Russian fleet in the Baltic. But the English officers in her employ, in that sea, refused to serve under him. She then transferred him to a command in the Black sea, to serve under the Prince of Nassau, in the war against the Turks.

The Russian fleet being inferior to the enemy both in size of ships and metal, Jones, ever fruitful in expedients, proposed a plan to the Prince of Nassau, for the capture or destruction of the entire Turkish fleet. The plan was approved of. As soon as the enemy appeared, according to pre-concert, the Russians threw a part of their ballast and some guns overboard. Thus lightening their vessels, they ran them into a bay in shoal water. The Turks pursued them with their heavy shipping, being perfectly certain, as they thought, that they would effect their capture ; but too late, they found themselves aground and unmanageable. A fleet of Russian light vessels prepared for the purpose, then attacked them, while they were incapable of defence.—Jones held forth to the Prince of Nassau the great acquisition, which the capture of the Turkish fleet would be to the Russian navy, in that sea, and that the prisoners would be an object of great importance to the state, as exchanges could thereby be greatly facilitated ; but his advice was of no avail. The Prince attacked the Turkish fleet, set them on fire, and involved them and their crews in one general conflagration. Humanity shudders at the sanguinary act. Yet he was applauded for his barbarity. Jones retired from the service, and went to France. He resided in Paris in the first stages of the revolution, and died in that city in 1792, where he was buried with every honorable distinction, at the expense of the French National Convention.

[If we mistake not, the venerable Elijah Hall, now living at Portsmouth, accompanied Commodore Jones in the Ranger, which sailed from that port in 1778. Perhaps he can furnish some anecdotes of this daring commander, which would be interesting to the public ; and we should be happy to open our pages to any communication from him on the subject.—Edits.]

The rarest of sublunary comforts are no other than smoke during life ; and after death, nothing at all. Galba, though he met with fortune at his very door, could invent no stratagem to stay her wheel.

We are too prone to take notice of those that are above us ; and never look down upon those that are below us.

Silence discovers wisdom, and concealeth ignorance. Many men's religion is discovered from their own mouths.

Lovewell's Fight.

[The following Song was written about one hundred years since, to commemorate one of the most fierce and obstinate battles which had been fought with the Indians. For many years, it was sung throughout a considerable portion of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, and probably served more than any thing else to keep in remembrance the circumstances of this desperate engagement. In the first volume of these Collections, we gave some account of Capt. Lovewell, with the whole of Rev. Mr. Symmes' memoirs of the fight. Through the kindness of a friend, to whom we are also indebted for a copy of the song, we are favored with some notices of Captain Lovewell's family. He was son of Zaccheus Lovewell, an ensign in the army of Oliver Cromwell, who came to this country and settled at Dunstable, where he died at the great age of 120 years, the oldest white man who ever died in the state of New-Hampshire. He left three sons, who were all men of distinction, viz. Zaccheus, a Colonel in the French war in 1759, mentioned by Dr. Belknap, (Hist. N. H. Vol. II. page 302*) Jonathan, a preacher, representative and judge; and John, the hero of Pequawkett. Captain Lovewell had two sons, John and Nehemiah, and one daughter; John, the eldest son, died in Dunstable. Nehemiah attained to the rank of Colonel; removed to Corinth, in Vermont, where he died. The daughter married Captain Joseph Baker, from Roxbury, who lived in Lovewell's-Town, now Pembroke, which was granted to Lovewell's company in 1728.—Edits.]

SONG.

1. Of worthy Captain Lovewell, I purpose now to sing,
   How valiantly he served his country and his King;
   He and his valiant soldiers, did range the woods full wide,
   And hardships they endured to quell the Indian's pride.
2. 'Twas nigh unto Pigwacket, on the eighth day of May,
   They spied a rebel Indian soon after break of day;
   He on a bank was walking, upon a neck of land,
   Which leads into a pond as we're made to understand.
3. Our men resolv'd to have him, and travell'd two miles round,
   Until they met the Indian, who boldly stood his ground;
   Then speaks up Captain Lovewell, "take you good heed," says he,
   "This rogue is to decoy us, I very plainly see.

*It is a mistake in Dr. Belknap, that Colonel Lovewell was a "son of the famous partisan, who lost his life at Pigwacket." He was a brother to him.

4. " The Indians lie in ambush, in some place nigh at hand,
" In order to surround us upon this neck of land;
" Therefore we'll march in order, and each man leave his pack,
" That we may briskly fight them when they make their attack."

5. They came unto this Indian, who did them thus defy,
As soon as they came nigh him, two guns he did let fly,
Which wounded Captain LOVEWELL, and likewise one man more,
But when this rogue was running, they laid him in his gore.

6. Then having scalp'd the Indian, they went back to the spot, [not,
Where they had laid their packs down, but there they found them
For the Indians having spy'd them, when they them down did lay,
Did seize them for their plunder, and carry them away.

7. These rebels lay in ambush, this very place hard by,
So that an English soldier did one of them espy,
And cried out, " here's an Indian," with that they started out,
As fiercely as old lions, and hideously did shout.

8. With that our valiant English, all gave a loud huzza,
To shew the rebel Indians they fear'd them not a straw:
So now the fight began, and as fiercely as could be,
The Indians ran up to them, but soon were forced to flee.

9. Then spake up Captain LOVEWELL, when first the fight began
" Fight on my valiant heroes! you see they fall like rain."
For as we are informed, the Indians were so thick,
A man could scarcly fire a gun and not some of them hit.

10. Then did the rebels try their best our soldiers to surround,
But they could not accomplish it, because there was a pond,
To which our men retreated and covered all the rear,
The rogues were forc'd to flee them, altho' they skulked for fear.

11. Two logs there were behind them that close together lay,
Without being discovered, they could not get away;
Therefore our valiant English, they travell'd in a row,
And at a handsome distance as they were wont to go.

12. 'Twas ten o'clock in the morning, when first the fight begun,
And fiercely did continue until the setting sun;
Excepting that the Indians some hours before 'twas night,
Drew off into the bushes and ceas'd a while to fight,

13. But soon again returned, in fierce and furious mood,
Shouting as in the morning, but yet not half so loud;
For as we are informed, so thick and fast they fell,
Scarce twenty of their number, at night did get home well.

14. And that our valiant English, till midnight there did stay,
To see whether the rebels would have another fray;
But they no more returning, they made off towards their home,
And brought away their wounded as far as they could come.

15. Of all our valiant English, there were but thirty-four,
And of the rebel Indians, there were about fourscore.
And sixteen of our English did safely home return,
The rest were kill'd and wounded, for which we all must mourn.

16. Our worthy Captain LOVEWELL among them there did die,
They killed Lieut. ROBBINS, and wounded good young FRYE,
Who was our English Chaplain; he many Indians slew,
And some of them he scalp'd when bullets round him flew.

17. Young FULLAM too I'll mention, because he fought so well,
Endeavouring to save a man, a sacrifice he fell;
But yet our valiant Englishmen in fight were ne'er dismay'd,
But still they kept their motion, and WYMAN's Captain made,

18. Who shot the old chief PAUGUS, which did the foe defeat,
Then set his men in order, and brought off the retreat;
And braving many dangers and hardships in the way,
They safe arriv'd at Dunstable, the thirteenth day of May.

NOTES.

VERSE 16.

"*They killed lieut.* ROBBINS."

Lieut. Robbins was a native of Chelmsford. He desired his companions to charge his gun and leave it with him, which they did; he saying, that, "As the Indians will come in the morning to scalp me, I will kill one more of them if I can.'

VERSE 16.

"*And wounded good young* FRYE,
"*Who was our English Chaplain; he many Indians slew.*"

Jonathan Frye, the chaplain of the company, was the only son of Capt. James Frye, of Andover, and graduated at Harvard college in 1723. He was greatly beloved by the company. He fought with undaunted bravery, until he was mortally wounded. When he could fight no longer, he was heard to pray audibly several times for the preservation and success of the surviving part of his companions. He had the journal of the march with him, which by his death was lost.

VERSE 17.

"*Young* FULLAM *too I'll mention because he fought so well.*"

Jacob Fullam was sergeant to the company. He was the only son of Major Fullam of Weston. He was killed at the commencement of the engagement.

VERSE 18.

"WYMAN's *captain made.*"

Ensign Seth Wyman belonged to Woburn. He distinguished himself in such a signal manner, that after his return, he was presented with a silver hilted sword, and captain's commission. He died within a short time after, very much lamented.

VERSE 18.

"*The thirteenth day of May.*"

Rev. Mr. Symmes in his Memoirs, says they arrived at Dunstable on the 15th day of May.

In 1699, the Legislature of Carolina passed a law, entitled, "an act concerning MARRIAGE," which declared, that "as people might wish to marry, and there being no ministers, in order that none might be hindred from so necessary a work for the preservation of mankind, any two persons carrying before the Governor and Council, a few of their neighbors, and declaring their mutual assent, shall be deemed man and wife." Chalmers observes, that, "during almost 20 years, we can trace nothing of clergymen in the history or laws of Carolina."

Miscellanies.

Anecdotes of the Revolution.

A writer in the *Old Colony Memorial*, alluding to the interposition of Providence in favor of the liberties of America, instances the following confirmatory facts:

After the defeat of our army on Long Island, in 1776, the residue of our troops were reduced to a situation of extreme hazard, and by many it was supposed that a few hours would seal their fate. They were fatigued and discouraged by defeat, a superior enemy in their front, and a powerful fleet about to enter the East river, with the view of effectually cutting off their retreat, and leaving them no alternative but to surrender. The commander in chief resolved to attempt to extricate his army from the impending catastrophe, by evacuating the post, and crossing the river to New-York. The passage was found at first to be impracticable by reason of a violent wind from the northeast, and a strong ebbing tide. But providentially the wind grew more moderate and veered to the northwest, which rendered the passage perfectly safe. But a circumstance still more remarkable was, that about two o'clock in the morning a thick *fog* enveloped the whole of Long Island in obscurity, concealing the retreat of the Americans, while on the side of New-York the atmosphere was perfectly clear. Thus, by the favor of an unusual *fog*, our army, consisting of nine thousand men, in one night, under great disadvantages, embarked, with their baggage, provisions, stores, horses, and the munitions of war, crossed a rapid river, a mile or more wide, and landed at New-York undiscovered, and without material loss. The enemy were so near that they were heard at work with their pick-axes, and in about half an hour after the fog cleared off, and the enemy were seen taking possession of the American lines, and they were astonished that our troops had got beyond the reach of pursuit. Garden, in his anecdotes, says, that a clerical friend on this occasion, observed, that, "But for the interposition of a *cloud* of darkness the Egyptians would have overwhelmed the Israelites upon the sea-shore. And but for the providential intervention of the *fog* upon Long Island, which was a *cloud* resting on the earth, the American army would have been destroyed, and the hopes of every patriot bosom extinguished, perhaps forever." On the retreat of our army from New-York, Major-General Putnam, at the head of three

thousand five hundred continental troops, was in the rear, and the last that left the city. In order to avoid any of the enemy, that might be advancing in the direct road to the city, he made choice of a different road till he could arrive at a certain angle, whence a cross road would conduct him in such a direction as that he might form a junction with our main army. It so happened that a body of about eight thousand British and Hessians were at the srme moment advancing on the road which would have brought them in immediate contact with Putnam, before he could have reached the cross road. Most fortunately the British Generals halted their troops, and repaired to the house of Mr. R. Murray, a quaker and friend to our cause; Mrs. M. treated the British officers with cake and wine, and they were induced to tarry two hours or more. By this happy incident, Putnam, by continuing his march, escaped a rencounter with a greatly superior force, which must have proved fatal to his whole party. I have recently been informed by the son and aid-de-camp of Gen. Putnam, that had the enemy, instead of a halt, marched ten minutes longer, they would have reached the cross road, and entirely cut off the retreat of our troops, and they must inevitably have been captured or destroyed. It was a common saying among our officers, that under Providence, Mrs. Murray saved this part of our army. When in the year 1777, Gen. Burgoyne's army was reduced to a condition of extreme embarrassment and danger, Gen. Gates received what he supposed certain intelligence that the main body of the British army had marched off for Fort Edward, and that a rear guard only was left in the camp situated on the opposite side of Saratoga creek. He determined therefore, to advance with his entire force to attack the enemy in their encampment in half an hour. For this purpose, Gen. Nixon with his brigade crossed the creek in advance. Gen. Glover was on the point of following, but just as he entered the water he perceived a British soldier crossing near him, whom he called and examined. By this British deserter, the fact was ascertained, that the detachment for Fort Edward had returned, and that the whole British army was now encamped behind a thick brush wood, which concealed them from our view. This information being instantly communicated to Gen. Gates, the order for attack was immediately countermanded, and the troops were ordered to retreat; but before they could recross the creek, the enemy's artillery opened on their rear. and some loss was sustained. This was a most critical moment, and a

quarter of an hour longer might have caused the ruin of the two brigades, and effected such favorable turn of affairs as to have enabled Burgoyne to progress in his route to Albany, or a safe retreat into Canada. In his narrative of the expedition under his command, Burgoyne laments the accident which occasioned the failure of his stratagem, as one of the most adverse strokes of fortune during the campaign. But Americans ought never to forget the remarkable providential escape.

The British General, Prescott, who was captured at his quarters on Rhode Island by Col. Barton, being on his route through the State of Connecticut, called at a tavern to dine, the landlady furnished the table with a dish of suckatash, boiled corn and beans. The General being unaccustomed to such kind of food, with much warmth exclaimed, "What, do you treat us with the food of hogs?" and taking the dish from the table, strewed the contents over the floor. The landlord being informed of this, soon entered, and with his horse whip, gave the General a severe chastisement. The sequel of this story has recently been communicated by a gentleman at Nantucket, who retains a perfect recollection of all the circumstances. After Gen. Prescott was exchanged and restored to his command on the Island, the inhabitants of Nantucket deputed Wm. Rotch, Dr. Tupper, and Timothy Folger to negotiate some concerns with him in behalf of the town. They were for some time refused admittance to his presence, but the Dr. and Folger overcame the opposition and ushered themselves into the room. Prescott raged and stormed with great vehemence, until Folger was compelled to withdraw. After the Dr. announced his business, and the General had become a little calm, he said, "Was not my treatment to Folger very uncivil?" The Dr. said yes. Then said Prescott, "I will tell you the reason: He looked so much like a d——d Connecticut man, that horse whipped me, that I could not endure his presence."

Hugh Peters, the Regicide.

Hugh Peters was executed after the Restoration for the prominent part he took in the rebellion, especially in the murder of the King. He appears, from the State Trials, to have been particularly active in his pulpit "exercises" within the last few weeks prior to that tragical event. On the 20th December, a fortnight after Col. Pride had "purged" the house, Peters was appointed to preach at the solemn

fast which was to take place on the ensuing Friday; and so well did he acquit himself to the satisfaction of his employers, that he was retained again, especially on two memorable occasions, 21st January, the day after the King was brought to trial, and on the 28th, the day after the sentence was pronounced. We shall give a specimen of his oratory from the evidence adduced against him on his trial, and which, though evidently given in a spirit of party, is confirmed by too many witnesses, to admit of its being substantially false. The part which Cromwell plays in the following scene is perfectly in character:

"*Witness.* I heard the prisoner at the bar, preaching before Oliver Cromwell and Bradshaw, who was called lord president of the high court of justice: and he took his text out of the Psalms, in these words, 'bind your kings with chains, and your nobles with fetters of iron.'—Says he, in his sermon, 'beloved, it is the last Psalm but one, and the next Psalm hath six verses, and twelve hallelujahs, 'praise ye the Lord, praise God in his sanctuary, and so on,' for what? says he: look into my text; there's the reason of it, that kings were bound in chains,' &c. Here is, saith he, a great discourse and talk in the world; what? will ye cut off the king's head, the head of a protestant prince and king? Turn to your bibles, and you shall find it there, 'whosoever sheds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' Here is an act of God, and I see neither king Charles, nor prince Charles, nor prince Rupert, nor prince Maurice, nor any of that rabble excepted out of it.—This is the day, that I and many saints of God have been praying for these many years. *I observed that Oliver Cromwell did* LAUGH *at that time.*

A second witness. Upon 21st January, 1648, I was at Whitehall.—He (Mr. Peters) preached upon this text. Psalm cxlix. 8. To bind their kings in chains, and their nobles in links of iron. In which text, Mr. Peters did much applaud the soldiers there. He said, he hoped to see such another day following, as the day before; and that, blessed be God, (says parson Peters) the house, the lower house is purged, and the house of lords themselves, they will down suddenly.

TICONDEROGA AND CROWN-POINT.—In 1731, the French took possession of Crown-Point; and in 1755, they threw up an advanced work on Ticonderoga. Nature and art joined to make this a very strong and important fortress. In the year 1756 and 1757, large armies were kept up by

the British colonies at the south end of lake George. In 1758, Abercrombie passed lake George with an army of twenty thousand men, to attack Ticonderoga. On July 8th, he attempted to carry the works by storm. The attack proved unfortunate, and his army was defeated with great slaughter. The next day they repassed lake George, and were glad to recover their former situation. In 1759, General Amherst commanded the army that was designed to force a passage over the lakes. The French abandoned Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, and they were taken possession of by General Amherst, July 5th, 1759. In the beginning of the American war, Col. Ethan Allen undertook to reduce these posts; and after guarding all the passes, arrived on the evening of the 9th of May, 1775, at the eastern side of the lake, opposite Ticonderoga. The next morning, with great difficulty, he passed the lake with 83 men, and at the dawn of the day, entered the fort, and surprised the commander in bed. He was asked by what authority he claimed the surrender of the fort? Allen replied, "I demand it in the name of the great JEHOVAH, and the Continental Congress?" The commander and 48 men were made prisoners of war; very valuable stores, with 100 pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the Americans. Col. Seth Warner, with 100 men, was dispatched the same day to take Crown-Point. He effected it without opposition; and thus the command of Lake Champlain was acquired in one day, by a small body of resolute men. On July 6, 1777, Ticonderoga was abandoned to the British under General Burgoyne; and again given up to the Americans the same fall.

It has been observed by intelligent foreigners, that our mountains are remarkable for the continuity of their ridges, and the gentle undulations of their outline. This peculiarity of structure is visible in the White Hills. As seen from Conway they exhibit a line regularly surpentine, not broken, jagged, or shooting up into precipitous elevations. Commencing from the left, or west, there is a regular gradation of summits, each successive eminence generally surpassing that which precedes, to the highest peak, from whence the ridge in like manner, but more abruptly, sinks to the level of the surrounding country.

Literary Notices.

Proposals have been issued for publishing the Physiological Essays of T. R. Park, M. D., F. L. S., with notes and practical remarks, by John P. Batchelder, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Physiology in the Berkshire Medical Institution, Williams College. Dr. Batchelder is a native of this State, and has long been known to the public as a successful teacher of his profession, who has united in his character, great industry as well as originality. Much, therefore, may be expected from his editorial labors bestowed on this work.

A new tale is just published by the author of Logan, Seventy-Six, Randolph, &c. called *Errata, or the Works of Will Adams.*

A new series of tales is in press in New-York, called *Legends of the Thirteen Republics ;* the first is to be *Lionel, or Boston Beleaguered.*

Mr. H. Marshall has written and offered for publication, by subscription, a *History of the State of Kentucky.* He proposes to print it in two volumes, 8vo. It contains an account of the discovery of the country, and its first settlement, with a history of all public events to the end of the past year.

A new work has just been put to press in New-York, called *A Course of Study, preparatory to the Bar or Senate : to which is annexed a memoir of the private or domestic lives of the Romans ;* by George Watterson, Esq. Librarian to Congress.

Mr. Wood, of Baltimore, has in his possession an ancient *illuminated manuscript work.* This book is composed of vellum, and is supposed to have been written about the year nine hundred ; consequently it is nearly one thousand years old. It is said to be in excellent preservation, and that the coloring is truly brilliant.

The first number of the new *American Monthly Magazine*, edited by Dr. M'Henry, author of *Braddock's Times*, and the *Spectre of the Forest*, has made its appearance at Philadelphia.

☞ *The esteemed favors of "Cincinnatus," and other correspondents, are necessarily deferred.*

COLLECTIONS,
Historical and Miscellaneous.

MARCH, 1824.

Essays of Cincinnatus.

FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

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CINCINNATUS....No. XCVIII.

GOVERNMENT.

Having considered, in the preceding number, the authority of the president of the United States to recommend measures to congress, his right to exercise a qualified negative on their proceedings, and his duty to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, I now proceed to other powers which are conferred on him, and other duties which he is bound to perform.

He is not only authorized and required to receive ambassadors and ministers from other nations, but with the consent of the senate to appoint ministers and consuls to such powers as he may consider necessary and useful. To him is entrusted the authority of determining to what nations, public ministers shall be sent from the United States. Neither the senate or house of representatives, nor both of them united, can appoint a minister, or commence negociation with any nation on any subject whatever. To check the abuse of this high authority, the president cannot appoint a minister without the consent of two thirds of the senators present, except in their recess; nor can the minister receive any money from the treasury for his services or expenditure without an express law for that purpose, which law must originate in the house of representatives, and receive the concurrence of the senate.

It has been considered as a *general rule* with the senate, when the president has nominated a man as minister to a particular nation, not to consider whether such a mission is necessary, but whether the person nominated is *duly qualified for the trust.* This as a general rule is correct: for as the constitution has entrusted the president with the management of our foreign relations, and made him responsible for that trust, it seems proper he should decide when and to whom it is necessary to send ministers. But instances may occur in which a president may nominate a minis-

ter where none is wanted; and indeed, one or two cases may be cited, in which senators have withheld their consent from the persons nominated, upon the principle that a minister at that time was not necessary; and in consequence of that opinion no appointment was made.

The ministers of the United States hold their office during the pleasure of the president. He can remove them from office whenever he thinks proper, and that without consulting the senators who had a voice in the appointment.

No treaty can be made with any nation but such as the president approves, and such as two thirds of the senators advise him to ratify. But when the president, with consent of the senate, has appointed a minister, and that minister has formed a treaty with the nation to whom he was sent, after it is returned and duly examined by the president, if he is of the opinion it ought not to be ratified, he is under no obligation to submit the treaty to the consideration of the senate. Indeed, it would seem improper for him to request their advice to ratify an instrument, which upon mature consideration he had rejected. I know of but two cases in which it is proper for the president to communicate a treaty to the senate for their advice; the one, in which he is clearly of the opinion that the treaty ought to be ratified, and the other where he is doubtful whether to ratify or reject it. In the last case, the discussion and arguments of the senators for and against it, which are usually informally though not officially communicated to him, may, and ought to have, an influence upon his mind.

In forming and ratifying a treaty, the assent of only two branches of the government, the president and senate, are necessary, yet when made, it immediately becomes the law of the land, and is obligatory upon every individual, and in fact vacates and repeals all laws that are contrary to its provisions, whether enacted by congress or the state legislatures. The constitution has established not only this course of proceeding, but explicitly declared their effect and operation. These principles appear to be founded in the reason and fitness of things. The few are more capable of making contracts with propriety and dispatch than the many.

Though the house of representatives of the United States possess no portion of the power to make treaties, yet they have an important duty to perform in relation to their execution, most treaties require legislative acts and money to carry them into effect, but no money can be raised or appropriated without the consent of that house. It has indeed become a question, and ably debated, whether the house is bound in all cases to raise and make the appropriations that treaties require. When the public faith is pledged by its constitutional organs to another nation, our interest, as well as that of the civilized world, requires it should be scrupulously and faithfully performed. Because a better treaty might have been made, is no reason why one that is made should

be violated or why the house should hesitate to provide the means necessary to carry it into effect. If the minister who formed the treaty, and the president who ratified it,have sacrificed the interest of the country, let them be punished, and the senators who advised it, meet the reproach and execration of the public, but let not the faith of the nation suffer. It is indeed possible, but very improbable, that the president and two thirds of the senate may ratify a treaty which violates the rights and honour of their country, in such a case the house of representatives ought not to appropriate money for the destruction of their country. Indeed the appropriation, if made,would be useless : a nation of freemen, devoted to their country, would never suffer their vital rights to be destroyed by any men, much less by their own agents and servants. But such extreme cases,instead of destroying,confirm the general rule, that the house is bound in good conscience to carry treaties into effect, though some of their provisions may be hard and unequal. A nation, as well as an individual, when it promises, though to its loss ought to fulfil its promises. And it reflects much honour upon the United States, that their representatives have uniformly made the necessary provision to execute every treaty which the president and senate have ratified.

The president has power "to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." In the exercise of this power, the constitution and laws associate no one with him; he has no council to advise with, but must himself decide upon all applications for pardon, and he only is responsible for those he grants. This is an important trust; and the manner in which it is exercised,has much influence upon the administration of justice, and the state of society.

A pardon is a suspension of justice; it disarms the law of its power,and annihilates that punishment which it intended to inflict upon the offender. The mercy which a pardon confers on the criminal is,in most cases, an act of cruelty to the community; for pardons necessarily render punishment uncertain—they destroy *that certainty of punishment*, which is one of the most effectual modes of preventing crimes that the wisdom of man has invented. Whoever duly considers the subject, must be convinced that the *certainty of punishment* has a great, if not the most powerful influence, upon the wicked, in restraining them from the commission of crimes. A hardened, subtile offender, insensible of moral feelings, calculates with great confidence upon the many chances he has to escape punishment. He has strong hopes that he shall not be suspected—that if he is suspected, he will be able to avoid arrest—that if arrested, proof will not be obtained to convict him—but if convicted, that he will be pardoned. It was not less true in ancient than in modern times, that "because," as Solomon said, "sentence against an evil work is not speedily executed, therefore the heart of the son of men is fully set in them to do evil." It was an observation of Sir Samuel Romilly, who was alike eminent as a statesman and a lawyer, *that could*

punishment be reduced to absolute certainty, a very slight penalty would be sufficient to every crime that was the result of premeditation. The president ought therefore studiously to avoid a course that has a tendency to impair that certainty, and seldom exercise his authority in pardoning convicts, and then only in extreme cases.

Though this simple view of the subject exhibits strong objections to the general use of the power vested in the president to grant pardons, there are others which shew he ought to exercise it but seldom and with great caution. The authority to decide the question whether the accused is guilty, is by the principles of our government, as well as by the explicit declarations of our laws, solely intrusted to the judiciary. They,and they only, can determine that question : but even the judges themselves, without the aid of a jury, are incompetent ; but when the court,upon the verdict of a jury, has rendered judgment aganst the accused, his guilt is ascertained. The president has no authority to question the propriety or reverse that judgment—it is final and conclusive, and he is bound to consider the convict guilty. The jury has found the facts, and what right has the president to question their verity ? Are the witnesses to be again examined by him, and the attorney general and council for the prisoner to argue the law and the facts to the president? The principles of our government render him altogether incompetent to such an enquiry, nor is it to be supposed, that he is better qualified to judge the law arising from the facts, than the judges who heard the witnesses, and whose duty and business it is to pronounce the judgment of the law. And to this I may add, that both judges and jurors, where they have *doubts*, are bound to acquit.

If the president has neither power or means to revise the judgment rendered by a judicial tribunal, but is obliged to consider the convict guilty, why should he by granting a pardon reprieve him from the penalty of the law ? Of what avail are laws without penalties, or with penalties if they are dispensed with ? Petitions for pardons, and for the most notorious offenders, may be obtained with great facility. Humane motives often induce respectable men, from pity and compassion to the unfortunate culprit to solicit his pardon, regardless of the enormity of the offence, and the dangers of the community. This spirit displays the goodness of the heart,more than the wisdom of the head ; but it insensibly impairs the security of every individual in society. Too many know the fact, that petitions were signed by many respectable characters for the pardon of the wretch, who to the guilt of robbing the mail,added that of murdering an innocent and useful man. These petitions are not sufficient to justify the pardon of the guilty ; and the executive who trusts to them is sure to meet with misrepresentation and imposition.

But there may be cases, though they very seldom occur,where pardons may be granted with propriety—and would not only be an act of mercy, but of justice. The convict may be insane, or an idiot—or he may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of

years,but before that period expires,he may be visited with sickness,which, from the want of free air and better accommodations, would certainly destroy his life. In the last case, if he is not pardoned, the law would inflict a punishment more severe than it intended.

I am, however, convinced that the pardons which have been granted in this country have done much more evil than good—that they have contributed to the increase of crimes. It is to be regretted that the president of the United States has recently granted pardons to pirates, and robbers of the mail: for it is in vain to expect protection, by prosecutions, and judgments of the law, against robbers and pirates, if they are to be pardoned, and from the mild punishment of imprisonment, let loose again, to rob, murder, and destroy. One pardon does more to encourage offenders than two executions to restrain them. Our laws should be mild, their penalties reasonable, and inflicted on those who are convicted of their violation. But when the judiciary do their duty in awarding judgment against the guilty, the executive ought not unnecessarily to annul their execution.

CINCINNATUS.

December 24, 1823.

Ecclesiastical History.

MEMORANDA: *relating to the Churches and Clergy of New-Hampshire.*

[Continued from page 47.]

In 1771, the Rev. BENJAMIN BRIGHAM was ordained at Fitzwilliam; Rev. DAVID JEWETT at Candia; Rev. DAVID TENNEY at Barrington; Rev. SAMUEL WEBSTER at Temple; Rev. JOSEPH CURRIER at Goffstown; Rev. OLIVER NOBLE at Orford; and Rev. JOSEPH WOODMAN at Sanbornton.

A church was gathered at Fitzwilliam on the day of Mr. Brigham's ordination, March 27. Mr. Smith of Marlborough, preached the ordination sermon; Mr. Parkman, of Westborough, gave the charge; and Mr. Brown, of Winchendon, the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Brigham continued in the ministry till his death, June 11, 1799, and was much respected and beloved as a minister and peace-maker.

Mr. Jewett was graduated at Harvard College in 1769, and was ordained the first minister of Candia. He was dismissed in 1780, and installed January 2, 1782, at Winthrop, Me. where his ministry was of short duration,as he was removed by death in Feb. 1783.

Mr. Tenney was gaduated at Harvard College in 1768; succeeded Mr. Prince in the ministry at Barrington, September 18, 1771; was dismissed in 1778, and died soon after his dismission.

Mr. Webster was a son of the Rev. Samuel Webster, D. D. of Salisbury, Mass; was graduated at Harvard College in 1762, and was ordained at Temple, Oct. 2, 1771, on the day the church in that town was organized. At the commencement of the revolutionary struggle, he took a decided and active part in behalf of his country, was a member of the committee of safety in 1775, and the same year, was appointed a Chaplain to one of the New-Hampshire Regiments. But his useful life was early closed. He died August 4, 1777, at the age of 34. His last sermon was from these words. *Here have we no continuing city, but we seek one to come;* and "the truths with which he had comforted others were his own comfort, living and dying."

Mr. Currier was graduated at Harvard College in 1765; was ordained at Goffstown Oct. 30, 1771; dismissed in 1774; and is believed to be still living.

Mr. Noble was a graduate of Princeton College, and was ordained the first minister of Orford, Nov. 5, 1771. Mr. Haven of Portsmouth preached the ordination sermon from 1 Thess. iii. 8, and gave the charge; and Mr. Powers of Haverhill gave the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Noble was dismissed the last day of the year, 1777.

Mr. Woodman was a graduate of New-Jersey college. He was ordained at Sanbornton, Dec. 13, 1771. Mr. Hale of Newbury preached the ordination sermon, from 1 Cor. i. 21; Mr. Walker of Concord gave the charge; and Mr. Stearns of Epping the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Woodman married the widow Esther Hall, of Concord, who was a daughter of the Rev. Aaron Whittemore, the first minister of Pembroke. She died July 12, 1803, and he survived her about two years. He published the Election Sermon. 1802, and several other occasional discourses. —Two of his sons, Jeremiah H. Woodman, Esq. of Rochester, and the late Charles Woodman, Esq. of Dover, were educated at Dartmouth college.

In 1772, the Rev. William Kelly was ordained at Warner; Rev. George Wheaton at Claremont; Rev. Joseph Farrar at Dublin; Rev. Isaiah Potter at Lebanon; Rev. Eden Burroughs at Hanover; Rev. Jacob Burnap at Merrimack; Rev. Jonathan Searle at Mason; Rev. Stephen Peabody at Atkinson; Rev. Jonathan Barnes at Hillsborough; Rev. Timothy Upham at Deerfield; and Rev. Abraham Wood at Chesterfield.

Mr. Kelly was a son of John Kelly, of Newbury, Massachusetts, and born Oct. 30, 1744. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1767, and ordained at Warner (then called New-Almsbury) Feb. 5, 1772. The Rev. Mr. True, of Hampstead, preached the ordination sermon, from 2 Tim. iii. 17; and Mr. Bayley, of Salem, gave the charge. Warner was at that time but thinly inhabited; and it is reported, that after the ordaining council had convened, it was rumored among the people that there were not enough professors of religion in town to constitute a church, and of course the candidate could not be ordained. An old Dutchman who had lately moved into the town from New-York, and who was much better acquainted with hunting than with ecclesiastical affairs, sent word to the Council, that rather than they should not proceed, he would join the church himself; but if they could get along without him, he would much rather not. Mr. Kelly received, by way of settlement, about $100, and an annual salary of £40, to increase £1 10*s*. per annum, till it amounted to £60, and 20 cords of wood. He married Lavinia Bayley, a daughter of the Rev. Abner Bayley, of Salem. Of their fourteen children, three only are now living. After being about twenty years in the ministry at Warner, Mr. Kelly found sectarianism making such inroads upon his society, as to leave his support burdensome upon his friends, and he gave up his contract; but still continued in the ministry, and relied upon the voluntary contributions of his people for support. This proved a dry fountain, and he repeatedly asked a dismission which was refused. At length a set of selectmen, not very friendly to him, and not very well understanding their duty, taxed his property, and the tax was collected by distraint. He commenced an action against them, which the town defended; and in this suit it was first decided in this State that the property of a settled minister of the gospel, under his own management, was not liable to taxation. The Legislature have, within a few years, made a different provision by a special act. After the settlement of this suit, Mr. Kelly was, at his renewed request, dismissed by an ecclesiastical council, March 11, 1801. He afterwards preached occasionally in the town, when there was no candidate to supply the desk, and died suddenly May 18, 1813.

Mr. Wheaton was the first minister of Claremont, where he was ordained February 19, 1772. The Rev. Abiel Leonard of Woodstock, Conn. preached the ordination ser-

mon. Mr. Wheaton was graduated at Harvard college in 1769, and died June 24, 1773, aged 22.*

Mr. Farrar was a graduate of Harvard college in 1767; was ordained at Dublin, June 10, 1772, on the day the church was gathered in that town; continued there but a short time, and was dismissed January 7, 1776.

Mr. Potter was graduated at Yale college, and ordained at Lebanon, August 25, 1772. Mr. Olcott preached the ordination sermon, Mr. Wellman, gave the charge, and Mr. Avery the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Potter was a man of respectable talents, and sustained the reputation of an able, pious, and faithful minister. He was in easy circumstances, and had an amiable family, but was subject to painful fits of mental depression, in one of which, his life was terminated in the summer of 1817. One of his sons, Hon. Barret Potter of Portland, Maine, was graduated at Dartmouth.

Mr. Burroughs was graduated at Yale college, and was installed at Hanover, the first settled minister of that town, in September, 1772. He was the next year, appointed a trustee of Dartmouth college, and continued in that office till his death. In 1806, his brethren of the board, conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity. In 1809, his pastoral relation to the people of Hanover was dissolved, and he took upon himself the charge of the western or Vermont branch of the church at Dartmouth college, and died at Hartford, Vt. May 22, 1813, four days after the decease of his wife. Stephen Burroughs, of "bad celebrity," was a son of these pious parents. He is believed to be still living in Canada, professes to have become a Roman Catholic; and one of his daughters, not many years since, is said to have entered a nunnery in that Province and taken the veil.

Mr. Burnap was born at Reading, Mass. Nov. 2, 1748, and graduated at Harvard college, 1770. The church in Merrimack was organized Sept. 5, 1772, and Mr. Burnap ordained its pastor the 14th of the following month. The Rev.

[*Rev. George Wheaton was son of Dr. George Wheaton, of Mansfield, Mass. He possessed a social and benevolent disposition, joined with an unaffected deportment, which gained him the esteem and affection of all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. In his last will and testament, he gave to the town of Claremont, all his real estate in town, and all that was due to him from particular persons, for the use and support of the congregational minister in that town forever.—*N. H. Gazette.*

Mr. Wheaton was probably the youngest clergyman who ever died in New-Hampshire.]

Thomas Haven of Reading, preached the ordination sermon, which was published. Mr. B.'s first wife was Miss Hopkins of Reading, who lived but a few months after her marriage. His second wife was Elizabeth Brooks of Medford, a sister to Gov. Brooks. She died in 1810. Two of their 13 children have received a collegiate education at Harvard. Mr. Burnap received from his Alma Mater the degree of Doctor in Divinity in 1813, an honor which had never been conferred on any other clergyman in the County of Hillsborough. He died December 26, 1821, aged 75, having been in the ministry nearly half a century. For a more particular account of his life, character, and publications, see *Collections*, Vol. II, p. 76.

Mr. Searle was a graduate of Harvard college, was ordained the first minister of Mason, October 14, 1772, and was dismissed in about ten years from the time of his ordination.

Mr. Peabody of Atkinson, was graduated at Harvard college, in 1769, and was ordained Nov. 25, 1772. Mr. Searle, of Stoneham, preached the ordination sermon, which was published. Mr. Peabody's second wife was the widow of the Rev. John Shaw, of Haverhill, Mass. She was the youngest daughter of the Rev. William Smith, of Weymouth, and a sister of President Adams' late wife. He continued in the ministry at Atkinson till May 23, 1819, when he died at the age of 77, leaving one son, and a daughter who married Stephen P. Webster, Esq. of Haverhill in this State.

Mr. Barnes was graduated at Harvard college in 1770. His wife was Abigail Curtis. He was ordained at Hillsborough the first minister of that town, Nov. 25, 1772. He continued in the ministry about thirty years, when the powers of his mind were impaired by a flash of lightning which struck him from his horse, and he resigned the ministerial office in 1803, and died August 13, 1805.

Mr. Upham was born February 20, 1748, and graduated at Harvard college in 1768. He was the first minister of Deerfield, where a church was gathered, and he ordained in December, 1772. His first wife, and the mother of his children, was Hannah Gookin, a daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, of North-Hampton. She died August 4, 1797, aged 44. Mr. Upham continued in the ministry till his death, February 21, 1811. His second wife survived him a few months, and died May 15, of the same year. He left three children, Hon. Nathaniel Upham, of Rochester.

Gen. Timothy Upham of Portsmouth, and a daughter. One of his grandsons, Rev. Thomas C. Upham, is the minister of Rochester, where he was ordained July 16, 1823.

Mr. Wood was a native of Sudbury, Mass. was graduated at Harvard college in 1767, and was ordained the first minister of Chesterfield, on the last day of the year 1772. He died after a ministry of more than fifty years, October 18, 1823, aged 75.

[To be continued.]

Biographical Notices.

ROBERT CUSHMAN.

Robert Cushman was a distinguished character among that collection of worthies, who quitted England on account of their religious difficulties, and settled with Mr. John Robinson, their pastor, in the city of Leyden. Proposing afterwards a removal to America, in the year 1617, Mr. Cushman and Mr. John Carver, (afterwards the first Governor of New-Plymouth) were sent over to England, as th ir agents, to agree with the Virginia Company for a settlement, and to obtain, if possible, a grant of liberty of conscience in their intended plantation, from King James.

From this negociation, though conducted on their part with great discretion and ability, they returned unsuccessful to Leyden, in May, 1618. They met with no difficulty indeed from the Virginia Company, who were willing to grant them sufficient territory, with as ample privileges as they could bestow: But the pragmatical James, the pretended vicegerent of the Deity, refused to grant them that liberty in religious matters, which was their principal object. This persevering people determined to transport themselves to this country, relying upon James' promise that he would *connive* at, though not expressly *tolerate* them; and Mr. Cushman was again dispatched to England in February, 1619, with Mr. William Bradford, to agree with the Virginia Company on the terms of their removal and settlement.

After much difficulty and delay, they obtained a patent in the September following; upon which, part of the Church at Leyden, with their Elder, Mr. Brewster, determined to transport themselves as soon as possible. Mr. Cushman was one of the agents in England to procure money, shipping and other necessaries for the voyage, and embarked with

them at South-Hampton, Aug. 5th, 1620. But the ship, in which he sailed, proving leaky, and after twice putting into port to repair, being condemned as unfit to perform the voyage, Mr. Cushman, with his family, and a number of others, were obliged, though reluctantly, to relinquish the voyage for that time, and return to London. Those in the other ship proceeded and made their settlement at Plymouth in December, 1620, where Mr. Cushman also arrived in the ship Fortune from London, on the 10th of November, 1621, but took passage in the same ship back again, pursuant to the directions of the merchant adventurers in London, (who fitted out the ship, and by whose assistance the first settlers were transported) to give them an account of the plantation. He sailed from Plymouth, December 13th, 1621; and arriving on the coast of England, the ship, with a cargo valued at £500 sterling, was taken by the French. Mr. Cushman, with the crew, was carried into France; but arrived in London in the February following. During his short residence at Plymouth, though a mere lay character, he delivered a discourse on the sin and danger of self-love, which was printed in London, (1622) and afterwards, re-printed in Boston, (1724) and again at Plymouth, (1785.) And though his name is not prefixed to either of the two former editions, yet unquestionable tradition renders it certain that he was the author, and even transmits to us a knowledge of the spot where it was delivered. Mr. Cushman, though he constantly corresponded with his friends here, and was very serviceable to their interest in London, never returned to the country again; but whilst preparing for it, was removed to a better, in the year 1626. The news of his death, and Mr. Robinson's, arrived at the same time, at Plymouth, by Captain Standish, and they seem to have been equally lamented by their bereaved and suffering friends there. He was zealously engaged in the prosperity of the plantation, a man of activity and enterprize, well versed in business, respectable in point of intellectual abilities, well accomplished in scriptural knowledge, an unaffected professor, and a steady, sincere practiser of religion.

After the death of Mr. Cushman, his family came over to New-England. His son, Thomas Cushman, succeeded Mr. Brewster, as ruling elder of the Church of Plymouth, being ordained to that office in 1649. He was a man of good gifts, and frequently assisted in carrying on the public worship, preaching, and catechising. For it was one professed principle of that Church, in its first formation, "to choose none for governing Elders, but such as were able to teach." He

continued in this office till he died, in 169', in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

The descendants of Thomas, settled in Plymouth and the adjacent towns, and were distinguished in the religious walks of life. The sixth and seventh generations are very numerous. Several have entered the learned professions, and have raised themselves to honorable distinction. *John P. Cushman*, of New-York, has been, and *Joshua Cushman*, of Maine, now is a member of Congress. These are of the fifth generation from Thomas. Others have been called to the performance of public duties, and have faithfully discharged the trust reposed in them.

—o—

CUTT.*

Robert, Richard, and John Cutt, brothers and natives of Wales, emigrated to this country previous to the year 1646. Robert settled at Great-Island. Richard settled first at the Isles of Shoals, and afterwards removed to Portsmouth. John settled at Portsmouth, where he became a respectable merchant, and in 1680, was appointed President of the first Council of New-Hampshire. His first wife was Hannah Starr, by whom he had several children.† In the life time of President Cutt, the town of Portsmouth occupied but a small tract of ground, at the place called Point of Graves. The upper part, which was the 'Bank,' was principally owned by him, his brother Richard, Major William Vaughan and Richard Waldron, jr. Esq. who were the first persons in the province, both in point of wealth and family connections. This large space of ground, which is now so thickly inhabited, contained then but 10 or 12 dwelling houses. and about the same number of ware-houses, which belonged to the above gentlemen. President Cutt died March 27, 1681. In his last will, made a short time before his decease, he says, "I commit my body unto a decent burial in my orchard, where I buried my wife, and children that are deceased." This spot has been inclosed by some of his descendants, and is now thickly surrounded by build-

*When Major Cutt, a descendant, was at the siege of Louisbourg, he met with an English officer by the name of Cutts; upon becoming acquainted they found themselves related, having sprung from the same family originally. After this, Major Cutt added an *s* to his name, which was also done by all his relatives in Portsmouth.

†President John Cutt was married by Mr. Danforth to Hannah Starr, July 30, 1662. His children were, John, born June 30, 1663; Elizabeth, born November 30, 1664; Hannah, born July 29, 1666; Mary, born Nov. 17, 1669; and Samuel, born ———. Elizabeth, died September 28, 1665.

ings. The following inscription on the tombstone is so defaced by the ravages of time, as to be read at this remote period with difficulty.

HERE LYES INTERRED THE BODY
OF HANNAH CVTT LATE WIFE
OF MR. JOHN CVTT AGED 42.
.....DEPARTED THIS.....
.....THE DAY.....
1674.

Robert Cutt died in the West Indies, several years before his brothers, leaving a wife and a number of children at Great-Island. Richard had but two daughters—Margaret, who married Major Vaughan; and Bridgett, who married Capt. Thomas Daniel. From these persons, Vaughan and Daniel Streets took their names. Richard died in 1676.

PEPPERELL.

When Capt. John Smith, who discovered the harbour of Pascataqua, returned to England, he published an account of his adventures and discoveries. His work concludes with a memoir on the New-England fisheries, the importance of which he eloquently sets forth. "Therefore, honorable and worthy countrymen, let not the meanesse of the word *fish* distaste you, for it will afford as good gold as the mines of Polassie or Guiana with less hazard and charge, and more certainty and facility." Many of the first settlers of New-Hampshire, who were fishermen, found out the truth of this remark. Thus Richard Cutt, in 1647, is a fisherman at the Isle of Shoals; several years afterwards, we find him a wealthy and respectable merchant, at the "*Bank*," owning vessels, mills and ware-houses.*

WILLIAM PEPPERELL, the father of the first Sir William, was a native of Cornwall, Eng. and emigrated to this country about the year 1676, and settled at the Isles of Shoals, as a fisherman. It is said, he was so poor for some time after his arrival, that the lady to whom he paid his addresses at the Shoals, would not hearken to him. However, in a few years, by his industry and frugality, he got enough to send

*An old deed, dated 1671, runs thus: "I Richard Cutt, for ye love I bear unto Wm. Vaughan, Esq. and whereas he hath married my daughter Margaret, I do give unto him, his heirs and assigns forever, my stone Warehouse, situate at Strawberry-Bank, and fronting upon the Greate River Pascataqua."

out a brig, which he loaded to Hull. The lady now came forward and gave her consent. After his marriage, he removed to Kittery Point, where he became a very wealthy merchant, and died in 1734.

Sir WILLIAM PEPPERELL, his only son, was born in the district of Maine, in 1697, and was bred a merchant. About the year 1727, he was chosen one of his majesty's council, and was annually re-elected thirty-two years till his death. Living in a country exposed to a ferocious enemy, he was well fitted for the situation, in which he was placed, for it pleased God to give him a vigorous frame, and a mind of a firm texture, and of great calmness in danger. He rose to the highest military honors, which his country could bestow upon him. When the expedition against Louisbourg was contemplated, he was commissioned by the governors of New-England to command the troops. He invested the city in the beginning of May, 1745. Articles of capitulation were soon afterwards signed. There was a remarkable series of providences in the whole affair, and Mr. Pepperell ascribed his unparalleled success to the God of armies. The king in reward of his services conferred upon him the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain, an honor never before conferred on a native of New-England. He died at his seat in Kittery, in the district of Maine, July 6, 1759, aged 63 years. Leaving but one daughter, the wife of Col. Nathaniel Sparhawk, his name and title are extinct. The last Sir William (son of Col. Sparhawk,) died in London in 1817, leaving no male children.

Lady Mary Pepperell, relict of Sir William Pepperell, died at her seat in Kittery, Nov. 25, 1789. She was daughter of *Grove Hirst*, Esq. and grand-daughter of Hon. Judge Sewall. Her natural and acquired powers were said to be very respectable, and she was much admired for her wit and sweetness of manners.

COL. MOULTON.

Col. Moulton lived at York. He was colonel of a regiment at the reduction of Louisbourg in 1745; was afterwards sheriff of the county of York; first justice of C. C. P. and judge of Probate. He died in 1765. His son and grand son were sheriffs of the county, and another of his sons was judge of the court and register of deeds.

A vulgar man is captious and jealous; eager and impetuous about trifles. He suspects himself to be slighted, thinks every thing that is said meant for him; if the company happens to laugh, he is persuaded they laugh at him; he grows angry and testy, says something very impertinent, and draws himself into a scrape, by shewing what he calls a proper spirit, and asserting himself.

CAPTIVITY OF WILLIAM MOORE.

William Moore, of Stratham, was one of Rogers' Rangers. He, with ten others, was sent out on a scouting party; and while partaking of soldier's fare, at a table spread in the wilderness, they were surrounded by a party of savages. A desperate fight ensued; seventeen of the Indians were killed, and eight of the Rangers. Col. Hackett, one of the survivors, made his escape. Moore was taken, but not till he had wrenched the tomahawk from the Indian who first seized him, and buried it in his brains. The other survivor was murdered in cold blood on the battle field; his heart was taken from his body and forced warm into the mouth of the prisoner, who had been his companion and friend. The Indians were of a tribe residing far to the west; and returning to their homes, they carried Moore with them for torture. At Montreal, the French understanding for what fate he was reserved, endeavored to redeem him, but in vain. His captors resolved to exercise on him their cruelty, and revenge the death of the warrior whom he slew. On their arrival at their own country, great preparations were made for his lingering execution. When all was ready, and the tribe assembled, the prisoner was made fast to a tree. He was deliberately cut and stabbed all over his body and limbs, in more than two hundred places, and splinters of pitch-wood were put into every wound. To these his tormentors were about to apply the fire, when the mother of the Indian whom he killed, declared that she would take him as her son, instead of the one she had lost. Upon this, he was immediately unloosed; the splinters were extracted, and some medicinal herbs applied, as soon as they could be gathered, to his wounds. Such was the efficacy of their applications, that in three or four days he was free from pain, and able to travel as usual, though he retained the scars till his death. He was now adopted into the family of the squaw, whom he was to call his mother, and by whom he was treated as a son. He lived with her about six years, and went out with the tribe in their hunting, fishing, and fighting expeditions. He was too remote from the civilized settlements to venture on an escape; but was too earnest to return to his friends, not to make some attempt to visit them. He had gained the affections of his Indian mother and family, and hoped by alarming their fears, to obtain permission to leave them. He accordingly run a stick down his throat so violently as to produce blood. His mother believed him to be in great

danger, and told him, "*You spit blood—you die!*" Moore said, yes, he must die, unless he could see an English doctor, who would easily cure him. The Indians tried all their remedies in vain, for the stick would still produce blood, and he was obliged to apply it so often that he became pale and debilitated. Despairing of his recovery, without the aid of a white physician, his mother and two Indians sat out with him on a visit to the whites —Moore assuring them that when the English doctor had cured him, and he returned to the tribe again, he should make a better hunter and a braver warrior than ever. They first went to a French physician, to whom Moore made known his object, and the Frenchman directed them to an English doctor, who, he said, would better understand the disease. The Englishman was attached to the army, and on Moore's arrival, secured him, and sent the Indians away. The old squaw appeared to mourn as sincerely, and lamented as loudly, as if the child of her adoption had been the child of her blood. Moore returned to Stratham, where he spent the remainder of his days, living to the age of 63 years, and dying in March, 1790.

AFFAIR AT BLOOMFIELD.

In January, of the year 1772, Joseph Weston, who was the second settler in the county of Somerset, Maine, moved into the town of Canaan, now dignified with the name of Bloomfield. His predecessor in the settlement of the county was Jonathan Emery, who pitched his tent in Fairfield, where his descendants yet live. Settlers, however, rapidly increased; and the Indians began to feel jealous of the encroachments on their territory, and to threaten hostilities. About the time that the struggle commenced between Great-Britain and her refractory colonies, a person who had settled as far up the Kennebeck, as Carritunk falls, began to be alarmed, and moved his family down to the settlement in Bloomfield. He soon after returned; when he found that his hut had been robbed by the Indians. He hastened back with the intelligence; which excited so much alarm, that three experienced hunters, Joseph Weston, senior, Isaac Smith and Oliver Wilson, were despatched with a birch canoe, and each a gun, on a voyage of discovery. They proceeded up the river, as far as Savage's Island, where they found it expedient to separate; agreeing not to discharge their guns at any game they might chance to see, unless they came across the Indians; but when any one

heard the report of a gun, he was to return to Bloomfield with all possible speed, and make preparations for as good a defence as practicable.

Having made these arrangements, Wilson proceeded in the boat, and the other two on shore. They had not long been separated, before the two who were on the land, were saluted with the report of a gun, echoing through the forest, and reverberating from hill to hill with a noise like thunder. With the greatest despatch they hastened home to their expecting friends, with the dreadful intelligence, that the hostile Indians were certainly approaching. All the families in the settlement were soon collected, and ferried over to the Great Island, so called, containing about 30 acres, and situated just below the confluence of the Wissesunset stream and the Kennebeck. They here awaited with fearful expectations, ignorant of the fate of Wilson, who had most probably fallen a victim to the ferocity of the savages; and fearing every moment, that they were soon to be butchered themselves, or see their helpless infants murdered before their eyes. They dreaded that the savages would come down the river in their canoes, and make an attack in the night. They, therefore, stationed a guard of their ablest men at the head of the island, to watch during the darkness, while their wives and children with the remaining men continued in a barn, the only place of refuge at hand.

About midnight, the sentinels discovered a black speck moving slowly and steadily down the stream; and as it approached nearer, they thought it resembled a canoe, with six or seven Indians. They accordingly concealed themselves in the bushes, and as soon as it was near enough, having each singled out his man, at a given signal, all fired and re-loaded their guns as quick as possible; but hearing no noise from the canoe, they waited till it had drifted almost ashore, when it was discovered to be a tree covered with limbs, which they had "*killed as dead as a hammer.*" Meanwhile, the party at the barn, awakened (if they could sleep in such a situation) by the noise of the guns, jumped from their beds of hay and straw; the men seized their arms, and hastened to the scene of action; while the women clasped their children to their breasts, expecting soon to be sent to the world of spirits, or doomed to endure a captivity more terrible than death itself. The return of the men from the shore, however, pacified them in some measure. The next day, Wilson returned from his voyage, and informed them that as he was paddling his canoe along, an old bear came down to the shore of the river to drink, and

before he thought of their agreement, he had put a brace of bullets through her; and that he had not seen or heard aught of the Indians. Thus ended this perilous affair; the inhabitants returned to their habitations, and resumed their occupations in peace.

Original Letters.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Dunbar to Governor Belcher, written in 1734.

SIR,—On Fryday last, the carrier delivered to me a packet at Exeter, where I was upon His Majesty's service, and in it an order from your Excell'cy dated from no place the 11 inst. for convening the Council here, and asking their advice upon a proclamation for a general Fast, upon the 25th inst. dated also the 11th inst. and said to be from the Councill Chamber in this town, when every body knows you were at Boston, and I know no Council was held here on that day. I have always been of opinion, and am confirmed in it by the advice of every gentleman, except a few here under your influence, that you have no right to send orders hither in the manner you do. A few days will convince you that you have not; in the mean time, I shall only say in answer to the Proclamation, that I can by no means be instrumental in issuing of it, the day appointed being a festival of the church by act of Parliament; I was in hopes two or three mistakes your Ex'cy had made at Boston in proclaiming a feast on a fast, and a fast on a feast day of the church wou'd have prevented any more such, except it was done in contempt of church authority, which may be reasonably suspected by your giving sanction to your platform of worship, where you say that arch-bishops, bishops, &c. not being plants of the Lord's planting shall be all rooted out and cast forth at the last. I don't doubt but you have or will hear from home upon that act of government.

As to your warrant for paying your salary in advance, I must presume your sending it to me was in case I should offer it for the Council's approbation (tho' it is already sign'd and countersign'd as if by their advice) to make use of it as an argument against my demanding any part of it, for which reason I shall not only suspend offering it, but protest against paying it untill I know who has the right to it. Your Excy knows there is no money in the treasury, and so

delaying for a few days untill ships arrive can be no detriment.

I did not intend to have troubled you with any letter at this time, but having this occasion, I can't avoid taking notice of your treatment of me in sending your orders from Boston to the militia officers here without any notice of me. This, sir, is unprecedented and not like a soldier, and no man but yourself wou'd have done it. This and your other usages of me is in effect taking His Majesty's commission from me, which I shall not give up untill it is his pleasure to take it. Yet your construction of my power has made it so contemptible here, that I meet with all the opposition and disregard in the execution of my duty, and in support of the King's service, as surveyor of the woods.

I presume by the time this reaches you our dispute will be ended from home.

Your manner of sending your orders was I suppose to avoid saying,

Sir,

Your humble servant,

DAVID DUNBAR.

P. S. I will call the Council to-morrow, and if they will joyn with me, I will appoint Fryday after your Excellency's appointment, being the 26th inst. for fasting and prayer, &c.

D. D.

From Sir William Pepperell to the Duke of New-Castle.

Louisbourg, June 28, 1745.

My Lord Duke,—

I have already had the honour to transmit to your Grace in conjunction with commodore Warren an account of ye success of his Majesty's arms, in the reduction of Louisbourg and territories adjacent, to his Majesty's obedience, which was happily effected on the sixteenth inst. by an army of his Majesty's new English subjects, whom I have the honour to be at the head of; assisted on the sea-side by a squadron of his Majesty's ships, under the command of Mr. Warren, said fortresses and territories being surrendered on terms of capitulation, of which a copy was forwarded to your Grace with our letter, and duplicate thereof is herewith inclosed. On the 17th inst. his Majesty's ships entered the harbour and the same day part of the troops, with myself march'd into the city; since which have us'd the utmost diligence in making the proper dispositions, for the security and good regulation of the place and the speedy evac-

uation of it, agreeable to the terms of capitulation. I have now the honour to inclose to your Grace an account of what troops were raised in each of his Majesty's governments in New-England, which were aiding in this expedition* and the present state of them, and I flatter myself that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to approve of their zeal in voluntarily engaging in so expensive and hazardous an enterprize, even before they had notice of any other naval force than the private vessels of war fitted out by themselves; and I humbly beg your Grace's leave to say that I shou'd not do my fellow soldiers justice if I omitted this opportunity to assure your Grace that they have with the utmost cheerfulness endured almost incredible hardships, not only those necessarily incident to a camp, in such an inclement climate, where their lodging and accommodations could not be but of the poorest sort; but also in landing and transporting with infinite industry, and pains, our heavy artillery (some of which were 42lb cannon) several miles, in cold foggy nights, over almost impassable bogs morasses and rocky hills; also in landing the warlike stores, and provisions, in doing which they were extreamly exposed: and at the same time, we were obliged to keep out large detachments to range the woods in order to intercept and disperse parties of the French and Indian enemy, who were gathering together behind us, with whom we had several skirmishes, in all which we routed the enemy, killed and wounded many of them, and took upwards of two hundred prisoners. Several sallies were made from the town in all which we repulsed the enemy with very little loss on our side, and we have been so happy through God's goodness as not to lose above 100 men by the enemy in the whole of this great enterprize. They held out against a close siege of forty nine days, during which time we raised five fascine batteries, from whence, and a large battery deserted by the enemy, on our landing, we gave them above nine thousand cannon ball, and about six hundred bombs, which greatly distressed them, and much damaged their fortifications, and in particular rendered useless, the most considerable battery of the town, (called the Circular battery) which mounted sixteen large cannon, and very much commanded the harbour. The fatigue of our men in all those services was so great that we had near fifteen hundred sick at a time. Notwithstanding all which they not only continued to express the greatest zeal to go on

*N. B. All the officers' names were sent home plac'd according to their rank.

vigorously against the enemy, but in general, generously acquiesced in the loss of the plunder they expected from the riches of the city; and tho' undisciplined troops, I am persuaded his majesty has not in his dominions, a number of subjects more universally loyall, or that could possibly express greater readiness to spend their lives in the cause they were embarked in for his majesty's honour and the good of their country. I esteem it a peculiar favour, and of the happiest consequence, that his Majesty's ships sent so timely to our assistance were under the command of a gentleman of such distinguished merit and so universally beloved in New-England as Commodore Warren. He has constantly exerted himself to give the army all possible assistance; and the same day that a suspension of hostilities was desired by the enemy, we had determined upon a general assault by land and sea. And for the better manning the ships for that purpose, it was agreed to spare them six hundred men out of our troops. I have the honour also to inform your Grace, that in our way from New-England, we stopt at Canso, and began to rebuild the fortification there which the French destroy'd last year, and left eight cannon with the necessary stores, and eighty men of the troops, to compleat and defend the same, which hope will meet with his majesty's gracious approbation; we have also destroy'd the town and fort of St. Peters, and several other considerable settlements upon this island; and may the happy success of this expedition against Louisbourg (the pride of France) whereby his majesty has the key of the great river of St. Lawrence, and by which the absolute command of the fishery, and indeed very much of the whole trade of North America, is secured to his majesty's subjects, be an happy prelude to the reduction of all the French settlements in America; in which will your Grace permit me to say I am confident his Majesty's new English subjects will at all times be ready to contribute their utmost assistance, as far as their circumstances will admit of. And his Majesty's great goodness leaves us no room to doubt but that he will be graciously pleased to express his royal favour toward those who engag'd in this expedition, in such manner as will animate them and their country to proceed further with the greatest chearfulness. I must not omit to acquaint your Grace that the French in conjunction with the Indian enemy had prepared to besiege the garrison of Annapolis Royal this summer. Seven or eight hundred of them gathered together there, expecting as it is said an armament from France to join them, but were called off from

thence to the relief of Louisbourg, but did not arrive in season. It appears that there were notwithstanding about 2000 men able to bear arms in the city when it was surrendered.

I now have the honour to inclose to your Grace, an account of the state of this fortress, and of the stores found here, and I beg your Grace's leave to mention, that the inclemency of this climate, will render it absolutely necessary, that care be taken for the warm cloathing and lodging of the troops posted here. I presume his Majesty will be pleased forthwith to make known his royal pleasure, relating to this important place; till which time, I shall endeavour, with the utmost loyalty, and my best discretion, to promote the security and good regulation thereof; and beg leave to subscribe myself, with all possible duty and respect,

May it place your Grace,
Your Grace's,
Most obedient and most humble servant,
WILLIAM PEPPERELL.

Louisbourg, June 28th, 1745.

His Grace the Duke of New-Castle, &c. &c.

FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

Lovewell's Fight.*

A BALLAD.

What time the noble Lovewell came,
With fifty men from Dunstable,
The cruel Pequa'tt tribe to tame,
With arms and bloodshed terrible.

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* "The story of Lovewell's Fight is one of the nursery tales of New-Hampshire; there is hardly a person that lives in the eastern and northern part of the state but has heard incidents of that fearful encounter repeated from infancy. It was on the 18th of April, 1725, that Capt. John Lovewell, of Dunstable, Massachusetts, with thirty-four men, fought a famous Indian chief, named Paugus, at the head of about eighty savages, near the shores of a pond in Pequackett. Lovewell's men were determined to conquer or die, although outnumbered by the Indians more than one half. They fought till Lovewell and Paugus were killed, and all Lovewell's men but nine were either killed or wounded dangerously. The savages having lost, as was supposed, sixty of their number out of eighty, and being convinced of the fierce and determined resolution of their foes, at length retreated and left them masters of the ground. The scene of this desperate and bloody action which took place in the town which is now called Fryeburgh, is often visited with interest to this day, and the names of those who fell, and those who survived, are yet repeated with emotions of grateful exultation."

North American Review.

Then did the crimson streams, that flowed,
  Seem like the waters of the brook,
That brightly shine, that loudly dash
  Far down the cliffs of Agiochook.

With Lovewell brave, John Harwood came;
  From wife and babes 'twas hard to part,
Young Harwood took her by the hand,
  And bound the weeper to his heart.

Repress that tear, my Mary, dear,
  Said Harwood to his loving wife,
It tries me hard to leave thee here,
  And seek in distant woods the strife.

When gone, my Mary, think of me,
  And pray to God, that I may be,
Such as one ought that lives for thee,
  And come at last in victory.

Thus left young Harwood babe and wife,
  With accent wild, she bade adieu;
It grieved those lovers much to part,
  So fond and fair, so kind and true.

Seth Wyman, who in Woburn lived,
  (A marksman he of courage true,)
Shot the first Indian, whom they saw,
  Sheer through his heart the bullet flew.

The Savage had been seeking game,
  Two guns and eke a knife he bore,
And two black ducks were in his hand,
  He shrieked, and fell, to rise no more.

Anon, there eighty Indians rose,
  Who'd hid themselves in ambush dread;
Their knives they shook, their guns they aimed,
  The famous Paugus at their head.

Good heavens! they dance the Powow dance,
  What horrid yells the forest fill?
The grim bear crouches in his den,
  The eagle seeks the distant hill.

What means this dance, this Powow dance?
  Stern Wyman said; with wonderous art,
He crept full near, his rifle aimed,
  And shot the leader through the heart.

John Lovewell, captain of the band,
  His sword he waved, that glittered bright;
For the last time he cheered his men,
  And led them onward to the fight.

Fight on, fight on, brave Lovewell said,
  Fight on, while heaven shall give you breath !
An Indian ball then pierced him through,
  And Lovewell closed his eyes in death.

John Harwood died all bathed in blood,
  When he had fought, till set of day ;
And many more we may not name,
  Fell in that bloody battle fray.

When news did come to Harwood's wife,
  That he with Lovewell fought and died,
Far in the wilds had given his life,
  Nor more would in their home abide ;

Such grief did seize upon her mind,
  Such sorrow filled her faithful breast ;
On earth, she ne'er found peace again,
  But followed Harwood to his rest.

'Twas Paugus led the Pequa'tt tribe ;—
  As runs the Fox, would Paugus run ;
As howls the wild wolf, would he howl,
  A large bear skin had Paugus on.

But Chamberlain, of Dunstable,
  (One whom a savage ne'er shall slay,)
Met Paugus by the water side,
  And shot him dead upon that day.

Good heavens ! Is this a time for pray'r ?
  Is this a time to worship God ?
When Lovewell's men are dying fast,
  And Paugus' tribe hath felt the rod ?

The Chaplain's name was Jonathan Frye ;
  In Andover his father dwelt,
And oft with Lovewell's men he'd prayed,
  Before the mortal wound he felt.

A man was he of comely form,
  Polished and brave, well learnt and kind ;
Old Harvard's learned halls he left,
  Far in the wilds a grave to find.

Ah ! now his blood red arm he lifts,
  His closing lids he tries to raise ;
And speak once more before he dies,
  In supplication and in praise.

He prays kind heaven to grant success,
  Brave Lovewell's men to guide and bless,
And when they've shed their heart blood true,
  To raise them all to happiness.

Come hither, Farwell, said young Frye,
  You see that I'm about to die;
Now for the love I bear to you,
  When cold in death my bones shall lie;

Go thou and see my parents dear,
  And tell them you stood by me here;
Console them when they cry, Alas!
  And wipe away the falling tear.

Lieutenant Farwell took his hand,
  His arm around his neck he threw,
And said, brave Chaplain, I could wish,
  That heaven had made me die for you.

The Chaplain on kind Farwell's breast,
  Bloody and languishing he fell;
Nor after this said more, but *this*,
  " I love thee, soldier, fare thee well."

Ah! many a wife shall rend her hair,
  And many a child cry, " Woe is me!"
When messengers the news shall bear,
  Of Lovewell's dear bought victory.

With footsteps slow shall travellers go,
  Where Lovewell's pond shines clear and bright.
And mark the place, where those are laid,
  Who fell in Lovewell's bloody fight.

Old men shall shake their heads, and say,
  Sad was the hour and terrible,
When Lovewell brave 'gainst Paugus went.
  With fifty men from Dunstable.

FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

Of all the follies and fooleries of the present book-reading, book-writing, book-selling and book-buying age, there is none more peculiar and notable than the devices of certain would-be literary ladies; those who have a right to place after their names the formidable B. S. or *Blue Stocking*. How is a gentleman of no literary pretensions or acquirements, to escape the snares which such ladies place to entrap him? How can such gentlemen, and their number is very great, being 1+x, or any other unknown quantity, escape the payment of a contribution which is frequently levied upon them by such

ladies? Alas! we utterly despair of ever having any certain sign or token whereby the B. S. may be readily known and distinguished. "As the fishes are taken in an evil net," so are the 1+x taken by a blue stocking. There are some marks which should make us suspicious that we are in company with a B. S. I speak, Messrs. Editors, from sad experience,

"Quorum magna pars fui,"

and would willingly contribute my mite, to ascertain some certain characteristics by which the B. S. may be known.

They are generally ladies of no particular age, being uniformly between 25 and 50; they are always *unmarried* ladies, and apparently feel some dreadful misgivings about "leading apes hereafter," &c. They are studious of the company of young ladies in their teens, and endeavor to imitate and practice their pleasantries and graces. They have a smattering of chymistry, botany, conchology, and indeed of *pantology*, by which we would not be supposed to have any reference to *frying*. They have an apt quotation for every event; and endeavoring to wind around the unfortunate 1+x the arachnoid web of their literature, quote Shakspeare, and Milton, Scott, Irving and Cooper, to the utter consternation of the gentleman who would gladly be released, from the thraldom of the Sybil, by the cry of *fire! fire!!* And they, and they only, are always possessed of a certain resistless method of extorting from the 1+x some compliment, upon which perhaps they may found an action of breach of promise, &c. You, of the 1+x, readily apprehend that I mean AN ALBUM!!

Ye powers! what a vision for *us!* a winding sheet has not half its chilling effect. An album?

"Avaunt and quit my sight! Let the earth hide thee!
"Thy bones are *marrowless!*"

An album is—what? A *trap* to catch compliments from gentlemen. It is—the greatest *bore* of the age—and lucky he, who can escape without leaving therein some mark of his own folly, and that too under his own hand. A man of sense always *bolts*, when he sees one of these "abominables," although it may be impossible for him to escape. Not long since, one of these "compliment-traps" pounced down, pop! unawares on a friend of mine, who was fain to make his escape; but no, there was no discharge in that warfare. I had an opportunity to turn over the leaves of the thing, by which he was caught, and I verily believe that no sensible man will write in such a book; nor will any modest and lovely lady lay a gentleman under such contribution. In-

deed, women of sense will laugh at the folly of those, who do scratch a line in a lady's album. I have transcribed from the book, the album, one piece which expresses my views of the subject, and no doubt it was intended by its author as a *hint* to the owner of the *trap;* and I now send it to you, for publication, if you please.

1.

Heugh! Sirs! it's an unco' sight,
To see a dull and plodden wight,
Tak' up his pen and try to write
Poetic lines;
That he's a *fool*, he'll gie outright,
O'er mony signs.

2.

Wha cares for that? did not the lass
Gie me her *Album*, or mirror-glass,
Whilk shaws the mind of a' wha pass
Before it?—True,
It shaws the fool, alack! alas,
Like me or you.

3.

It shaws the wise—ha—stap! you're wrang;
The wise that gate will never gang;
Nane but the *daft* will write a sang,
In sic o' place,
Where they'll, aye, be laugh'd at lang,
By girls o' grace.

4.

Sae, lassie, back the book I'll send,
But if it you should ever lend,
You'll tak gude care 'tis never ken'd
By great or wee,
That these daft lines were ever penn'd
By ane like me.

I+X.

January 16, 1824.

Miscellanies.

[COMMUNICATED.]

I have this day read the number of the Historical Collections for February. The memoir of Paul Jones was particularly interesting to me, as I had some slight ac-

quaintance with him in my youthful days. There is a particular account of the compliment paid him by the king of France on his return after capturing the Serapis, in the 2d volume of Niles' Register, page 330, which perhaps you may choose to publish in your next number.

"In the year 1780, Lewis 16th, king of France, presented John Paul Jones with a sword mounted with gold, on which was engraven the following flattering motto:

Vindicati Maris
Ludovicus 16, *remunerator*
Strenuo Vindici.

The hilt was of gold, and the blade, &c. emblazoned with his majesty's arms, the attributes of war, and an emblematical representation of the alliance between France and America."

Perhaps you may think the following anecdote deserving a place in your Collections.

About the year 1720, Capt. Thomas Baker of Northampton, in the county of Hampshire, in Massachusetts, sat off with a scouting party of thirty-four men, passed up Connecticut river and crossed the height of land to Pemigewasset river. He there discovered a party of Indians, whose Sachem was called Walternummus, whom he attacked and destroyed. Baker and the Sachem levelled and discharged their guns at each other at the same instant. The ball from the Indian's gun grazed Baker's left eyebrow, but did him no injury. The ball from Baker's gun went through the breast of the Sachem. Immediately upon being wounded, he leaped four or five feet high, and then fell instantly dead. The Indians fled to the river; Baker and his party pursued and destroyed every one of them. They had a wigwam on the bank of the river, which was nearly filled with beaver. Baker's party took as much of it, as they could carry away, and burned the rest. Baker lost none of his men in this skirmish. It took place at the confluence of a small river with the Pemigewasset, between Plymouth and Campton, which has since had the name of Baker's river.

Pedigree of General Washington.—It is presumed on good ground, that the late President Washington was descended from a very respectable family of the name, anciently established at Twitfield and Warton, in Lancashire [England] and afterwards lords of the manor of Sulgrave, in the county

of Northampton. Sir William Washington of Packington, in Leicestershire, the eldest son and heir of Laurence Washington, of Sulgrave, Esq., married Anne, the half sister of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham.

This Sir William had, among other younger brothers, two, named John and Laurence; and the latter appears to have been a student at Oxford, 1622.

John and Laurence Washington, brothers, emigrated from the north of England, (according to the tradition in the family of the President) and settled at Bridge's Creek on the Potomack River, in the county of Westmoreland. John was employed as General against the Indians, in Maryland, and the parish in which he lived was called after him. He was the father of Laurence Washington, gentleman, who died in 1697, leaving two sons, John and Augustine.

Augustine died in 1743, at the age of forty-nine, leaving several sons by his two marriages. George, the President, was the eldest by the second wife, Mary Ball, and was born 11th of February, 1732, O. S. The grandfather of General Washington emigrated to America about the year 1657.

This Pedigree was communicated to the Editor of the English edition of Marshall's Life of Washington, by the late Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King at Arms.

[Extracts from the Town-Records of Newbury, Mass.]

Great Earthquake of 1638. "Being this day [June 1, 1638] assembled to treat and consult about the well ordering of the affairs of the toune, the sunn shining faire, it pleased God to raise a vehement and terrible earthquake, coming with a still clap of thunder issuing as is supposed out of the east, which shook the earth and the foundations of the house in a very violent manner to our great amazement and wonder; wherefore taking notice of so great and strange an hand of God's providence, we were desirous of leaving it on record to the view of after ages, to the intent that all might take notice of the power of Almighty God and feare his name." This earthquake is noticed by Hutchinson in his History of Massachusetts, who says, that "by the printed accounts of it and manuscript letters, it appears to have been equal to that in 1727; the pewter in many places being thrown off the shelves, and the tops of chimneys in some places shook down, but the noise, though great, not so surprising as that of the last mentioned."

Settlement of Newbury and the introduction of New Style.—"For religion's sake, as I trust, our forefathers left their native shore, they bid adieu to their stately buildings and goodly seats and many of them took a final farewell of their

friends and shipped themselves and families on board the ship Hector for New-England, and by the grace of God, they arrived in this wilderness in the year 1633, and this place was then called by the natives Quasquacanguon. Our fathers with courage began to clear, manure, and till the land; the Lord was pleased to bless their industry, and the earth brought forth encrease, and also the Lord added to their families, and increased their number, and in the year 1635, on the third month, called May, the Great and General Assembly was pleased to incorporate them into a town and invested them with town privileges and called the name thereof Newbury; and our fathers began the year of births and deaths as by record do appear on the first of March, and it hath been so continued from time to time until this day, and now by an Act of Parliament, we are ordered to begin the year on the first of January, and in humble obedience to the crown and dignity, I shall proceed accordingly; viz. January, ye first, 1752. Joseph Coffin, Town Clerk."

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Falmouth, in Casco Bay, May 26, 1732.

On the 17th day of the last month, arrived here a mastship, (Captain William Hills, commander) which this day finished her loading; her cargoe are large, fair and fine trees, (for the supply of his Majestyes Royal navy,) amongest the rest, there is one that is forty inches and a half diameter, hewed into its sixteen squares; holding its bignesse in all its quarters; haveing a very large tongue, and wanting but a few inches of 29 yards in length. Perhaps such a mast or such a cargoe, hath hardly ever been carryed out of New-England, or into Great Britain, or such a dispatch known in such a case. As the excellency of the pine groves in these parts furnished the cargoe, the extraordinary commodiousness of the harbour contributed to the dispatch in loading this ship, the same being accomplished, in a month and nine days from her arrival in our bay.

A faithful picture has probably never yet been drawn of the species of warfare prosecuted by the Rangers—or of the hardships and privations endured by the soldiery in the old French wars. Mr. JOHN SHUTE, now living in Concord, at the age of 89 years, and whose memory and faculties are unimpaired, was a soldier under Rogers in the ranging service; and an hour spent in listening to his account of that service, and his own sufferings and adventures, is by no one regretted. Mr. S. is a son of Jacob Shute, who came with the first family of settlers to Penacook.

The first person in Concord who accepted a commission under the provincial congress, was Capt. REUBEN KIMBALL. He was a zealous friend to the revolutionary cause—raised a company, and was at Saratoga, when the army of Burgoyne surrendered to the Americans. He died June 13, 1814, aged 84.

Origin of the name of the Ship "Le Bon Homme Richard." —The late Capt. John Paul Jones, at the time he was attempting to fit out a little squadron during the Revolutionary War, in one of the ports of France, to cruise on the coast of England, was much delayed by neglects and disappointments from the Court, that had nearly frustrated his plan. Chance one day threw into his hands an old Almanack, containing *Poor Richard's Maxims*, by Dr. Franklin. In that curious assemblage of useful instructions, a man is advised, "if he wishes to have any business faithfully and expeditiously performed, to go and do it himself;—otherwise to send." Jones was immediately struck upon reading this maxim, with the impropriety of his past conduct in only sending letters and messages to Court, when he ought to have gone in person. He instantly set out, and by dint of personal representations procured the immediate equipment of the squadron, which afterwards spread terror along the Eastern coasts of England, and with which he so gloriously captured the Serapis, and the British ships of War returning from the Baltic. In gratitude to Dr. Franklin's maxim, he named the principal ship of his squadron after the name of the pretended almanack maker, *Le Bon Homme Richard*, Father Richard.

An Indian Trap.—Among the first settlers of Brunswick, Me. was Daniel Malcolm, a man of undaunted courage, and an inveterate enemy of the Indians, who gave him the name of Sungurnumby, i. e. very strong man. Early in the spring, he ventured alone into the forest for the purpose of splitting rails from the spruce, not apprehensive of Indians so early in the season. While engaged in his work, and having opened a log with small wedges about half its length, he was surprised by Indians, who crept up and secured his musket, standing by his side. "Sungurnumby," said the chief, "now me got you; long me want you; you long speak Indian, long time worry him; me have got you now; look up stream to Canada."—"Well," said Malcolm, with true sang froid, "you have me; but just help me open this log before I go." They all, five in number, agreed. Malcolm prepared a large wooden wedge, carefully drove it, took out his small wedges, and told the Indians to put in their fingers to the partially clefted wood,and help pull it open. They did: he then suddenly struck out his blunt wedge, and the elastic wood instantly closed fast on their fingers, and he secured them.

Literary Notices.

The first number of "The Philadelphia Museum, or register of natural history and the arts," has just issued from the Museum press of Philadelphia. The object of the work, in the lauguage of the Editor is, "to diffuse a taste for the study of natural history, as well as those delightful arts which contribute so much to the improvement and gratification of the mind."

Washington Irving is reported to have collected materials for a new work during his late tour in Germany.

Another highly important work respecting Napoleon is soon to appear—the Journal of Dr. Antomarchi, who was the physician appointed after the departure of Mr. O'Meara, and who attended Napoleon in his last moments. It is said some extraordinary particulars relating to the Emperor will be divulged in this work.

The well known and learned Julius Klaproth, whose travels in the Caucasus and Georgia appeared some years since, and who accompanied a Russian embassy to China, is preparing for publication, from new and authentic materials, a Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Description of the Empire of China and its Dependencies.

A collection of the Reports of *Bow-Street cases*, made for the newspapers, is about to be published with illustrative engravings.

A compilation of all the Memoirs relating to the *Duke d' Enghien*, translated from the French, is soon to appear.

An Odd Title.—A book has been recently published at Philadelphia, having the following title:

MIRTH FOR MIDSUMMER.
MERRIMENT FOR MICHÆLMAS,
CHEERFULNESS FOR CHRISTMAS,
LAUGHTER FOR LADY-DAY,

Forming a collection of Parlour POETRY, and drawing-room DROLLERY, suitable for all Seasons; and supplying smiles for SUMMER, amusement for AUTUMN, wit for WINTER, sprightliness for SPRING.

Mirth—Merriment—Cheerfulness—Laughter.

Johnson's Dictionary.

COLLECTIONS,
Historical and Miscellaneous.

APRIL, 1824.

Historical.

MRS. ROWLANDSON.

The attention that, within the few last years, has been bestowed on the more minute parts of our early history, is highly commendable. It has a higher and better purpose, than merely to satisfy a vain curiosity; it connects itself with the best feelings of our nature, and serves to raise in our estimation the character of those from whom we are descended. It is the historian's duty to describe national character in the aggregate; and general, and sweeping outlines, are all that are required at his hands. But our province, though more humble, is, we confess, not without its pleasure; it is for us to treasure up for the use of the future historian, and to set forth in detail whatever may illustrate the peculiarities of character, situation and conduct, that so strongly marked our ancestors, and distinguished them from the rest of the world. The more critically we examine these particulars, the more shall we admire the courage, and perseverance that accompanied them. The situation of the early settlers, was of no ordinary kind; it was full of gloomy doubt, of continually impending danger, of actual and intense suffering. A plain representation of these, without any aid of the imagination, might almost pass for an interesting, though highly wrought fiction. Something like an air of romance hangs about them, and we almost forget that they once existed in sad and painful reality. The wide spread and surrounding wilderness, the length and inclemency of the winters, a climate constant only in change, slender settlements, scattered habitations, together with the continual dread of Indian hostility, combined to render their situation perilous, full of anxiety and distress, and at the same time, served to form characters, that stood forth in bold and manly proportions.

Even in a time of peace, their security was often more fancied than real, for their savage enemy, like some nations,

high in the scale of civilization, regarded treaties only as a fit opportunity to gather up their strength, and ripen their plans, in order to strike a more effectual and deadly blow. Their approach was noiseless, like *the pestilence that walketh in darkness;* and a dwelling wrapt in flames, or a family barbarously murdered and scalped, were usually the first intimation of their appearance.

In war, peculiar caution seemed necessary on the part of the settlers. Oft times the husbandman going forth to the peaceful labours of the field, was laid prostrate by an unseen hand. The quiet of the sabbath, the calm scenes of domestic life, *the sleep of the cradle*, were broken by the horrid sound of the war-hoop, bringing death and desolation in its notes. Frequently death itself, was in comparison a happy fate, and so did the poor captive deem, when dragged from the scenes and employments of domestic life, and surrounded by a gloomy wilderness, and a cruel foe. Looking back, he might behold the dead bodies of those he held most dear, and the consuming fire, that numbered his habitation amongst the waste places; while before him the prospect of lasting servitude, removed far away all consolation; or the cruel preparations, or the actual and intense suffering of torture, reduced life itself to one protracted scene of agony, and made the cold embrace of death seem like the greeting of a beloved and affectionate friend.

Many of our border towns suffered extremely from Indian warfare. In some instances, almost all the dwelling houses were destroyed, and such of the inhabitants as escaped death or captivity, were forced to take shelter in places of greater strength and security.

In the following article, we purpose giving some account of the captivity of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson, of Lancaster, Mass. making, *ad libitum*, extracts from the narrative of her various "removes" as set forth under her own hand. Few of our towns ever suffered more than Lancaster from the incursions of the savages. A great number of the inhabitants, at successive times, were either destroyed or led away captives. At the time of which we write, the town was utterly deserted, and four years elapsed before it was again settled: such was the dismay that struck into the hearts of the inhabitants.

Previous to the year 1675, most of the Indian tribes dwelling within the limits of New-England, from New-Hampshire to Connecticut, had formed a combination against the English. They felt that this might, and probably would, be

their last and most desperate struggle; that if defeated, they might retreat into the wilderness, while success on their part would compel the English to quit these shores.

The plot seems to have been well and carefully laid, and was ripening apace. The attack was to have been simultaneous from Cochecho to the Narraganset country; but the disclosure of the conspiracy to the English by a friendly Indian,* forced the enemy to a war, for which they were not fully prepared, and the want of concert and system thus occasioned, contributed very materially to their final overthrow.

Metacom, son of Massasoiet of Pokanoket, better known by the name of King Philip, was the principal agent in planning the war and hastening the commencement of hostilities. The inimical disposition he had for a long time felt to the English now burst forth into open violence—*odia in longum jaciens quae reconderet auctaque promeret.* Finding that his intrigues had been discovered, as the only means of safety, he was forced into a state of actual war in a great measure unprepared. The other Indian tribes, surprised at this unexpected discovery, and at the conduct of Philip, while equally unprepared for war, were compelled to join him in his attempts against the English.

In this state of things, on the 10th of February, (O. S.) 1675, early in the morning, Philip, with several hundred Indians† under his command, made an attack upon Lancaster. They approached in five several parties, and began their work of destruction at the same time in as many different places, setting fire to a number of buildings and murdering many of the inhabitants. After destroying other parts of the town, they came to the garrisoned house belonging to

* John Sausaman, a praying Indian, was the person who disclosed to the English the conspiracy of Philip. The information he gave, cost him his life. He was met, not long after by three or four Indians on a frozen pond, where they knocked him down and put him under the ice, leaving his gun and hat upon the ice, to make the English believe, that he accidentally fell in and was drowned. When the body was found and taken up, the wounds appeared on his head. An Indian happened to be on a hill at a distance and saw the murder committed: he concealed it for some time, but at length discovered it. The murderers were apprehended, and tried at Plymouth, on the Indian's testimony and other ciscumstances, were convicted and executed. The murderers, it was said, were employed by Philip, who, by their detection, was obliged to commence hostilities prematurely.

†Consisting of a part of his own tribe, and some of the Nipnets and Nashawas.

the Rev. Mr. Rowlandson: "and quickly," says Mrs. R. "it was the *dolefullest* day that ever mine eyes saw." Mr. Rowlandson's house* stood on the brow of a hill: the Indians attacked it on all sides, killing a number of the soldiers and inhabitants, who were there collected.

The defence was conducted with great bravery, upwards of two hours; till at last the enemy, after many unsuccessful attempts to set fire to the house, collected in a cart a large quantity of combustible matter, which they kindled and rolled towards the building. The English, finding that any further resistance would be useless, and to avoid perishing in the flames, were under the sad necessity of surrendering to the barbarous foe. No other *garrison* was destroyed but that of Mr. Rowlandson.†

Twelve were killed out of forty two, that were in the house. Among the former, were a brother in law, nephew, sister, and child of Mrs. R. Mrs. Rowlandson on leaving the house, was taken by a Narraganset Indian and sold to Quannopin, a sagamore, and connected with Philip by marriage, their squaws being sisters. The men who were taken prisoners, were either put to death or reserved for torture, while the women and children were carried into the wilderness.

"Now away we must go with those barbarous creatures, with our bodies wounded and bleeding, and our hearts no less than our bodies. About a mile we went that night, up upon a hill‡ within sight of the town, where they intend to lodge. This was the dolefullest night that ever my eyes saw."

The Indians feasted that night upon the cattle and other things they had plundered, in their usual extravagant manner, when the immediate supply was plentiful, and thought-

*A short distance S. W. of the new church, on land now owned by Samuel Ward, Esq. The cellar was filled up only a few years since; the garden extended west from the house; where the garden was, are a number of very aged appletrees more or less decayed; these without question date back to the time of Mr. Rowlandson.

†Mr. Rowlandson at this time was in Boston, soliciting of the government, troops for the defence of the town. This gentleman graduated at Cambridge, 1652. After the destruction of Lancaster, he preached at Weathersfield, Conn. and died before the town was again settled. He is mentioned by Cotton Mather, among the early authors of Harvard, of "lesser composures."

‡George hill, about a mile and a half West of the church: it is said to have taken its name from an Indian who dwelt thereupon. From this hill, there is a fine view of the town.

less as children of the future: while the darkness of the night, the lurid glare of the fire, "the roaring, singing, dancing, and yelling of those black creatures, made the place a lively resemblance of hell."

The next morning, (Feb. 11th,) the Indians left the town and pursued their way in rather a circuitous course to the banks of the Connecticut. Mrs. Rowlandson, who was herself wounded in the side, was compelled to walk and carry in her arms her wounded little child Sarah, till weak and exhausted, she sunk to the earth. The savages then placed them both on a horse, but going down a steep hill, they again fell. Soon after, it began to snow, "and when night came on, they stopped, and now down I must set in the snow, by a little fire, and a few boughs behind be, with my sick child in my lap, and calling much for water, being now (through the wound) fallen into a violent fever. My own wound also growing so stiff that I could scarce sit down or rise up, yet so it must be, that I must sit all this cold winter night, upon the cold snowy ground, with my sick child in my arms, looking that every hour would be the last of its life, and having no christian friend near me either to comfort or help me." The following morning, (Feb. 12th,) Mrs. Rowlandson and her sick child were placed on horseback behind one of the party. Neither of them received any food nor any refreshment, excepting a little cold water, from the night (Wednesday) preceding the attack till the following Saturday.

The Indians arrived the same day at one of their towns, called Wenimesset,* north of Quaboag.† At this place, they found a large number of their brethren, and continued there for a few days. "I sat much alone with my poor wounded child in my lap, which moaned night and day, having nothing to revive the body or cheer the spirits of her."

"Nine days I sat upon my knees with my babe in my lap till my flesh was raw. My child being even ready to depart this sorrowful world, they bid me carry it out to another wigwam, (I suppose because they would not be troubled with such spectacles) whither I went with a very heavy heart, and down I sat with my picture of death in my lap. In about two hours, in the night, my sweet babe, like a lamb, departed this life on Feb. 18, 1675, it being about six years and five months old. It was nine days from the first wounding in this miserable condition, without any refreshing of one nature or other, except a little cold water."

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*New-Braintree. †Brookfield, both in the county of Worcester.

Full of affliction, it was an aggravation of her calamnity, that the remains of this fond child must be buried in the wilderness. The Indians, however, interred it decently on a hill in the neighborhood, lying in the town of New-Braintree, and known at this day as the place of the burial.

Feb. 19, Mrs. Rowlandson had the good fortune to meet with her daughter Mary, who was about ten years old. She had been taken from the door of the garrison by one of the praying Indians, and exchanged by him for a gun. "When I came in sight, she would fall a weeping, at which they were provoked and would not let me come near her, but bid me begone. which was a heart-cutting word to me. I had one child dead, another in the wilderness, I knew not where; the third they would not let me come near to. *Me have ye bereaved of my children, Joseph is not, and Simeon is not, and ye will take Benjamin also; all these things are against me.*" Equally unexpected was the meeting with her son, on the same day. He had been taken captive at the same time with his mother, and was then staying with another body of Indians six miles distant. His master being absent in an expedition against Medfield, the squaw his mistress very kindly brought him to see his mother. "He asked me whether his sister Sarah was dead? and told me he had seen his sister Mary, and prayed me that I would not be troubled in reference to himself."

The next day, (20th) the Indians returned from Medfield, bringing twenty-three scalps, in token of their success, and rending the air with "outrageous roaring and whooping," so "that the very earth rang again."

One of the number had brought a Bible which he had plundered in Medfield: this he gave to Mrs. Rowlandson, and it was to her (as it ever is to the afflicted,) an unfailing source of pure and healing consolation.

The company of Indians, with whom she then was, after remaining a few days at Wenimesset, made preparations to remove in separate parties towards Connecticut river. They had with them ten English captives, viz. Mrs. Rowlandson, Goodwife Joslin, and eight children. Mrs. R. was separated from her daughter, and from four of her neighbors, amongst whom was Mrs. Joslin. The fate of this last female, soon after, was truly melancholly. Being near the time of her confinement, and obliged continually to carry in her arms her little child, but two years old, she entreated the savage to permit her to return home. Wearied and enraged with her importunity,

they took off her clothes, knocked her on the head and cast her with her child in her arms into the flames, in which they both perished.

Mrs. Joslin is represented as a worthy woman; she discovered signally her fortitude in the hour of death. In the midst of her agony, she shed not a tear nor used the language of complaint, but met her death like a christian, with the accents of prayer on her lips.

But to return to Mrs. Rowlandson; the party she was with on leaving Wenimesset, bent their course towards Bacquag* river. "We came about the middle of the afternoon to this place; cold, and wet, and snowy, and hungry, and weary, and no refreshing, for man, but the cold ground to sit on and our poor Indian cheer."

Her spirits were more and more cast down as she travelled further from her home and her friends into the gloomy wilderness. She was now the only captive in the midst of a savage host, in a dreary winter, far from her family, from the comforts and delights of domestic life, and from the society of the refined and virtuous. Her health had suffered by the wound she had received, and by incessant care and maternal anxiety for the little child she had just buried. The irregularities of the Indian mode of life, want of sleep, and precarious and scanty supplies of food, added to her other bodily and mental sufferings.

But the strength of christian principle and spirit, and the fortitude that seems so intimately blended with the character and tender frame of the female sex, did not fail her in the hour of extremity.

The Indians stopped a number of days at some distance from Bacquag river, when apprehending the approach of the English army, they continued their march and reached the river on Friday, (25th Feb.) early in the afternoon. "Like Jehu they marched on furiously, with their old and young; some carried their old decrepid mothers, some carried one and some another." They immediately began to cut down dry trees in order to make rafts, but so great was the crowd, and such the difficulty of crossing the river, that all did not reach the opposite shore till Sunday morning following. All passed over in safety. Mrs. R. says, "I did not wet my feet, which cannot but be acknowledged as a favour of God, to my weakened body, it being a very cold time.

* Or Payquage, now Miller's river. It empties into the Connecticut between Northfield and Montague.

"*When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee, and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee.*" On Monday, (28th Feb.) they set fire to their wigwams to prevent their being of any use to the English army that just then approached the opposite bank. Hastening forward, they came to a great brook with ice in it; some waded through it up to their knees and higher, but others went till they came to a beaver dam,and I amongst them,where,through the good providence of God, I did not wet my feet." The next day, after a cold and laborious march, they reached Squauheag.*

The Indians spread themselves over the deserted fields of the English, gathering up the remnants of the harvest of the preceding year. They succeeded in collecting a few sheaves of wheat, some Indian corn and ground nuts. To shew the extent of their wants and hunger, Mrs. Rowlandson relates that a piece of horse liver was offered to her by one of the party, but before she could roast it, half of it was snatched away, "so that I was forced to take the rest and eat it as it was with all the blood about my mouth, and yet a savoury bit it was to me, for to the hungry soul every bitter thing is sweet." On the following day, (March 2nd) the Indians purposed crossing the Connecticut; two canoes full had paddled over, but on a sudden alarm being given, whether in consequence of the English scouts being seen or for some other cause does not appear, they desisted and took counsel of their heels for safety.

Mrs. Rowlandson was carried a few miles to the north, and while the Indians were resting, her son Joseph unexpectedly came towards her: the same son doubtless she had seen on the 18th Feb. The party travelled on till night, and the next morning, (March 3rd) "went over the river to Philip's crew," where a very large number of the natives had collected together.

"When I came ashore," says Mrs. R. "they gathered all about me,I sitting alone in the midst of them. I observed they asked one another questions, and laughed and rejoiced over their gains and victories. Then my heart began to fail, and I fell a weeping, which was the first time to my remembrance that I wept before them, although I had met with so much affliction, and my heart was many times ready to break, yet could I not shed a tear in their sight, but rather had been all this while in a maze and like one astonished; but now I may say, as Psalm 137, "*By the river of Babylon, there we sat*

* On Squakeag, now Northfield.

down, yea, we wept when we remembered Zion." This is one of the many apposite scriptural quotations made by Mrs. R. Indeed it was very much the custom at that time among the puritans both in Old and New-England to treasure up scriptural passages, and to apply them without stint to their individual cases. Her captivity seems to have thoroughly cured her of one habit, which however excusable it may be in men, is certainly rather disgusting in the fair sex, we mean the use of tabacco. *Pauvre tabac!* Mrs. R. gives it as violent a counterblast as did ever James of royal memory. "Then I went to see King Philip; he bid me come and sit down, and asked me whether I would *smoke it?*" (a usual compliment nowadays among saints and sinners:) "but this no way suited me, for though I had formerly used tobacco, yet I had left it ever since I was taken. It seems to be a bait the devil lays to make men loose their precious time. I remember with shame how formerly when I had taken two or three pipes, I was presently ready for another, such a bewitching thing it is, but I thank God he has now given me power over it: surely there are many who may be better employed than sucking a stinking tobacco pipe.*" The Indians remained by the banks of the Connecticut a few days, making preparations for an attack upon Northampton.

"During my abode in this place, Philip spake to me to make a shirt for his boy, which I did; for which he gave me a shilling." With this she bought some horse flesh. Having obtained a piece of bear's meat and some peas in payment for work she had done, she invited her Indian master, Quannopin, and her mistress to dinner. "But," says Mrs. R. "the proud gossip, because I served them both in one dish, would eat nothing, except one bit that he gave her upon the point of his knife."

While here, she went to see her son, whom she found upon the ground, having chosen that posture for prayer, that the savages might not discover him engaged in his devotions. The party that had been sent against Northampton returned bringing with them "horses and sheep and other things which they had taken," but no scalps. The whole body then moved five miles up the river and then we crossed it. "Here we abode a while. Here lived a sorry Indian, who spake to me to make him a shirt; when I had done it,

* Doubtless: but if Mrs. R. had lived in this age of cigars, and had smoked "real Spanish Flint's brand," she would have been less violent in her denunciation of tobacco.

he would pay me nothing for it." Her son was in the neighbourhood, afflicted most sorely with Job's complaint, and no one to render him assistance or "to do any office of love for him either for soul or body, but I was fain to go and look after something to satisfy my hunger." A squaw gave her a piece of bear's flesh that after a long time searching she found an opportunity to broil. "I have," she observes, "sometimes seen a bear baked handsomely among the English, and some liked it, but the thoughts that it was bear, made me tremble, but now that was savoury to me, that one would think was enough to turn the stomach of a brute creature."

About this time, a part of the company including the captive, removed a short distance,and the following day crossed a river and climbed "over tiresome and wearisome hills." Soon after, (March 12th or 13th) one Sunday morning, they again made preparations for a march. While reading in her bible, Mrs. R. had it snatched from her by her Indian mistress, (the "proud gossip") who threw it away. Mrs. R. recovered it again and concealed it.

On complaining of the weight of the load given her to carry, her mistress "gave her a slap on the face and bade her begone." Amidst all the severe hardships and petty cruelties inflicted upon her, her heart was greatly cheered with the prospect of returning homewards. This hope was sadly disappointed for a season. The Indians directed their course towards the sea board, but Mrs. Rowlandson's mistress after proceeding a short distance resolved to turn back, and her poor captive must go with her. Under this affliction, she opened her bible and the "quieting scripture came to her hand, *Be still and know that I am the Lord.*"

This of course was considered providential, and, as she affirms, stilled her spirits for a time.

Her master, whom she considered her best friend, was with the company from which she had been separated, and she had abundant reason to lament his absence. She was driven from one wigwam to another, hungry, weary, faint and cold, and threatened with instant death if she disobeyed. At last, an old Indian of more compassion than his fellows, gave her fire and shelter for the night. "We were at this place and time about two miles from Connecticut river; we went in the morning, (March 13th or 14th) to the river to gather ground-nuts, and went back again at night. I went with a great load at my back (for they, when they went, though but a little way, would carry all their trum-

pery with them.) I told them the skin was off my back, but I had no other comforting answer from them than this, that it would be no matter if my head were off too." After this, the company continued their progress, but instead of going towards the "Bay," they proceeded five or six miles along the banks of the river, and there remained "almost a fortnight in a mighty thicket of brush." Here, she wrought with her hands and made a shirt for a papoose and received for her labour, "a mess of broth thickened with meal made of the bark of a tree," a few peas, and ground nuts.

She inquired concerning her son, of one of the Indians, and received the edifying intelligence that the boy's "master had roasted him, and that himself did eat a piece of him as big as his two fingers, and that he was very good meat. But the Lord upheld my spirit under this discouragement, and I considered their horrible addictedness to lying; and there is not one of them that makes the least conscience of speaking the truth."

W.

(To be continued.)

Ecclesiastical History.

MEMORANDA: *relating to the Churches and Clergy of New-Hampshire.*

[Concluded.]

In 1773, the Rev. ELIJAH FLETCHER was ordained at Hopkinton; Rev. NATHANIEL PORTER at New-Durham; Rev. JONATHAN SEARLE at Salisbury; Rev. WILLIAM CONANT at Lime; and the Rev. NATHANIEL EWERS at New-Market.

Mr. Fletcher was son of Mr. Timothy Fletcher, of Westford, Mass., whose wife was Bridget, the third daughter of Capt. Zachariah Richardson, of Chelmsford. She was the mother of Rev. Mr. Fletcher, and was a woman of distinguished piety and devotion, and author of a small volume of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, which was published by her son about the year 1774. Mr. Fletcher graduated at Harvard in 1769. He was ordained January 27, 1773, and died April 8, 1786, aged 39.

Of the five ministers, who have been settled in Hopkinton, he is the only one who died there in the ministry. He was the patron of the late President Webber, of Harvard College, whom he found a poor boy in his parish, but possessed of native genius, and disposed for improvement. Mr. Fletcher prepared him for College, and assisted him in procuring an education. The President ever acknowledged his obligations to his early instructor and friend. Mr. Fletcher left four children, three daughters and one son; one married a Mr. White, of Pittsfield, one is the wife of the Hon. Israel W. Kelly, of Salisbury, and the other is the wife of the Hon. Daniel Webster, of Boston. Timothy Fletcher, the only son, is a merchant in Portland. Mr. Fletcher's widow married the Rev. Christopher Paige, and died at Salisbury July 9, 1821, aged 67.

Mr. Porter was graduated at Harvard College, in 1768, and was the first minister of New-Durham, where he was ordained Sept. 8, 1773. In 1777, he was dismissed; and on the 20th Oct. 1778, was installed at Conway, of which town also he was the first minister. The Colleges of Harvard and Dartmouth, in 1814, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was the first, and is the only minister, in the county of Strafford, who has received that degree. Mr. Porter married his second wife, Miss Phebe Page, in the meeting house in Conway, Jan. 12, 1812. He is still living, but resigned the pastoral care of his people in 1815. He has had no successor in the ministry, either in New-Durham or Conway.

Mr. Searle was a native of Rowley, and a graduate of Harvard College. He was ordained the first minister of Salisbury, November 17, 1773, about the time the church was organized. Mr. Jewett, of Rowley, preached the ordination sermon. In sixteen or seventeen years after his settlement, Mr. Searle became deranged, and continued so till his death. He was dismissed in 1790, and died in 1818.

Mr. Conant was a native of Bridgewater, Mass., and was graduated at Yale College in 1770. He was the first minister of Lime, where he was ordained in December, 1773, and continued there in the ministry till his death, March 8, 1810, at the age of 67.

Mr. Ewers nad not the advantage of a liberal education, and was advanced in life before he entered the work of the ministry. He was settled at New-Market about the close of the year 1773, while Mr. Moody was minister of the town. Mr. Ewers was a *new light*, and preached at the

Plains. Soon after his settlement, he united with Mr. Prince, of Barrington, and Mr. Murray, of Boothbay, in forming a Presbytery, which, however, was never connected with, or recognized by the Synod of New-England. After the death of Mr. Moody, and the settlement of Mr. Tombs at New-Market, Mr. Ewers was associated with Mr. T. in the ministry, but the union was not very cordial or lasting. Mr. Ewers died in April, 1806, at the age of 84.

In 1774, the Rev. SELDEN CHURCH was ordained at Campton; Rev. AUGUSTINE HIBBARD at Claremont; Rev. ISAAC SMITH at Gilmanton; and the Rev. JOHN STRICKLAND at Nottingham-West.

Mr. Church was graduated at Yale College in 1765. The Congregational Church was gathered in Campton, June 1, 1774, and Mr. Church was ordained its first pastor the following October. After a ministry of eighteen years, he was dismissed in 1792.

Mr. Hibbard was graduated at Dartmouth College, and was the first graduate, of that College, who was ordained in New-Hampshire. He succeeded Mr. Wheaton at Claremont in October 1774, and was dismissed in 1785.

Mr. Smith was a graduate of New-Jersey College; was ordained the first minister of Gilmanton, Nov. 30, 1774, at the time the church in that town was organized, and continued in the ministry till his death, March 25, 1817, at the age of 72.

Mr. Strickland was born at Hadley, Mass., June 1739, and was graduated at Yale College in 1761. He was ordained at Oakham, Mass., April 1, 1768. Difficulties arose between the Congregationalists and Presbyterians, which caused his dismission June 24, 1773. Mr. Strickland was a member of the Boston Presbytery. He was installed over the Presbyterian church in Nottingham-West, in this State, July 13, 1774, where he continued about nine years, and was honorably dismissed in 1783. On the 20th September, 1784, he was installed at Turner, Me., and was there dismissed May 18, 1797. He was installed at Andover, Me., over the Congregational church and society, March 12, 1806, where he continued till his death, Oct. 4, 1823, in the 84th year of his age, and in the 56th of his ministry. He married Patty Stone, by whom he had 14 children, 11 of whom survived him. His wife died May 4, 1805.

"Mr. Strickland was a man of simplicity and frankness, without hypocrisy or guile. He was kind and benevolent, just and upright in all his concerns with men. His conver-

sation was chaste and instructive. He maintained his rank among men with dignity and propriety. His sermons were evangelical, plain, and practical. His prayers were original, affectionate, and devout. At the closing period, his trust in God and his hope of mercy, through the blood of Christ, supported him under a long distressing sickness; and he waited for the time when he should be absent from the body and present with the Lord. He was willing to leave a vain world for those joys which are unspeakable and full of glory. He appeared, in a dying hour, to have the comfort of that gospel which he had preached to others, and had exhorted all to embrace in its purity and simplicity."

In 1775, the Rev. Samuel Shepard was ordained at Stratham, as the minister over the united Baptist churches in Stratham, Brentwood and Epping; and Rev. Daniel Barber succeeded Mr. Cossit in the Episcopal church at Claremont.

Mr. Shepard was the third minister of the Baptist denomination settled in New-Hampshire. Mr. Powers of Newtown was ordained in 1755, and the Rev. Maturin Ballou was settled at Richmond in 1770. Mr. Shepard was educated a physician, and had an extensive practice. As a preacher, his labors were unwearied and successful. He did more than any other man in this State, towards building up the religious sect to which he belonged. His church extended itself into many of the neighboring towns; and, in several instances, the brethren in places remote from Dr. Shepard, chose rather to be under his watch and care, than to form themselves into a separate body, and become branches of his church, which was probably more extensive and numerous than any other church in New-England. Dr. S. removed from Stratham to Brentwood, where he lived many years, and died in November, 1815, aged 77. One of his daughters married Benjamin Conner, Esq., of Exeter, and was the mother of Hon. Samuel S. Conner, an officer of distinction in the late war, and member of Congress from Maine.

Mr. Barber took the oversight of the Episcopal Society in Claremont in August, 1776, and continued there in the ministry till November, 1818, when he was dismissed. Having embraced the Roman Catholic religion, he was ordained at Boston, as a Missionary for New-Hampshire, December 3, 1822, and is stationed at Claremont over a small society of Roman Catholics, which he assisted to form in that town.

In 1776, the Rev. Joseph Haven was ordained at Rochester; Rev. John Richards at Piermont; Rev. Isaac Mansfield at Exeter; Rev. David M'Clure at North-Hampton; and Rev. Elihu Thayer at Kingston.

Mr. Haven was graduated at Harvard College in 1774, and was ordained at Rochester as successor of Mr. Hall Jan. 10, 1776. He is still living; but is assisted in the work of the ministry by the Rev. Thomas C. Upham, who was ordained his colleague, July 16, 1823.

Mr. Richards was the first minister of Piermont.—"He continued his labors till 1802, when his advanced age deprived the church and society of his usefulness. He died in Vermont in 1814."

Mr. Mansfield was graduated at Harvard in 1767, and ordained at Exeter, Oct. 9, 1776. Mr. Thayer, of Hampton, preached the ordination sermon; Mr. Fogg, of Kensington, gave the charge; and Mr. Noyes, of Salisbury, Mass., gave the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Mansfield married Polly Clapp, of Scituate, Mass., Nov. 16, 1776. He continued in the ministry at Exeter till 1787, when he was dismissed.

Mr. M'Clure was a native of Connecticut, and graduated at Yale College. He was installed at North Hampton, Nov. 13, 1776, and continued there till Aug. 30, 1785, when he was dismissed. He was installed at East-Windsor, Con., in 1786, and died there in 1820, aged 71. He was a Trustee of Dartmouth College more than twenty years from 1777, and received from that institution his degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Mr. Thayer was born in Braintree, Mass., March 29, 1747; graduated at New-Jersey College in 1769; ordained at Kingston Dec. 18, 1776, and continued there till he died, April 3, 1812. He was President of the New-Hampshire Missionary Society, from its organization in 1801, till 1811, when he declined a re-election. He received his Doctorate in Divinity from Dartmouth College in 1807. A volume of his sermons has been published since his death. He was eminent for humility, zeal, and fidelity, in the cause of his Master; and was universally beloved and respected. His wife, whom he married Dec. 28, 1780, was Hannah Calef. By her he had eleven children, ten of whom survived him.

The Rev. Edward Sprague was ordained at Dublin, Nov. 12, 1777, as successor of Mr. Farrar, who was dismissed the year before. Mr. Sprague was graduated at Harvard in 1776. He was a man of many peculiarities. He continued in the ministry till his death, which was occasioned by a

fall by the upsetting of his carriage, Dec. 16, 1817. By his will, he left $5000 to the town for the support of the ministry; and, after providing for his wife, gave the residue of his estate, about $20,000, for the maintenance of free schools. His widow who died in 1819, gave $500 to the New-Hampshire Missionary Society. They left no children.

In 1778, the Rev. Aaron Hall was ordained at Keene; Rev. Nehemiah Ordway at Middleton; Rev. Joseph Cummings at Marlborough; and Rev. Abel Fiske at Wilton.

Mr. Hall was a graduate of Yale College in 1772; succeeded Mr. Sumner in the ministry at Keene, February 19, 1778, and died August 12, 1814. He was a man of peace, and rejoiced in the peace and harmony of his people till the close of his labors and life.

Mr. Ordway was graduated at Harvard College in 1764. He was the first minister of Middleton, where he continued but a few years, and was dismissed. His church, with but one or two exceptions, joined themselves to other denomination of christians, and he has had no successor.

Mr. Cummings was a graduate of Harvard College in 1768; was ordained at Marlborough, the first minister of that town, Nov. 12, 1778, when the church there was first organized, and was dismissed Dec. 30, 1780.

Mr. Fiske was born at Pepperell, Mass., May 28, 1752; graduated at Harvard College, 1774; succeeded Mr. Livermore in the ministry at Wilton, Nov. 18, 1778, and died April 21, 1802, aged 50. From his ordination to the ordination of his successor, March 2, 1803, the number of baptisms was 745, and of additions to the church, 224.*

In 1779, the Rev. Joseph Buckminster was ordained at Portsmouth; Rev. David Annan at Peterborough; and Rev. Jeremiah Shaw at Moultonborough.

Mr. Buckminster was a son of the Rev. Joseph Buckminster, of Rutland, Mass., and grandson of Col. Joseph Buckminster, of Framingham, who was forty years a member of the Provincial Legislature of Massachusetts. Mr. Buckminster was graduated at Yale College in 1770, and was a tutor in that institution four years. He was ordained at Portsmouth, Jan. 27, 1779. He married Sally Stevens, the only child of the Rev. Benjamin Stevens, D. D., of Kittery Point, March 24, 1782. She died July 19, 1790, aged 36, leaving one son and two daughters; Mr. Buckminster's sec-

* Rev. Mr. Beede's description of Wilton, Coll. Vol. I, p. 67.

ond wife was Mary Lyman, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Lyman, of York—by her he had several children, most of whom are dead: she died June 8, 1805, aged 39. His third wife was the widow of Col. Eliphalet Ladd. Mr. Buckminster received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from New-Jersey college in 1803. He was an excellent Latin scholar, and is said to have written in that language as readily as in English. He died at Reedsborough, Vermont, while on a journey for his health, June 10, 1812, aged 61. His body was interred at Bennington, about 15 miles north-west from Reedsborough. His son, the Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster, of Boston, a thorough scholar and most promising man, died about twenty-two hours before him. Although Dr. Buckminster had not heard of his son's sickness, he told his wife, a few hours before his own death, that Joseph was dead—and again repeated it, *Joseph is dead!* The baptisms, from Dr. Buckminster's settlement to 1808, were nearly 800; and admissions to church membership, 75. The whole number of baptisms, from 1757 to 1808, was 1667; and of admissions, 161.—It has been said, that Dr. B. in his early years, was attached to a young lady by the name of Whitman, and is represented in a popular American Novel, called the Coquette, or Eliza Wharton, under the name of Boyer.—The writer regrets that he has not the means of furnishing a list of Dr. Buckminster's publications.

Mr. Annan was born in Scotland, April 4, 1754, came to America in his youth, was educated at Queen's College, New-Brunswick, N. J., and ordained by the Presbytery in that State, for Peterborough, in October 1778. He was dismissed by the Presbytery of Londonderry at his own request, in June 1792, returned to Europe on a visit in 1801, and died in Ireland the next year.*

Mr. Shaw was a native of Hampton in this State, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1767. He succeeded Mr. Perley, at Moultonborough, Nov. 17, 1779, where he still continues, and is supposed to be the oldest officiating clergyman in New-Hampshire.

In 1780, the Rev. Jeremiah Barnard was ordained at Amherst; Rev. Zaccheus Coley at Pembroke; Rev. George Lesslie at Washington; Rev. Experience Estabrook at Thornton; and the Rev. Curtis Coe at Durham.

Mr. Barnard was a native of Bolton, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard College in 1773. He was ordained at Amherst, March 3, 1780, as colleague with Mr. Wilkins, and

*Rev. Mr. Dunbar's description of Peterborough, Coll. Vol. I, p. 132.

is still living, in his 74th year. The Rev. Nathan Lord has been associated with him in the work of the ministry, since the 22d of May, 1816.

Mr. Colby was a native of Newtown, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1777. He was ordained at Pembroke, March 22, 1780; and soon afterwards, the two churches in that town were united under his ministry. He was dismissed May 11, 1803, and on the 13th of the following October, was installed over the Presbyterian church in Chester, where he continued about six years, and was dismissed in 1809.

Mr. Lesslie was graduated at Harvard College in 1748, and appears to have been settled in the ministry before his installation at Washington,* which was on the 12th of July, 1780. He died Sept. 11, 1800, at the age of 72. Mr. Lesslie was a man of no extraordinary powers of mind; but it was announced in a Newburyport paper of December 1790, that a Mr. John Thayer had thrown the gauntlet in favor of the church of Rome. Mr. Lesslie of Washington accepted the challenge, and was ready to meet him on the field of argument. But the champions never met, and the question between them still remains as much undecided, as at the moment of the challenge.

Mr. Estabrook was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1776, and was ordained at Thornton, the first minister of that town, August 10, 1780, when the church there was first organized. In a few years, he was dismissed, and was installed over the first church in Plainfield, June 6, 1787, where he continued but a short time, and was dismissed April 19, 1789.

Mr. Coe was a native of Middletown, Conn., and a graduate of Brown University, at Providence. He was the successor of Mr. Adams in the ministry at Durham, where he was ordained November 1, 1780, and continued till May 1, 1805, when he was dismissed. Since that time, he has been much and usefully employed in the missionary service, and is still living at New-Market.

About the year 1780, Elder Benjamin Randall organized the first Freewill Baptist church in New-Hampshire, and has been called the founder of that society of christians. He was born at New-Castle in this State, in

* Rev. George Lesslie was born in Scotland; was ordained the first minister of *Linebrook* parish, composed of part of Ipswich and part of Rowley, in 1749, and was dismissed in 1779. *Vide* Mr. Kimball's Ecclesiastical Hist. of Ipswich, Mass.

March 1748. He commenced preaching early in life, but does not appear to have seceded from the regular or Calvinistic Baptists till after his removal to New-Durham, which was previous to the year 1777. As a preacher, he was zealous, affectionate, and indefatigable. Neither heat or cold, the severest storms or deepest snows, prevented his journeying to fulfil his appointments. At all times, he appeared willing to spend and be spent in his Master's service. He repeatedly travelled to Nova-Scotia and the different parts of New-England to visit his brethren, plant churches, and regulate the ecclesiastical affairs of his society. His jurisdiction, in point of territory, was far more extensive than that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and he had probably a more numerous band of attached and devoted friends and followers. Although he had many invitations to remove from New-Durham to different places, with alluring offers of pecuniary compensation, he rejected them all, believing that God, who had cast his lot in that place, had work for him there, and there he continued till his death, in October, 1808, at the age of 60 years. The Freewill Baptists have rapidly increased, and now constitute one of the most numerous sects of christians in New-Hampshire. K.

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FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

CINCINNATUS....No. XCIX.

GOVERNMENT.

"The president," says the constitution, "shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States; and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. "This grant confers great power and high responsibility upon the president, but the interest and security of the nation require that it should be vested in some one branch of the government. There is, perhaps, no principle in government in which nations have so generally agreed, as that the commander of their military and naval forces should be vested in their chief magistrate. This principle has prevailed in republics as well as monarchies, and its propriety is undeniable: for the very nature of commanding the armed force of a nation requires the authority should be vested in *one man*. As the president is intrusted with our foreign relations, it is proper that he should have the command of its physical force. It would not only be a useless expense to vest that power in another person, but, on some occasions, would embarrass and perplex the government, and expose the nation to the evils of delay and danger that necessarily result from a difference of opinion between the presi-

dent and such a commander. Though the president has the supreme command of our forces, he is under no obligation to appear at the head of the army or navy either in peace or war; indeed the other duties of his office will not permit him. Both the army and navy must be intrusted to such officers as he, with the consent of the Senate, appoints: but those officers are subject to his command and explicitly bound to obey all his orders.

This course of proceeding relieves the president from duties he could not otherwise perform, but does not diminish his authority or impair his responsibility. He is still commander in chief of the army and navy, and as such is responsible for the conduct of those who have actual command. He is bound to require the officers, whom he appoints, to perform their duty, and if they neglect or refuse, it is his duty to remove them, and appoint others better qualified for the trust. All orders to the general officers must emanate from him; and it is his duty to locate the troops in such places, and send the naval forces when and where the interest and security of the nation require them.

Though our presidents have, each of them, generally executed this high trust with vigilance and sound discretion, yet instances have occurred, particularly in locating some portions of the army where they were not wanting, and neglecting other places where their presence was necessary. Whoever reads and compares the different returns of the army made to congress, of the times and places where the troops have been stationed, and their number at each place, will be convinced of the fact. Governor King, in his message of June 2, 1820, to the legislature of Maine, observes, *That there was no State in the Union whose inland frontier was more exposed, and yet they had garrisons and other works in that State. erected at considerable expence by the national government, that had not then a single soldier to guard them, and for want of necessary attention were rapidly falling into decay.* But if we turn to the number of troops that were at that very time stationed in the harbours of Boston and Portsmouth, we shall find more soldiers at those places than was necessary, or usefully employed in the public service.

The president is not only commander in chief of the army, and navy, but of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States. The constitution authorizes congress "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." In pursuance of that provision, congress have passed several laws giving the president that authority; and he has from time to time exercised it, in each of the three cases specified in the constitution: he has called out the militia to *execute the laws, to suppress insurrection, and to repel invasion.* As the president is vested with power to order such portions of the militia into the service of the United States as he may think necessary, he must, from the nature of the case, have the sole and exclusive authority of deciding what portion of the militia are wanting, and when and where their services shall commence. This was the intention of the venerable sages who formed the constitution of the United States: for when a proposition was made in the convention who drafted that instrument, that only a part and not the whole, of the militia of a State should be obliged to march out of the State without the consent of the legislature of such State, *it was negatived.* The convention was convinced that the security and defence of the nation required that the president should have this power, subject only to such restrictions as congress should by law establish; hence they refused to trust any portion of that authority with the State legislatures,

much less with a governor or militia officer. As the president has authority to make these orders, the officers to whom he issues them, whether governors of states or militia officers under them, have no right to question the necessity or expediency of such call, the number, or time when their service sshall commence; but it is their duty promptly to obey and fully execute the orders they receive from the president. A contrary doctrine is opposed to the soundest principles of military law, produces a spirit of insubordination, confusion, and uncertainty, endangers public security, and defeats the very object for which the militia was established.

In the war of 1812, a spirit of insubordination existed, and supported by party feeling, induced some governors to refuse obedience to the orders of the president. Their misconduct, instead of repelling the enemy who invaded our shores, encouraged and aided them in destroying the lives and property of our citizens. It is to be hoped, before the nation will again need the aid of the militia, congress will by law make effectual provision to enforce the requisitions of the president upon the governors and militia officers. The security of the nation requires it; and sound policy dictates that the measures necessary for so important a purpose should be established without delay. The means for defence in war should be prepared when the nation is in peace. When peace pervades the country, congress may with calmness and deliberation legislate on the subject, but the feelings, zeal, and haste which existing war excites, may insensibly induce them to adopt measures hostile to the rights of individuals, and at the same time not such as will most effectually protect the nation.

The president has the *sole* authority to *nominate*, and with the consent of the senate to *appoint*, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges, and all other officers of the national government, except senators and representatives to congress, their presiding officers, sergeant at arms, clerk, &c.; clerks in the several departments and in the courts of law, assistant and deputy postmasters, and non-commissioned officers in the army and navy. He has also the sole "power to fill up all vacancies, that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session;" and congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the president *alone*.

In making appointments, the power and responsibility of the president is great: it gives him much influence and a vast weight of patronage. No man can be appointed ambassador to a foreign court, head of a department, judge of a court, officer of the customs, collector of taxes, or to any command in the army or navy, unless he pleases to nominate him. In *him alone* is vested the sole and exclusive right of nomination; the senate may, indeed, withhold their consent from the appointment, but they can nominate no man to any office.

In all appointments, but in particular those to high and responsible stations, it is the duty of the president to select men who are best qualified for the trust, men of practical talents, of strict integrity, and who have a competent knowledge of the business which they are required to perform. Many of the blessings of good government result from the character and conduct of those who administer it; and the president cannot give a greater proof of his own greatness than by appointing great men to office, and in no other way can he confer greater benefits or his country. But in a country so extensive as the United States, how is the president to ascertain those who are best qualified for the numer-

ons offices he is obliged to fill? Certainly not from the applicants themselves: those who have the best talents for getting an office have often the worst for executing it. Nor can he trust to the recommendations and solicitations of the friends of the applicant: for a great proportion of those who sign recommendations act from friendship and courtesy to the office seeker, or without due consideration, and so far from feeling responsible for the character and qualifications of the man, that if they had the power and were answerable, would not appoint those whom they recommended. Every man who has had the authority to make appointments can cite numerous facts in support of this declaration. But the difficulty of finding the best men for office, after all, is not great. A man who is qualified for president, knows the most prominent character in every great section of the country, and who are qualified for important trusts. The nature of his office renders this knowledge necessary; and if at the first, he has not all the information he wants, he may soon acquire it. It has been said of one of our presidents, that he had memoranda of every eminent man in each state, and knew their character. If a president takes proper measures for information, and his sole object is to select men who are best qualified, the appointments, in general, will be good. It is true the best and purest minds may err in judgment, and where there are many well qualified, the best may not always be appointed, but the nation will not materially suffer by such errors. When bad men are preferred to the good, it is seldom owing to ignorance; it usually proceeds from improper motives, the spirit of party, the rewarding of a partisan, a personal friend, or his friends. Such motives are unworthy of a president, and ought never to influence him.

But there is one class of men whom I think the president ought not to appoint to any office whatever—that is members of congress. I am sensible this practice commenced with the first president, and has been followed by every president we have had, and what is worse the number of such appointments has increased, and in the nature of things probably will continue to increase. The importance of this subject merits the attention of those who are desirous of preserving the purity of our excellent system of government; but as these essays have already extended beyond my expectations, I shall therefore make but few observations.

There is no necessity for appointing members of congress to civil offices. Our nation, like every other, contains more men well qualified for office than there are offices. And it is a fact that senators and representatives are not always the men best qualified for other offices. It is not unusual to find men who are eminent as legislators prove inefficient and indifferent heads of department, judges, attorney generals, commanders in the army and navy, or collectors of the customs. If it were not invidious I could name instances of this, but they will occur to every well informed man.

There are few measures which have a more direct and powerful tendency to subvert and destroy the very principles of our government, than that of conferring office upon members of congress. It was the intention of the constitution to make the two houses of congress free and independent of the president; but he may give the members such offices, agencies, and contracts, honorable and lucrative, as excites their hopes and fears, has an undue influence upon their minds, and insensibly impairs their independence as legislators. The power in an individual to bestow office and money upon the members of the national legislature, is an evil principle, and its effects upon the government are mischiev-

ous; it corrupts the legislature, which ought to be the source of security. If a few votes are necessary to establish a favorite presidential measure, will not office procure them? We have had instances of members who for sometime zealously opposed a measure, but suddenly withdrew not only their opposition, but actually voted for it; and soon after were raised to office and emolument. I could, were it necessary, name the individuals. When a senator or representative who is eminent for talents opposes the president, or, what the president may consider more injurious, exposes his errors and misconduct, if such a member can be silenced by office, is there not a strong temptation to give it to him? This has often been done in Great Britain, and I know no reason why it may not happen in the United States. But there is another case where this course of proceeding assumes a more alarming and fatal character. From the vast extent of our country and its increasing population, and from the numbers that will be candidates for the presidency, several of whom may have equal claims to that high office, we have little reason to expect our presidents will in future be chosen by the electors. The house must then elect one of the three highest candidates to that office. When that case shall occur, can there be any doubt that some of the members whose votes are necessary to make a choice will be rewarded with office and emolument? Those who think otherwise discover their ignorance of human nature, and of past events. The election of a president has been once carried into the house of representatives, and it is now history supported by records that certain members who held the votes of states in their hands, were soon after appointed to office by the president whom they elected.

The constitution of the United States explicitly prohibits senators and representatives from being appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall be created, or its emoluments increased during the time they are members; but to make it effectual, its provisions ought to render them ineligible to any office during the time they are legislators, and for a certain period after. There are few amendments to the constitution more necessary than this, and few, if any, that congress are less willing to propose: for such an amendment would annihilate their own prospects for office. In 1820, a motion was made in the house of representatives to amend the constitution so as to exclude members of congress from being appointed to any civil office while they were members and for one year after; but the motion was negatived.

The power of the president to influence congress by the disposal of offices, and the practice of the members nominating candidates for the presidency and prematurely pledging their support, have a deleterious influence upon the public measures, and ought to be studiously avoided.

The authority and patronage of the president are great; the office is one of the highest and most exalted that man can hold, and is in fact more independent of the legislature and judicial departments, than either of them are of him. But it is a subject of great exultation, that our five presidents have by their official conduct, contributed more to the improvement and happiness of the people, than any five crowned heads who ever reigned in succession in any portion of the world.

CINCINNATUS.

March 1, 1824.

ERRATA, in No. XCVIII. In the 2d paragraph, 10th line, for *two thirds*, read *a majority*, and in the 9th paragraph, instead of the words *be sufficient to*, the word *prevent* should be added.

Miscellanies.

Anecdote.—John D——, of Deerfield, a descendant of Rev. Mr. D——, of E——, was a Captain in the militia. He was an old bachelor, had an old maid for a house-keeper, and tilled his ground like an honest man. He was acquainted with Gov. Wentworth, and frequently called upon him when at Portsmouth, that he might tell his rustic neighbors how *thick* he was with his Excellency. To add to his importance, he once invited the Governor to call upon him at Deerfield, on his way into the country; and the Governor promised to do so. The Captain expected the visit sometime in a certain week, and kept near his house busily employed as usual. One very warm day, his house-keeper came puffing into the field to inform him that a grand carriage, which must be the Governor's, was at a little distance. The Captain ran into the house, and had hardly time to slip on his military red coat and cocked hat, ere his Excellency drove up. With his trusty sword in hand, D—— ran into the street, and assuming a true captain-like strut, paid a martial salute to his Excellency, who, on beholding him, burst out into a hearty laugh. This rather discomposed the man of the sword; but he was put to immediate flight by the following speech of the Governor. "Capt. Dudley, I am glad to see you; but think your appearance as a military man, would be somewhat improved, if you were to add to your uniform a *pair of breeches!*"—an article, which the good Captain, in his haste to pay his respects to the Governor, had entirely forgotten.

Indian depredation in Westborough, Ms.—In Aug. 1704, as several persons were employed in pulling or spreading flax, about 80 rods from the house of Mr. Thomas Rice, and about the same distance from the garrison, then kept where Maj. Fayerweather now lives, several boys being with them, eight or ten Indians rushed suddenly from a woody hill, killed the youngest child, a son of Mr. Edmund Rice, (this child was the first English person buried in Westborough) seized two sons of Mr. Thomas Rice, Ashur and Adonijah, aged 10 and 8 years, and two sons of Mr. E. Rice, named Silas and Timothy, and carried them to Canada. The people who were at work, escaped to the house. Ashur returned in about four years, being redeemed by his father. He after-

wards settled in Spencer, where he lived to a very advanced age. His brother Adonijah, remained in Canada, had a good farm, which he cultivated, in the vicinity of Montreal. Silas and Timothy, sons of the said E. Rice, mixed with the Indians, lost their mother tongue, and lived at *Cagnawaga.* The Indian name given to Silas was *Tookanowras.* Timothy, the youngest, became the most distinguished person. Accounts received of him have uniformly represented him as the third of the six chiefs of the *Cagnawagas.* He was an adopted son of a former chief, and was highly distinguished for his own superior talents, courage and warlike spirit. His Indian name *Oughtsorongoughton.* In Sept. 1740, this chief, in company with one Tarbell, who was carried captive from Groton, and who was his interpreter, came to visit his relations, and the place of his nativity. He viewed the house where his Father lived, and the place, whence the children were captivated, of which he retained a clear remembrance; as he did likewise, of several elderly persons then living. They visited Tarbell's relations at Groton; by the request of Gov. Belcher, waited on him at Boston, and again returned to Canada. It is also credibly reported, that this Rice was the Chief, who made the speech to Gen. Gage in behalf of the Cagnawagas, soon after the reduction of Montreal.

The following extract from the MS. Diary of the Rev. Thomas Shepard, who was minister of Cambridge from 1636 to 1649, furnishes an interesting specimen of the barbarous treatment, which our pious ancestors received, under the inquisitorial domination of bishop Laud: "Dec. 16, 1630. I was inhibited from preaching in the Diocess of London, by Dr. Laud, bishop of that Diocess. As soon as I came in the morning, about 8 of the clock, falling into a fit of rage, he asked me, *What degree I had taken at the University?* I answered him, I was a Master of Arts. He asked, *Of what College?* I answered, Of Emanuel. He asked, *How long I had lived in his Diocess?* I answered, three years and upwards. He asked, *Who maintain'd me all this while?* charging me to deal plainly with him, adding withal, that he had been more cheated and equivocated with by some of my malignant Faction than ever was man by Jesuit. At the speaking of which words, he look'd as tho' blood would have gushed out of his face, and did shake as if he had been haunted with an Ague Fit, to my apprehension, by reason of his extream malice

and secret venom. I desired him to excuse me: He fell then to threaten me, and withal to bitter railing, calling me all to naught, saying, *You prating coxcomb! Do you think all the Learning is in your brain?* He pronounced his sentence thus: *I charge you, that you neither Preach, Read, Marry, Bury, or exercise any Ministerial Function in any part of my Diocess; for if you do, and I hear of it, I'll be upon your back, and follow you wherever you go, in any part of the kingdom, and so everlastingly disenable you.* I besought him not to deal so,in regard of a poor Town; and here he stopt me in what I was going on to say, *A poor town! you have made a company of seditious factious Bedlams; and what do you prate to me of a poor Town?* I prayed him to suffer me to catechise in the Sabbath Days in the afternoon: He replied, *Spare your breath, I'll have no such fellows prate in my Diocess, get you gone, and now make your complaints to whom you will.* So away I went; and blessed be God,that I may go to him."

Freewill Baptists.—The first appearance of this sect was at Durham, N. H. in 1780. when a church was formed under the instrumentality of Elder Benjamin Randall. Soon after, several societies were formed, as branches of the parent stock. On the 6th Dec. 1783, the elders and chosen brethren of the different branches assembled at Phillipsburg,Me. when they agreed thereafter to hold similar meetings four times a year. Hence they styled them Quarterly meetings. The second quarterly meeting was holden at New-Gloucester, March, 6, 1784. The third in June, at New-Durham. In 1792, the numbers of this persuasion had so increased, that at a meeting July 9th, at New-Durham, another quarterly meeting was appointed, to be called New-Durham quarterly meeting. Yearly Meetings, for the purpose of receiving reports from the quarterly meetings, have since been established. In 1822,there were 16 quarterly meetings established; 158 ordained elders; 213 churches, and about 10,000 members.

At the election of Representatives to Congress in this state, 1789, the whole number of persons voted for was about 70!

In 1768, the salary of Governor Wentworth, paid out of the treasury of N. H. was £700 lawful money, or $2331.—The salary of our chief magistrate at this day is $1200 only.

Literary Notices.

The Philosophy of Natural History, by William Smellie; *with an Introduction, and various additions and alterations,* &c. &c. *by* John Ware, *M. D. &c. &c.*—pp. 336. 8vo. Boston: Cummings, Hilliard & Co. 1824.

We are among the number of those who are gratified and delighted with every publication which tends to encourage and facilitate the study of natural history. Myriads of objects around us, bearing the impress of the Supreme Intelligence, and wonderful for their structure, functions and habits, are constantly passed by as unworthy of our notice and consideration; and yet there is no pursuit which is at once more instructive and interesting than the study of natural history: none can give us more adequate ideas of the resources of Infinite Power; none can so deeply impress us with the contrivances of Infinite Wisdom; none can afford us such views of the benignity of Infinite Goodness; none can inspire us with more exalted feelings of gratitude towards Infinite Mercy for such a bountiful distribution of happiness. Nor can any study tend more to refine and elevate the affections than that of natural history. Who can behold the wonderful transformations of the egg to the worm, and of the worm to the butterfly, without making deep moral reflections from the changes? Who has not been instructed in geometry by the bee? To whom has not the ant given a lesson of perseverance and industry? Whose filial piety is not exceeded by that of the stork? Whose fidelity by the dog? or whose sagacity by the elephant? The lilly mocks at the pencil of the painter; and the little violet stands laughing, and throws carelessly around sweeter perfumes than is distilled from the retort or sublimed from the crucible of the most accomplished chymist. Indeed, every living being is a system of natural theology, and, as such, is entitled to our notice and observation—nay more, to our careful study and attention. Its perusal gratifies our curiosity, refines our affections, elevates and ennobles our mental powers.

There is, in the long chain of existences, beings animate and inanimate, such a close and intimate connection, that it is very difficult to determine in some cases which are influenced by vitality, and which are not. At first view, nothing appears more easy than to distinguish an animal from a plant, or a plant from a stone; but these are extreme cases, and, in reality, it is a question of no little difficulty, and one

which has not yet been decided, to determine at what link in the vast chain vitality commences. It is still more difficult to draw that line, on one side of which are vegetables, and on the other animals only. Who has given us a definition of *life?* No one. In what does it consist? None can tell, yet every one knows that living beings possess a *je ne sais quoi*, by which they are capable, to a certain extent, of resisting the usual chymical and physical agencies. Dr. Ware has mentioned, in his valuable introduction, certain "circumstances of distinction which are common to all living beings, whether vegetable or animal"; but, strictly speaking, the circumstances which he enumerates are *common* only to those beings which possess vitality in higher degrees. There are only two circumstances which we consider as common to *all* living bodies; first, *their origin—they are always derived from parents*, as mentioned by Dr. Ware; and secondly, *the possession of an organization capable of being called into action for the performance of certain functions, adapted to the growth and preservation of the individual, or continuation of the species.* This latter circumstance is common to all living beings, to the seed and the egg, and to man; to that which possesses the highest, and that which possesses the lowest degree of vitality. The former circumstance we believe, rather from analogy than direct evidence, and we are by no means inclined to call its truth in question, or to dispute the truth of the Linnean adage, "*omne vivum ex ovo.*" The other circumstances, mentioned as being common to living beings, are not absolute and unconditional, but are merely relative. Thus the power of resisting certain changes of temperature, is different in all living bodies. An egg or a seed will be destroyed at temperatures in which some other bodies will be uninjured; and the power which living bodies have of resisting the action of some other agents, is to be considered in the same point of view. We consider these facts as capable of being brought under general laws. Every body, living or not, requires a specific temperature for the production of certain changes; any given agent is capable of acting on certain bodies, but not on others. We do not see any difference in kind between the effect of heat on milk and on an egg; between the action of nitric acid on the human hand and on silver; combination and decomposition take place in both cases, nor is there evidence that the living hand resists the action of this agent more effectually than a dead body.

An insuperable difficulty seems to attend any attempt to

distinguish between vegetables and animals. "This distinction is not to be found in any principle which admits of short, plain and specific definition." (p. 12.) In fact, it has not yet been found, if it exists at all, and we are very much disposed to question its existence. "The general structure, general mode of existence and purposes of existence in the two"—animals and vegetables—give us information only in those cases where there is no doubt, and can be of no use where there is any uncertainty; because, in the latter class of cases, the structure, mode of existence, and purposes of existence, are known to us, only so far as to leave us in the greatest perplexity.

Locomotion has been considered as peculiar to animals; but it does not belong to the oyster and to many other animals. It might rather be said not to belong to any vegetable; for although "some species of plants are not fixed by roots to one and the same spot. but float about in the waters," yet they cannot be said to form exceptions to the general law; nor can they be said to possess locomotion in any greater degree than a ship, or drift wood, or floating ice.

The mode of taking and digesting food has been considered as a mark of distinction between animals and vegetables, but without sufficient reason; for a multitude of animals, which have not the power of locomotion, receive only such food as is casually presented to them, and in a manner similar to that in which plants receive nourishment. Neither the one or the other are constantly and continually receiving food. The evidence that animals uniformly perform the function of digestion in a stomach and intestinal canal, is by no means satisfactory; indeed, it is not always the case; some animals receive food into a cavity, absorb the nutritious portions, and disgorge the remainder through the same orifice by which it was received; but this cavity is not more entitled to be called a stomach than the vessels of plants into which sap is received; nor have we evidence that food suffers any greater changes in one than in the other, or that fluids are secreted in either case to facilitate digestion, as it is in all other cases where animals possess a stomach. Certain changes are wrought upon the food received into this cavity by which it is rendered proper for the nourishment of the individual; the useless portion is evolved. So it is in plants; changes are wrought, part is retained, and part expelled.

Animals are said to exercise a choice in taking food. This

is very evident in some of the more perfect animals. It is a fact, however, as appears from the experiments of Saussure, that vegetables do not receive into their vessels every thing indiscriminately; they do in some instances seem to prefer one substance to another; they are not more liable to take poison when presented to them than animals. Is there any evidence that the lower orders of animals exercise a more decided preference for particular substances than vegetables? If there is not, this circumstance cannot be made a ground of distinction between animals and vegetables.

Animals have been thought to differ from vegetables in the nature of their food; but they do not differ from vegetables in this respect more, nay, not so much as they differ from each other. The food which nourishes and supports one animal, will not only not nourish, but will actually poison another. But where is the evidence that animals and vegetables do differ from each other in the nature of their food? The earth worm swallows earth, but it is for the nourishment which it contains; plants push their roots through the soil, but it is for the nourishment it contains; and who can tell us that the nourishment in both cases is not identically the same substance, serving to nourish both animals and vegetables? If it be not, it becomes those who say that there is an essential difference in food of animals and vegetables, to show that it is not.

The power of feeling and voluntary motion *appears* to be possessed in as high a degree by some vegetables as by *some* animals, at least so far as we can ascertain any thing in relation to the *feelings* and *volitions* of these inferior animals. It is said that the *sensitive plant* and the *hedysarum gyrans* move only on the application of stimuli; the same appears to be the fact with regard to some polypi. We have no reason, other than analogy, to believe that their motions arise only from spontaneous efforts, without the intervention of external stimuli; and to account for the motions in the sensitive plant at a distance from the part to which the stimulus is applied, we appeal to that potent wizard, SYMPATHY, within the circle of whose enchantments, physiologists and naturalists are wont to entrench themselves to hide their ignorance.

"The chymical composition of vegetables also differs from that of animals; the elements *essential* to vegetables are oxygene, carbon and hydrogene." In addition to these, animal substances contain *azote*; but the differences in the chymical agents will not serve to distinguish between veget-

ables and animals; for although the latter are never without that body, yet the former not unfrequently contain it; it is found in gluten, and consequently exists in wheat, rye, barley, and all other vegetables which contain gluten; it is found also in indigo, and perhaps exists in gum in a very small quantity; and we may say, without fear of contradiction, that azote is as essential to the composition of these vegetables, as it is to muscle, nerve and blood. We not unfrequently hear it said, that gluten, which contains so much azote, and comports itself so much like certain animal substances, is more *animalized* than many other vegetable productions. We may say with equal propriety, that the animal substance which contains least azote, is more *vegetable-ized* than other animal bodies.

No mark of distinction between animals and vegetables can be founded on their chymical composition; nor has any specific difference between vegetables and animals yet been pointed out. Every one observes, that there is a general difference in the nature, habits and constitution of plants and animals; but it is not in these palpable every day differences, noticed in individuals which are far removed from the confines of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, that we are to look for specific differences in the nature of animals and vegetables, if such difference exists; but it is among the *borderers*, and those who most nearly resemble each other in their manners and habits. Exclusive of the mental powers, among which, perhaps, we are to include instinct, an animal may be considered as a more perfect plant, or a plant as a less perfect animal. It would be, perhaps, quite as difficult to point out the distinction between reason and instinct, as between vegetables and animals. Certain instincts are susceptible of being improved by observation and experience; and how do such instincts differ from reason? But who is so hardy as to say, that other animals differ from man in this respect only in degree. None will say, that other animals are accountable beings; and that man has, in addition to his reason, *a moral sense*, is an opinion not altogether improbable.

It is in vain to attempt the acquisition of a knowledge of natural substances without order, method and arrangement. In the *Introduction*, we are presented with a very brief view of the classification of Cuvier; one which is alike remarkable for its perspicuity and the ease with which it is acquired and applied. There are two grand divisons of animals, viz. those with a spinal column, and those without: the former

are called *vertebral*, the latter *invertebral* animals; the one has an internal skeleton and *red* blood; the other has no skeleton and *white* blood. Man, quadrupeds, birds and fishes belong to the first class; insects, shell fish, &c. &c. belong to the second. Some of the vertebral animals have *warm* red blood, as all those animals which nourish their young by their own milk, called mammalia, and birds; others again have *cold* red blood, as reptiles, fishes, &c. &c. But we refer our readers to the book itself for information on this interesting topic.

The Linnean classification of insects has been retained by Dr. Ware, in preference to the more modern systems of entomology; and we think with great propriety. The whole object of classification is to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge. Nature herself knows no division into classes, orders and genera; hence the most simple and least complicated systems are the best.

Many parts of the work before us have been *re-written* by the editor, and adapted to the present state of natural history; and some chapters have been omitted, which are contained in former editions. We regret that any portion should have been omitted. The work is well calculated to excite a taste for natural history, and affords much information which cannot fail to be interesting to every one. It should be read by every person, who has any pretensions to general literature and science, and introduced into our higher academies and schools. We heartily thank Dr. Ware for the attention he has bestowed upon it, and cordially hope that he will reap a *richer harvest* from his labors, than the *mere publication of this work* can afford. Q.

Historical Reader.—The first edition of this useful school-book having been disposed of, Mr. Hill, of this town, has put to press a second edition, which, we understand, is to be ornamented with several engravings on wood.

This work contains a selection of interesting portions of history, from the annals of all ages, and all nations; from the creation of the world down to the present time. Interspersed among these extracts, are concise and choice selections of poetry calculated to inspire generous sentiments, and to improve the taste. At the end of each chapter are appended a few questions, designed to exercise the memory of the reader, and for the convenience of the instructor.

We are pleased to see a favorable notice of this work in a paper of such deserved literary repute, as the *New-York Statesman.*

COLLECTIONS,
Historical and Miscellaneous.

MAY, 1824.

Historical.

MRS. ROWLANDSON.

[Continued and concluded from page 115.]

Mrs. Rowlandson continued to be treated by the Indians, sometimes with much apparent kindness, and at others, with great and wanton severity,as they happened to be influenced by the feeling of the moment. She had now been six weeks in captivity, attended with all the aggravating circumstances incident to the power and caprice of the savage. The English army that she had expected to her relief, had marched in a different direction, and the prospect of being carried to Albany seemed more remote than ever. Her master had promised that she should be sent to her husband, but he did not regard his word and left his captive, " so that her spirit was quite ready to sink." While they remained in the " thicket," several Indians returned from Hadley, where they had killed three Englishmen and taken one prisoner.

"I asked the prisoner about the welfare of my husband ; he told me he saw him such a time in the bay, and he was well, but very melancholy. By which I certainly understood (though I suspected it before) that whatsoever the Indians told me respecting him,was vanity and lies. Some of them told me he was dead, and they had killed him ; some said he was married again,and that the Governor* wished him to marry, and told him he should have his choice, and that all persuaded him I was dead. *So like were these barbarous creatures to him who was a liar from the beginning.*"

Here, also, Philip's maid demanded a piece of her apron, which Mrs. R. refused, till at last, "my mistress rose up,and took up a stick big enough to have killed me and struck at me with it, but I stepped out and she struck it into the mat of the wigwam. But while she was pulling it out, I ran to the maid and gave her all my apron, and so that storm went over."

*Gov. Leverett.

While at this place, she again saw her son and communicated the news she had received about her husband. "He told me he was as much grieved for his father, as for himself. I wondered at his speech, for I thought I had enough upon my spirit, in reference to myself, to make me mindless of my husband and every one else, they being safe among their friends. There was nothing marvellous in the boy's words, but, on the contrary, they exhibited a good deal of disinterested and kind feeling." A young man,* one of the captives, was sick with a sore disease. Mrs. R. went to see him, and found him stretched on the ground in the open air, on a raw and wintry day, with scarcely any clothing. By his side was a little Indian child, whose parents were dead. This child had been deserted by the tribe, and was lying on the earth with his eyes, nose, and mouth full of dirt, and yet alive and groaning.

After much difficulty, she succeeded in removing the captive to a fire; for this kind service she was accused by the Indians of an attempt to escape and take the Englishman with her; they threatened with much violence to kill her if she left the wigwam.

"Now may I say with David, *I am in a great strait*, if I keep in, I must die of hunger; if I go out, I must be knocked on the head." After being confined for a day and a half, she was released by her mistress, through the intercession of an Indian, upon promising to knit him a pair of stockings. "He gave me some roasted ground-nuts, that did again revive my feeble stomach." "Being out of her sight, I had time and liberty again to look into my bible, which was my guide by day and my pillow by night. Now that comfortable scripture presented itself to me,—*Isaiah liv.* 7. *For a small moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee.*" Thus the Lord carried me along from one time to another, and made good to me this precious promise and many others." Her son coming to see her, she obtained permissionthat he might stay while she could comb his head, which was in a most deplorable, though very *animated* condition. But she had scarcely arranged his toilet, when his master, angry at the length of the son's visit, "beat him and then sold him. Then he came running to tell me he had a new master, and that he had given him some ground-nuts already. Then I went along with him to his new master, who told me he loved the boy, and he should not want. So his master carried him away and I never saw him afterward, till I saw him at Pascataqua."

*John Gilbert, of Springfield.

Her mistress' child being sick, Mrs. Rowlandson was ordered to leave the wigwam ; but the child soon died, and Mrs. R. with much comfort observes, " *there was one benefit in it, that there was more room.* I went to a wigwam and they bid me come in, and gave me a skin to lie upon and a mess of venison and ground-nuts, which was a choice dish among them. On the morrow they buried the papoose, and afterwards, both morning and evening, there came a company to mourn and howl with her,though I confess I could not much condole with them. Many sorrowful eyes I had in this place, often getting alone *like a crane or a swallow, so did I chatter : I did mourn as a dove, mine eyes fail with looking upward.*"

"Upon the sabbath days I could look upon the sun and think how people were going to the house of God, to have their souls refreshed, and then home and their bodies also ; but I was destitute of both, and might say as the poor prodigal," &c. "I remember how on the night before and after the sabbath, when my family was about me, and relations and neighbours with us,we could pray and sing, and refresh our bodies with the good creatures of God, and then have a comfortable bed to lie down on ; but instead of all this I had only a little swill for the body,and then like a swine must lie down on the ground. I cannot express to man the sorrow that lay upon my spirit, the Lord knows it. Yet that comfortable scripture would often come to my mind, *For a small moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee.*"

It is impossible to determine how long the party remained in the neighbourhood of Connecticut river, as dates are not regarded in the "*various removes*," probably it was a number of weeks. At length they prepared for a march,and directed their course "towards the bay towns." During the whole of the day,Mrs. R. had nothing to sustain nature excepting a few crumbs of cake that had been given her by an Indian girl, just after the attack upon Lancaster. "When night came on we sat down ; it rained, but they quickly got up a bark wigwam, where I lay dry that night.

"In the morning they took the blood of a deer and boiled it. I could eat nothing of that, though they eat it sweetly. And yet they were so nice in other things, that when I had fetched water,and had put the dish I dipped the water with, into the kettle of water which I had brought, they would say they would knock me down, for they said it was a sluttish trick." She went on cheerfully with the thought of going

homeward, " having her burden *more on her back than on her spirit.*" Arriving at Bacquag river,there they remained a few days. Speaking of hunger, she says, "I cannot but think what a wolfish appetite persons have in a starving condition. And after I was thoroughly hungry, I was never again satisfied. For though it sometimes fell out that I got enough,and did eat till I could eat no more ; yet I was as unsatisfied as when I began. And now could I see that scripture verified, there being many scriptures that we do not take notice of or understand till we are afflicted, Mic. vi. 14. *Thou shalt eat and not be satisfied.*"

On crossing the Bacquag, " the water was up to our knees and the stream very swift and so cold that I thought it would have cut me in sunder. I was so weak and feeble that I reeled as I went along.—The Indians stood laughing to see me staggering along ; but in my distress, the Lord gave me experience of the truth and goodness of that promise, *when thou passeth through the waters I will be with thee, and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee.*"

An Indian arrived with orders for Mrs. Rowlandson to proceed to Wachusett,* as a letter had come to the Sagamores from their council relative to the redemption of the captives,and another would be received in fourteen days.—She was so delighted with this intelligence and with the prospect of a speedy release from captivity, that she forgot all her weakness, fatigue and pain, and went on with a high hope and elastic spirits. The Indians remained two days near the Bacquag, much to the annoyance of the captive.—" In time came a company of Indians to us, near thirty, all on horseback. My heart skipped within me, thinking they had been Englishmen at the first sight of them, for they were dressed in English apparel with hats, white neckcloths and sashes about their waists, and ribbons upon their shoulders ; but when they came near, there was a vast difference between the lovely faces of christians and the foul looks of those heathen which much damped my spirits again." On the following day they came to an Indian town and remained there for the night. The next morning, still pursuing their route towards the "bay towns," they reached another Indian settlement, where Mrs. Rowlandson met with some English captives, and among them a child of her sister. At this place she had the enviable choice of feasting upon horses' hoofs boiled, or fainting through lack of food. After

*Princeton, the mountain in that town still retains the name of Wachusett.

begging nourishment at the different wigwams, she went to her mistress who told her by way of consolation, that she had disgraced her master by begging, and threatened her with death if she offended again in like manner.

Having taken many weary steps, the nineteenth remove brought the party in sight of the Wachusett hills. "Then we came to a great swamp, through which we travelled up to our knees in mud and water; I thought I should have sunk down at last, and never get out, but I may say as in Psalms, xciv. 18, *when my foot slipped, thy mercy, O Lord, held me up.* King Philip came to her and told her that in "two weeks she should be her own mistress." On arriving at Wachusett, she was glad to find her Indian master, who had been absent a number of weeks. "He asked me when I washed me, and I told him not this month; then he fetched me some water himself, and bid me wash, and gave me the glass to see how I looked, and bid his squaw give me something to eat."

Her master was abundantly supplied with wives, being blessed with three specimens of that commodity. The first was an old squaw living at Wachusett, and her treatment of Mrs. Rowlandson was really humane and kind. The second was called Wettimore, sister to Philip's wife, the same with whom Mrs. Rowlandson had been during the greatest part of her captivity.

Our captive did not hold her in especial esteem, if we may judge from the following description. "*A severe and proud dame she was; bestowing every day in dressing herself near as much time as any of the gentry of the land; powdering her hair, and painting her face, going with her necklaces, with jewels in her ears and bracelets upon her hands.*"

Mrs. Wettimore probably was very *beautiful*, and therefore exempted from the drudgery and servitude to which squaws were usually subject; for "when she had dressed herself her work was to make girdles of wampum and beads." In her passion for finery and ornament, she did but follow the strong propensity of the sex, that may almost be considered a law of their nature.

Two Indians, called Tom and Peter, arrived with a second letter from the council about the captives. "Though they were Indians I took them by the hand and burst out into tears; my heart was so full that I could not speak to them; but recovering myself, I asked them how my husband did, and all my friends and acquaintance. They said they were well, but very melancholy."

The sagamores being assembled, called Mrs. Rowlandson before them to enquire how much her husband would give for her redemption. "When I came, I sat down amongst them, as I was wont to do, as their manner is; then they bid me stand up and said they were the *General Court.* After some hesitation, she offered twenty pounds, not then knowing that all her husband's property at Lancaster had been destroyed by the Indians. The sagamores despatched a letter to the council at Boston, offering to restore Mrs. Rowlandson to liberty for twenty pounds. This letter was written by one of the praying Indians, a class of the aborigines that made but indifferent Christians: Mrs. R. censures them with some severity. "There was another praying Indian who told me that he had a brother that would not eat horse, his conscience was so tender and scrupulous, though as large as hell for the destruction of poor christians. Then he said he read that scripture to him 2 Kings vi, xxv. *There was a famine in Samaria, and behold they besieged it, until an ass's head was sold for four score pieces of silver, and the fourth part of a kab of dove's dung, for five pieces of silver.* He expounded the place to his brother, and shewed him that it was lawful to eat that in a famine, which is not so at another time. And now, says he, he will eat horse with any Indian of them all." "There was another praying Indian so wicked and cruel, as to wear a string about his neck, strung with christian fingers."

Before an answer arrived from the council, the Indians made an excursion against Sudbury. Previously to setting out, "they got a company together to *powow.*" This grand ceremony we will describe in Mrs. Rowlandson's own words. "There was one that kneeled upon a deer skin, with the company round him in a ring, who kneeled striking upon the ground with their hands, and with sticks, and muttering with their mouths! Besides him who kneeled in the ring, there also stood one with a gun in his hand. Then he on the deer skin made a speech, and all manifested assent to it; and so they did many times together. Then they bid him with the gun go out of the ring, which he did; but when he was out, they called him in again, but he seemed to make a stand; then they called the more earnestly, till he returned again. Then they all sang. Then they gave him two guns, in each hand one. And so he on the deer skin began again; and at the end of every sentence in his speaking, they all assented, humming or muttering with their mouths, and striking upon the ground with their hands. Then they bid

him with the two guns go out of the ring again, which he did a little way. Then they called him in again, but he made a stand, so they called him with greater earnestness; but he stood reeling and wavering, as if he knew not whether he should stand or fall, or which way to go. Then they called him with exceeding great vehemency, all of them, one and another. After a little while, he turned in, staggering as he went, with his arms stretched out, in each hand a gun. As soon as he came in, they all sang, and rejoiced exceedingly awhile, and then he upon the deer skin made another speech, unto which they all assented in a rejoicing manner."

When this marvellous scene was ended, "they went to Sudbury fight." They returned victorious, but without exhibiting the usual triumph of success. "When they went they acted as if the devil had told them that they should gain the victory, and now they acted as if the devil had told them they should have a fall." "They came home on a sabbath day, and the powow that kneeled upon the deer skin, came home, (I may say without any abuse) *as black as the devil.*" "It was their usual manner to remove, when they had done any mischief, lest they should be found out; and so they did at this time. We went about three or four miles, and there they built a great wigwam, big enough to hold an hundred Indians, which they did in preparation to a great day of dancing. They would now say among themselves, that the Governor would be so angry for his loss at Sudbury that he would send no more about the captives, which made me grieve and tremble."

At this place, she was near to her sister, who was also taken captive at Lancaster. But the Indian, her master would not suffer her to visit Mrs. Rowlandson; nor was the latter permitted to see her daughter, then but a mile distant. "But the Lord requited many of their ill doings, for this Indian, her (sister's) master *was hanged afterwards at Boston.*" "They made use of their tyrannical power whilst they had it, but through the Lord's wonderful mercy, their time was now short." The time of her restoration to liberty was now at hand. Mr. John Hoar, "the council permitting him and his own forward spirit inclining him," came accompanied by Tom and Peter, and bringing a third letter from the council, together with the money for her redemption.* The Indians amused themselves with playing the messenger divers rude pranks. "They shot over his horse, and under, and before

*Raised by some ladies in Boston, with the assistance of Mr. Usher.

his horse, and they pushed him this way and that way at their pleasure, shewing what they could do."

She learnt from Mr. H. that all her friends were well, and desirous to see her. Nor did her taste for the goodly weed, tobacco, return with the prospect of deliverance from captivity; on the contrary, she bears strong testimony against its use. Mr. Rowlandson sent to her some tobacco, which, she sold to the natives, who were often reduced to the necessity of "smoking hemlock and ground ivy." "It was a *great mistake in any who thought I sent for tobacco, for through the favour of God, that desire was overcome.*" Mr. Hoar invited the sagamores to dine with him. Mrs. R. accuses them of stealing before dinner time, a greater part of the provisions that Mr. Hoar had brought. "They seemed to be ashamed of the fact, and said, it was Matchit Indians that did it. Oh, that we could believe that there is nothing too hard for God! However to dinner they came and eat but little, they being so busy in dressing themselves,and getting ready for their dance." We will give an account of the grand ball,in Mrs. Rowlandson's words, and the description of the truly *classical* dresses of her master and mistress, two of the *labourers* in the dance. In this wise was the dance, "which was carried on by eight* of them four men and four squaws, my master and mistress being two. He was dressed in his Holland shirt, with great laces sewed at the tail of it; he had his silver buttons, his white stockings, his garters hung round with shillings, and his girdles of wampum upon his head and shoulders. She had a kersey *coat*, covered with girdles of wampum from the loins upward. Her arms from her elbows to her hands, were covered with bracceletts; there were *handfuls* of necklaces about her neck, and several sorts of jewels in her ears. She had fine red stockings, and white shoes, her hair powdered and her face painted red, that was always before black. And all the dancers were after the same manner. There were two others, singing and knocking on the kettle for their musick. They kept hopping up and down one after another, with a kettle of water in the midst, standing warm upon some embers, to drink of, when they were dry. They held on till it was almost night,throwing out wampum tot he standers by." After this mighty operation was over, her master promised to set Mrs. Rowlandson at liberty, if Mr. Hoar would give him "a pint of liquor." This was readily granted; he had the liquor, but it proved rather too powerful for his head, and

*The Cotillion.

occasioned some curious freaks and gambols. This was the first instance of drunkenness Mrs. Rowlandson had seen during her captivity. "Philip, smelling the business, called me to him, and asked me what I would give him, to tell me some good news and to speak a good word for me, that I might go home to-morrow? I told him I could not tell what to give him; I would any thing I had, and asked him what he would have? He said two coats, and twenty shillings in money, half a bushel of seed corn, and some tobacco. I thanked him for his love, but I knew that good news, as well as that crafty fox." At last, after many perplexities and sad forebodings on the part of Mrs. R. "they called their general court as they styled it, to see whether I should go home or no. And they all seemingly consented that I should go, except Philip, who would not come among them."

Here, Mrs. Rowlandson pauses in her story for a space "to mention a few remarkable passages of Providence, which she took special notice of in her afflicted time," viz. that the English army should be obliged to give up the pursuit for want of provisions, while close upon the Indians, "who were in such distress for food, that our men might track them by their rooting in the earth for ground nuts, whilst they were flying for their lives, and the very next week came upon our town like bears bereft of their whelps, or so many ravenous wolves, rending us and our lambs to death." The Indians derided the sluggishness of the English army; "as I went along with them, they asked me when I thought the English army would come after them? I told them I could not tell. It may be they may come in May, said they.—Thus did they scoff at us, as if the English would be a quarter of a year getting ready." Further, it seemed strange that "when the English army with new supplies were sent forth to pursue after the enemy, and they understanding it fled before them to Bacquag river, where they forthwith went over safely; that that river should be impassable to the English." It was thought that if their corn were cut down they would starve and die with hunger. Yet "strangely did the Lord provide for them; I did not see, all the time I was among them, one man, woman or child die with hunger. Though many times they would eat that, that a hog or a dog would hardly touch; yet by that, God strengthened them to be a scourge to his people. Their chief food was ground-nuts; they eat also nuts, acorns and *hartichokes and lilly-roots*, ground beans, and several other weeds and roots that I knew not." They would pick bones tenanted by vermin, "and then boil them and drink up the liquor, and then beat the great ends of them in a

mortar, and so eat them." Also bears, frogs, rattlesnakes and many other equally choice dishes enumerated by Mrs. Rowlandson. The "turning things about when the Indians were at the highest, and the English at the lowest" is mentioned as another remarkable providence. "I was with the enemy *eleven weeks and five days*, and not one week passed without their fury, and some desolation, by fire and sword upon one place or other. They mourned for their own losses, yet triumphed and rejoiced in their inhuman and devilish cruelty to the English. They would boast much of their victories, saying that in two hours time they had destroyed such a captain and his company in such a place; and boast how many towns they had destroyed, and then scoff and say, they had done them a good turn to send them to heaven so soon. Again, they would say they would knock all the rogues on the head, or drive them into the sea, or make them fly the country; thinking, surely, Agag-like, *the bitterness of death is past.*"

"Then as to my going home, at first they were all against it, except my husband would come for me; but afterwards, they assented to it, and seemed to rejoice in it; some asking me to send them some bread, others some tobacco, others shaking me by the hand, offering me a hood and scarf to ride in; not one moving hand or tongue against it."

Here she took her leave of the Indians, and says, "in coming along, *my heart melted into tears*, more than all the while I was with them, and I was almost swallowed up with the thoughts that ever I should go home again. About the sun's going down, Mr. Hoar, myself and the two Indians, came to Lancaster, and a solemn sight it was to me. There had I lived many comfortable years among my relations and neighbors; and now *not one christian to be seen, nor one house left standing.* We went on to a farm house that was yet standing, where we lay all night; and a comfortable lodging we had, though nothing but straw to lie on." The next day she reached Concord, and met her brother, and brother in law, who asked her if she knew where his wife was? "Poor heart! he had helped to bury her and knew it not; she being shot down by the house, was partly burnt, so that those who were at Boston, at the desolation of the town, and came back afterwards and buried the dead, did not know her." Continuing her journey, she arrived in Boston the same evening: there she met her husband and received from her friends a full measure of real substantial kindness, and christian sympathy. "So much love I received from several, many of whom I knew not, that I am not capable to declare it. But the Lord knows them all by

name; the Lord reward them seven fold into their bosoms of his spirituals, for their temporals." Rev. Thomas Shepard, the minister of Charlestown, invited Mr. and Mrs. Rowlandson to his house, and they remained there hospitably treated for the space of eleven weeks. Soon after her return, the Governor and Council obtained the release of her sister and *goodwife* Kettle.

She was kept sometime in anxiety about her children, Joseph and Mary, of whom she could gain no sure intelligence. They were left with the Indians at the time of her release, and she had reason to fear that they were still exposed to the cruel and capricious power of the savage.

"We were hurried up and down, in our thoughts sometimes we should hear a report that they were gone this way, and sometimes that, and that they were come in, in this place or that." At last she determined to journey eastward with her husband, to seek for her children. "As we were riding along, between Ipswich and Rowley, we met with William Hubbard,* who told us our son Joseph, and my sister's son, were come into Major Waldron's;" the former having been redeemed by the inhabitants of Portsmouth and the neighborhood, and the latter by the Council.

While at Newbury, she heard that her daughter was at Providence. After bringing Joseph from Portsmouth, Mr. and Mrs. R. on their way to receive Mary, met her at Dorchester.

The manner of her escape was this; "She was travelling one day with the Indians, with her basket at her back; the company of Indians were got before her and gone out of sight, except one squaw; she followed the squaw till night, and then both of them lay down, having nothing over them but the heavens, nor under them but the earth. Thus they travelled three days together, having nothing to eat or drink, but water and green whortleberries. At last they came into Providence, where she was kindly entertained by several of that town. The Indians often said, that I should never have her under twenty pounds, but now the Lord hath brought her in upon free cost, and given her to me the second time." The family being thus collected, Mr. and Mrs. Rowlandson removed from Mr. Shepard's ("those cordial friends") to Boston, where they resided about nine months, in a house, owned by Mr. James Whitcomb, "a friend near at hand and afar off." This house was generously hired for them by the members of the South Church. "I thought it some-

*Probably the Rev. William Hubbard, author of the Indian Wars, and an History of New-England.

what strange to set up house-keeping with bare walls, but,as Solomon says, *money answers all things*: and that we had through the benevolence of christian friends, some in this town (Boston) and some in that, and others ; and some from England, so that in a little time we might look and see the house furnished with love. The Lord hath been exceeding good to us in our low state, in that when we had neither house nor home, nor other necessaries, the Lord so moved the hearts of these and those towards us, we wanted neither food nor raiment for ourselves or ours. *There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother*; and how many such friends have we found, and now live amongst." Here, after a few reflections,on the sudden and agreeable change in her situation, the benefit she had derived from affliction, that at one time, before she knew "what it meant, she had been almost ready to wish for," the narrative of removes and adventures is brought to a close.

At the expiration of nine months or soon after, the family moved to Weathersfield, in Connecticut, where Mr. Rowlandson* preached some time ; it is probable he died there. At any rate, he died before Lancaster was re-built. Upon the whole, Mrs. Rowlandson experienced better treatment than usually fell to the lot of the captives. In addition to mental anguish, she doubtless suffered much from fatigue and hunger, but not much more than her masters. They were frequently reduced to extreme suffering from long winter marches ; and, as we have already seen, a few groundnuts, or beans, or a little soup, boiled from the bones of a horse, sometimes for days together constituted their whole nourishment.

For the most part while they had food, Mrs. Rowlandson was allowed to partake equally with the rest. The greatest cause of dread and despondency must have arisen from their extreme fickleness, in the treatment of their captives. Mingled kindness and cruelty, are strong marks of the untutored mind ; they proceed, not from fixed principles and established motives of action, but from the inconsiderate impulse of the moment. Hence it was, that Mrs. Rowlandson could not so conduct herself in every instance, as to insure good will, nor even to avoid harsh treatment.

There is one trait in the Indian character that is truly remarkable. In no instance within our recollection did they

*Mr. Rowlandson began to preach in Lancaster in the year 1654. The town was incorporated in 1653. He continued to supply the desk till 14th April,1658. "At which time they invited him to settle in the work of the ministry among them ; and he accepted their invitation, and probably was ordained the same year." *Rev. Mr. Harrington's century sermon, preached May* 28, 1753.

offer violence to the person of a female captive. "I have been," says Mrs. Rowlandson, "in the midst of those roaring lions, and savage bears, that feared neither God nor man, nor the devil, by night and day, alone and in company; sleeping all sorts together, and yet, not one of them ever offered the least abuse of unchastity to me in word or action. Though some are ready to say, I speak it for my own credit; but I speak it in the presence of God and to his glory."

The "narrative" we have noticed is not written in a very attractive style, neither does it contain so much that is romantick in description, as the narrative of Mrs. Johnson: but such as it is we offer it to our readers, and if their patience have carried them along with us, it must be their reward not to be troubled with any further remarks of our own.

Miscellaneous.

Rev. Hugh Adams.

Our readers will recollect that several curious papers of this eccentric clergyman, were published in the Collections for the last year. Through the kindness of our friend at Portsmouth, we are enabled to present some others. In 1725, Mr. Adams, having with considerable labor prepared an exposition of some of his religious sentiments, &c. presented the MS. to the Governor and Council for examination and for the purpose of obtaining license for its publication. The manuscript was referred to the ministers of the province, who reported to the Governor, as follows:

"Though we are loth to expose the weakness of our brother, the Rev. Mr. Hugh Adams, yet inasmuch as he has so publickly exposed himself, by addressing to your Honour and the General Assembly, a manuscript so full of enthusiasm and impertinence—In obedience to your desire, we have considered the contents of the said manuscript, and have made the following remarks thereon.

"1. We are sorry to see that Mr. Adams has therein discovered such an affectation of finding out new and strange doctrines in Divinity.

"2. That he should so wretchedly pervert the sacred Scriptures to support his odd, extravagant notions.

"3. That has so little modesty, as confidently to set up his single opinion in many instances, in opposition to the judgment of all the famous Divines in the world.

"3. That he lays so great a stress on his groundless opinions, as to make fundamental articles of them, reprobating all those that dissent from him.

"5 That he shows so much vain glory in mentioning many things as effects of his particular faith, and such an unchristian, uncharitable spirit in complaining to the Almighty against some very worthy persons for crossing his unreasonable humour.

"On these and several other accounts that might be mentioned, we judge the above said manuscript unworthy of the least countenance from the Government."

Whereupon the following order was passed:

"*In Council, Dec.* 29, 1725.—Voted, that the foregoing report of the Reverend Ministers upon the manuscript therein mentioned, be accept-

ed and that the Rev. Gentlemen have the thanks of the Government for the same. Ordered, that the said manuscript be lodged in the Secretary's office, and that the clerk of the Council he and is hereby directed not to give a copy of the said manuscript or any part thereof, directly or indirectly to any person, on any pretence whatsoever, without the leave or consent of the General Assembly for the same" Concurred Jan. 1, 1726, by the House of Representatives.

The letter which follows, accompanied Mr. Adams' Appeal "in the name of Christ Jesus, our Lord Emmanuel from each sentence of said Inferior Powers of Church and State," with his reasons for the appeal.

To Mr. Waldron, Secretary or Clerk of the Council, &c.

Ingeniously Accomplished and Beloved Advocate!

Wishing to Your Person, Spouse, and Offspring, Wisdom and Grace, Mercy and Peace from GOD The FATHER, In Christ Jesus EMMANUEL, with the Happy Comforts of HIS HOLY SPIRIT; Even The True *Godliness* which hath The Promise (and in His Due Time must have The Performance of the Covenant Blessings) *for The Life that now is, and That which is to Come*, 1. Tim. iv. 8, Hugh Adams, The Chief of Sinners (that ever was Called by Christ unto Repentance) Sendeth, Greeting.

Since *The Love* (of The PERSON and Gospel Truth) of Christ *constraineth me, having put my hand to His Plough* not to dare to *look back*, lest I be unfit for The Kingdom of GOD. As HIS *Ambassadour* i must declare unto You, That as You've begun to be engaged in the Service of Christ The Infinitely Great THEANTHROPOS and SUPREME KING of Glory, by Your introducing To our New-Hampshire Government His Truth as a Jewel in the Cabinet of my Theosophical Thesis,*Whereof HIS Providence hath Appointed You His Steward Keeper the Eleven months past, So Now HE likewise Calls You To Introduce This my Enclosed Appeal, one day before the Rising of The General Assembly from this Their Autumn Session. And for Your Honourable Fees which in This His Business You *Send unto The LORD*, if He does not Pay you *an hundred fold now in this world*, &c. as in Mark x. 30; Then let me be vilified as a false prophet and Enthusiast indeed; Otherwise if You've no faith therein I will Endeavour to Pay Your Bill of Cost. I shall be Glad to know when I may find You at home and leisure. If You was the first Dictator of that Persecuting term viz. *Enthusiastical*, Aspersing my Said Manuscript: I Beseech You in Love To Repent of Your Rashness, and *Kiss The SON lest HE be Angry*, as in Psal. ii. 12, i Joh. 1. 9, I hope You *did it ignorantly in unbelief, and may obtain mercy*, as in 1. Tim. i. 13; And likewise to Peruse and Ponder upon my Last Com-

[*The title of Mr. Adams' manuscript.]

mencement Thesis here Enclosed, and Believe my Testimony therein to be Regarded as The Truth of Christ, as Sure as HE Gave His Sign (on That 6th Day of July last) from the Elementary Heaven, in the Afternoon thereof In Answer to my Extraordinary Prayer with Fasting in my Study on that Day, by Sending Such an Abundance of rain as in 1 Sam. xii. 17, 18, Pleaded for then with JEHOVAH (as forewarned of in my Letter Dated June 16, To Mr. Samuel Kneeland Printer at Boston which I Suppose he can Shew) That all cloathed (on that Day or any time else) with Such *Strange Apparel* might *perceive and See that their Wickedness is Great in the Sight of the LORD*, in their So *Dishonouring Christ*, 1. Cor. xi. 3, 4, 15; and as sure as a Perriwigged Pastor and Deacon Died Soon after they were in Your Town by their Offended Adversary in a Devout Ejaculation successively *Delivered to* Christ *The Judge*, as in Mat. v. 25; And as Sure as Captain Lovewell and Lieutenant Farwell were Slain in Battle about 6 weeks after I Declared and Protested in my Sermon before my Congregation, that I was Confident that our LORD Christ The Heavenly Man of War and God of Armies would Go forth and fight against them for their Ungratefully Dishonouring HIM, by Procuring and Wearing Wiggs Of the Hair of their Enemy Indian Scalps; cum multis aliis Instantiis quas nunc prescribere, nimis longum est. And I perceive or fear, that (Except my Warning So Given be Speedily taken by at least ten righteous Reformers in our Sodom) our LORD CHRIST will Appear again as in Isai. lxiii. 1, 2, 3, more Terribly before the next Commencement to Unsheath The Sword of the Wilderness, to Scalp many more of the Inhabitants of our Land, till our Achans the Wigged Ministers of our Provinces Shall Repent of, or be Discountenanced in the Babylonish Garments of their so Antichristian locust-like head, Rev. ix. 8, For which Cause I Believe I am about to be Called by Christ my Heavenly Master publickly to Challenge them if they Dare to Meet me at Some most Fit Place and Time within these five months, *to Give an Answer to* me, who must *Ask reason of the hope that* (they pretend) *is in them*, tho' they so Sinfully Dishonour Our HEAD.

Therefore Dear Sir according to Your Promise made in the Court Room to me about two years ago, I Beseech and Obtest you, Now henceforward, to Leave off Your Wigg, That Christ may Bless you, and I may have no Occasion to be an Adversary to You, but may be heard in Praying for You, For I would be,—Your Gratefull and Well Wishing Friend In Christ, HUGH ADAMS

Dover, November 24, 1726.

Marginal Postscript.—You may Communicate this Epistle to whom You please ; For I must not be Ashamed to be A Witness for my So Precious and Lovely Friend Christ Jesus our LORD. And if This my Appeal be not allow'd : I must Publish the Copy Verbatim reserved ; and Send it Home with my Complaint, to Great Brittain and The Heavenly Countrey.

COL. ISAAC HAYNES.

After the city of Charleston had fallen into the hands of Lord Cornwallis, his lordship issued a proclamation, requiring of the inhabitants of the colony,that they should no longer take part in the contest, but continue peaceably at their homes, and they should be most sacredly protected in property and person. This was accompanied with an instrument of neutrality, which soon obtained the signatures of many thousands of the citizens of South Carolina, among whom was Col. Haynes, who now conceived that he was entitled to peace and security for his family and fortune. But it was not long before Cornwallis put a new construction on the instrument of neutrality, denominating it a bond of allegiance to the king, and called upon all who had signed it to take up arms against the *Rebels!!!* threatening to treat as deserters, those who refused! This fraudulent proceeding in Lord Cornwallis roused the indignation of every honourable and honest man. Col. Haynes now being compelled,in violation of the most solemn compact, to take up arms, resolved that the invaders of his native country should be the objects of his vengeance. He withdrew from the British, and was invested with a command in the continental service ; but it was soon his hard fortune to be captured by the enemy and carried into Charleston. Lord Rawdon, the commandant, immediately ordered him to be loaded with irons, and, after a sort of a mock trial, he was sentenced to be hung! This sentence seized all classes of people with horror and dismay. A petition, headed by the British Gov. Bull, and signed by a number of Royalists, was presented in his behalf, but was totally disregarded. The ladies of Charleston, both whigs and tories, now united in a petition to Lord Rawdon, couched in the most eloquent and moving language, praying that the valuable life of Col. Haynes might be spared ; but this also was treated with neglect. It was next proposed that Col.Hayne's children,(the mother had recently expired with the small pox,) should in their mourning habiliments,be pre-

sented to plead for the life of their only surviving parent. Being introduced into his presence, they fell on their knees, and with clasped hands and weeping eyes, they lisped their father's name and plead most earnestly for his life. (Reader! what is your anticipation—do you imagine that Lord Rawdon, pitying their motherless condition, tenderly embraced these afflicted children and restored them to the fond embrace of their father? No!! the unfeeling man was still inexorable—he suffered even these little ones to plead in vain!) His son, a youth of thirteen, was permitted to stay with his father in prison, who beholding his only parent loaded with irons and condemned to die, was overwhelmed in grief and sorrow. "Why," said he, "my son, will you thus break your father's heart with unavailing sorrow? Have I not often told you that we came into this world but to prepare for a better? For that better life, my dear boy, your father is *prepared.* Instead then of weeping, rejoice with me, my son, that my troubles are so near an end. To-morrow, I set out for immortality. You will accompany me to the place of my execution; and, when I am dead, take and bury me by the side of your mother." The youth here fell on his father's neck crying, "Oh, my father! my father! I will die with you! I will die with you!" Col. Haynes would have returned the strong embrace of his son; but alas! his hands were confined with irons. "Live," said he, "my son, live to honor God by a good life, live to serve your country; and live to take care of your brother and little sisters!" The next morning, Col. Haynes was conducted to the place of execution, His son accompanied him. Soon as they came in sight of the gallows, the father strengthened himself and said—" *now, my son, show yourself a man! That tree is the boundary of my life, and of all my life's sorrows. Beyond that the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. Don't lay too much to heart our separation from you: it will be but short. It was but lately your dear mother died. To-day, I die, and you, my son, though but young, must shortly follow us.*" "Yes, my father, replied the broken hearted youth, I shall shortly follow you; for indeed I feel that I cannot live long."

On seeing therefore his father in the hands of the executioner, and then struggling in the halter, he stood like one transfixed and motionless with horror. Till then he had wept incessantly, but soon as he saw that sight, the fountain of his tears was staunched, and he never wept more. He died *insane*, and in his last moments often called on the name of his father in terms that brought tears from the hardest heart.

Baron de Kalb.

"Among the enthusiastic foreigners who generously espoused our cause, and, at an early period of the revolution, resorted to the American army, I will name some whose meritorious services entitle them to the grateful recollection of the present and future generations. Baron de Kalb was by birth a German. He had attained a high reputation in military service, and was a Knight of the order of merit, and a Brigadier General in the armies of France. He accompanied the Marquis de la Fayette to this country, and having proffered his services to our Congress, he was, in September, 1777, appointed to the office of Major-General. In the summer of 1780, he was second in command in our southern army, under Major-General Gates. When arrangements were making for the battle at Camden, which proved so disastrous to our arms, in August, 1780, this heroic officer, it was said, cautioned Gen. Gates against a general action under present circumstances. But that unfortunate commander was heard to say, that "Lord Cornwallis would not dare to look him in the face." And in the evening preceding the battle, an officer, in the presence of Gen. Gates, said, "I wonder where we shall dine to-morrow?" "Dine, sir," replied the confident general, "why at Camden to be sure, I would not give a pinch of snuff, sir, to be insured a beef-steak to-morrow in Camden, and Lord Cornwallis at my table." Baron de Kalb was decidedly opposed to the proceedings of Gen. Gates, and frequently foretold the ruin that would ensue, and expressed a presentiment that it would be his fate to fall in that battle. In a council of war, while the enemy was approaching, the baron advised that the army should fall back and take a good position, and wait to be attacked; but this was rejected by Gen. Gates, who insinuated that it originated from fear. De Kalb instantly leaping from his horse placed himself at the head of his command on foot, and with some warmth retorted, "well, sir, a few hours, perhaps, will prove who are the brave." It was the intention of Gen. Gates to surprise the enemy in their encampment, while at the same time Cornwallis had commenced his march to surprise his antagonist. The contending armies had scarcely engaged in the conflict, when our militia broke, and leaving their guns and bayonets behind, fled with the greatest precipitation. Gen. Gates immediately applied spurs to his horse and pursued as he said "to bring the rascals back," but he actually continued his flight till he reached Charlotte, 80 miles from the field of battle." (In this measure at the moment of distress, he

was in some degree justified, as his object was if possible to rally and collect the militia with the hope of making a stand.) "The Baron de Kalb, at the head of a few hundred of continental troops, was now left to cope with the whole British army, and he sustained the dreadful shock for more than an hour; hundreds of the bravest men had fallen around this undaunted hero, he himself in personal conflict was seen to parry the furious blows and plunge his sword into many opposing breasts. But alas! the hero is overpowered, having received eleven bayonet wounds, he faints and falls to the ground. Several individuals of both armies were killed, while endeavouring to shield his body. His Aid de Camp Chevalier de Buysson rushed through the clashing bayonets, and stretching his arms over the body of the fallen hero, exclaimed, "save the Baron de Kalb! save the Baron de Kalb!" The British officers interposed and prevented his immediate destruction, but he survived the action but a few hours. To a British officer, who kindly condoled with him in his misfortune, he replied, "I thank you for your generous sympathy, but I die the death I always prayed for; the death of a soldier fighting for the rights of man." His last moments were spent in dictating a letter concerning the continental troops which supported him in the action, after the militia had fled, of whom he said he had no words, that could sufficiently express his love and his admiration of their valor."

Gen. Washington, many years after, on a visit to Camden, inquired for the grave of De Kalb. After looking on it awhile, with a countenance marked with thought, he breathed a deep sigh, and exclaimed, "so there lies the brave De Kalb; the generous stranger who came from a distant land to fight our battles, and to water with his blood the tree of our liberty. Would to God he had lived to share with us its fruits!" His exit was marked with unfading glory, and his distinguished merit was gratefully acknowledged by congress, in ordering a monument to be erected to his memory.

M. de Mauduit.

The Chevalier Duplessis Mauduit, when in his twentieth year unsheathed his sword in the cause of America, and first displayed his romantic gallantry at the battle of Germantown. Perceiving the division of the army, to which he was attached, severely galled by a heavy and destructive fire from Chew's stone-house, into which Col. Musgrave of the British army had thrown himself and regiment, he immediately brought up two pieces of artillery with the hope of dislodg-

ing them, but seeing that from the small size of the guns, no effect was produced, he proposed to Col. Laurens to set fire to the principal door of entrance, and thus obtain access to the interior. This attempt of two dauntless spirits was unsuccessful. Laurens being wounded, was compelled to retire. Mauduit attempted to gain admission through a window on the ground floor, which he had forced and actually saw an officer, who resolutely opposed his entrance, killed by a musket shot evidently intended for his breast. He finally retired slowly without the slightest injury. In the defence of our fortress at Red Bank, this chivalrous youth acted a conspicuous and honorable part. A powerful detachment of Hessians, led on by Col. Donop, in full confidence of their own superiority, were so certain of victory, that on their approach to the American lines, one of their officers advancing in front of his troops, exclaimed, "The King of England orders his rebellious subjects to lay down their arms; and they are warned, that if they stand the battle, no quarters whatever will be given." It was immediately answered—"agreed! The challenge is accepted! There shall be no quarter granted on either side!" The action immediately ensued, and the defeat of the Hessians was complete, Col. Donop their commander fell mortally wounded, and a large proportion of his detachment were slain. But notwithstanding the threatening denunciation of vengeance, the Americans, satisfied with their victory, instead of resentment, shewed every kind attention to the vanquished enemy. The unfortunate Donop, when nearly in the agonies of death, with great expression of feeling, said to M. de Mauduit, "my career is short. I die the victim of my ambition, and of the avarice of my King; but dying in the arms of honor I have no regrets." How enchanting is the word *Honor;* The virtuous patriot who dies in defence of the precious rights of man—the vassal who obeys the mandates of a tyrant, and the unprincipled duellist actuated by base passion, forgetting the soothing consolations to be derived from pious devotion, all die in the "arms of *honor*, and have no regrets!" But I must notice the lamentable and untimely fate of the generous Mauduit.

Being in the French service, and stationed at St. Domingo in March, 1791, during the dreadful revolt and assassination in that island, his friends, alarmed at the storm ready to burst on his head, warned him of his danger, and emphatically said—"your regiment and the other troops are in insurrection—the sailors in the port, and every miscreant in the

place have sworn your destruction—believe the information we give you—quit this scene of horror—you cannot otherwise escape destruction!" With dignity he replied, "I know the risk that I run—the danger to which I expose myself; but honor bids me remain at my post. Death is my destiny, I expect it. But, there stands my commander, M. de Blanchelaude, if he bids me depart, I obey; if he does not, I die on the spot!" He then added—"Remember, my friends, that I predict, that scoundrel will save himself, leaving me to pay the forfeit." Nor was he mistaken, the general fled leaving the brave Mauduit at the mercy of infuriate assassins, to whose ferocity he became an immediate victim. It was not long, however, before General Blanchelaude sailed for France, but being arrested at the moment of his arrival, perished by the hands of the *executioner*.

"At the siege of York the young *Baron de Carendeffez*, then about the age of fifteen, was sent into the magazine to distribute ammunition for the use of the French artillery, and, while seated on a barrel of powder, saw a shell from the enemy fall within two feet of his position. The soldiers, expecting immediate explosion, ran off in every direction. The intrepid youth remained unmoved. The expected catastrophe however did not follow—the fuse of the shell was in its flight extinguished. This being perceived, the commanding officer, addressing himself to the youth, who still retained his seat, said—"you young rogue, why did you not fly the impending danger? Why not embrace a chance for life?" "Because, captain," he heroically replied, "my duty required that I should make a distribution of ammunition, and not desert my post, and fly like a poltroon!"

FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

YANKEE DOODLE.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

I have recently observed a laudable ambition growing up in this State to examine its history, and to search after, and treasure up, those anecdotal scraps of other times, which are rapidly passing into oblivion. These literary researches, in the twilight of past ages, among the mouldering ruins of their history, discover that dawn of improvement in taste and science, which we hope ere long may burst forth in the morning of our literary and scientific birth as a nation. The national taste is apparently in the ascending node, and

we confidently anticipate that the time is not very remote, when we shall be able to wipe off the stain which I fear has been too justly laid upon us by other nations, for our deficiency in polite literature and the sciences.

I hold it to be the duty of the literati of a nation, industriously to search out and preserve whatever may serve to elucidate its history or character. This is a duty they owe to themselves and to posterity.

The music of every nation forms a particular trait in its character; and I believe almost every nation, whether savage or civilized, has one or more peculiar favorite songs and tunes commemorative of some remarkable event, or which owe their origin to some striking incidents in the national character which have given them celebrity and perpetuity. Hence, the English have had their "God save the King"—the French, their "Ai Caira"---and the Americans, their "*Yankee Doodle.*" The latter is said to have had its origin in our revolution, and although there is nothing very striking or melodious in the air, yet from circumstances well known to almost every Yankee, it has ever been, and still is, a favourite tune. The story runs, that the song entitled *Yankee Doodle* was composed by a British officer of the revolution, with a view to ridicule the Americans, who, by the English bloods of that time, by way of derision, were styled Yankees. It must be confessed that the author, whoever he might be, has hit off the language and character of the lower class of our countrymen successfully; but the tune since that day has discoursed melancholy music in the ears of Englishmen more than once. To every Yankee, boy and man, who can whistle, hum or sing, the tune is sufficiently familiar. But the burlesque song, I believe, is passing into oblivion.—It is certainly not worth preservation on account of any wit or good sense which it possesses; but inasmuch as it refers to times which tried men's souls, and to scenes which must be now fresh in the memory of every American who was an actor, it may possibly amuse some of your readers to see a copy of the song as it was printed thirty-five years since, and as it was troll'd in our Yankee circles of that day. What mutations it might have undergone previous to that time, or whether any additions or alterations have been made since, I know not; but I am, however, of the opinion, that it has had as many commentators and collators as the text of Shakspeare. But certain it is, that it has not suffered equally from the hands of editors and critics; for it was next to impossible to make it worse. The writer of this scrap will

feel under obligation to any officer or soldier of the revolution who will furnish a correct account of the origin of the words and tune, and if possible a more genuine and better edition.

YANKEE DOODLE.

1. Father and I went down to camp,
Along with Captain Goodwin,
Where we *see* the men and boys
As thick as Hasty-*puddin.*

2. There was *captain* Washington
Upon a *slapping* stallion,
A giving orders to his men--
I *guess* there was a million.

3. And then the feathers on his hat,
They look'd so *tarnal fina,*
I wanted *pockily* to get
To give to my Jemima.

4. And there they had a *swampin* gun
As large as log of maple,
On a *deuced* little cart--
A load for father's cattle;

5. And every time they fired it off,
It took a horn of powder;
It made a noise like father's gun,
Only a *nation* louder.

6. I went as near to it myself
As Jacob's *underpinnin,*
And father went *as near again*—
I thought the *deuce* was in him.

7. And there I *see* a little keg,
Its heads were made of leather-
They knock'd upon't with little sticks
To call the folks together.

8. And there they'd *fife away like fun,*
And play on *cornstock* fiddles,
And some had *ribbonds* red as blood,
All *wound* about their middles.

9. The troopers, too, would gallop up
And fire right in our faces;
It scar'd me almost half to death
To see them run such races.

10. Old uncle Sam. *come* there to change
Some pancakes and some onions,
For *lasses-cakes,* to carry home
To give his wife and young ones.

11. But I can't [illegible] you half I *see*
They kept up such a [illegible]ther;
So I took my hat off—made a bow,
And scamper'd home to mother.

[The Editors are in possession of a Copy of *Yankee Doodle* which contains several verses more than the foregoing. We will add them, though we are not certain but that they are interpolations.]

After verse 6.

Cousin Simon grew so bold,
I thought he would have cock'd it,
It scar'd me so, I shrink'd it off,
And hung by father's pocket.

And Captain Davis had a gun,
He *kind a* clapt his hand on't,
And stuck a crooked stabbing iron
Upon the little end on't.

And there I *see* a pumpkin shell,
As big as mother's bason,
And every time they touch'd it off,
They scamper'd *like the nation.*

After verse 10.

I *see* another *snarl* of men
A digging graves, they told me,
So *tarnal* long, so *tarnal* deep,
They *tended* they should hold me.

It scar'd me so, I *hook'd* it off
Nor stopt as I remember,
Nor turn'd about till I got home,
Lock'd up in mother's chamber.

FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

CINCINNATUS—NO. C.

GOVERNMENT.

[illegible] principal executive officers in the government of the se[illegible] [illegible] of the governors and counsellors; and of these the go[illegible] [illegible] the greatest authority, and are responsible for the di[illegible] [illegible] utive powe[illegible] their respective departments. It [illegible] [illegible] vernor to give [illegible]n to the legislature of the [illegible] [illegible]s, and recommend measures to secure and prom[illegible] [illegible]; to approve or disapprove of all bills and resol[illegible] [illegible]; to take [illegible] laws are duly executed [illegible] [illegible] ministerial, [illegible] officers; and to decide [illegible] [illegible] reprieves [illegible]

To the faithful discharge of these duties, not only sound judgment, prudence and knowledge are necessary, but strict integrity, and a mind devoted to the public interest, are indispensable requisites. Talents without integrity, and knowledge without love of country, cannot make a *useful* chief magistrate. If a governor does not perform his duty, whether his failure proceeds from error in judgment, negligence and inattention, or from improper motives, it is the duty and interest of the people to discard him, and elect another to office. No governor has any claim to a re-election but that which arises from the faithful and prudent performance of his official duties. It is a truth, the importance of which cannot be too often repeated, that officers are created for the use and benefit of the people, and not for the honor and emolument of the officer. In selecting candidates for this high trust, the people should be influenced by public considerations, and not by personal friendship, or individual interest. If every elector voted only for the man whom he believed *best qualified*, we should have good governors; and such a course would do much to destroy the hopes of time-serving *selfish* politicians, who consider office created for them, and not for the people.

To preserve in the minds of our governors a due sense of their being accountable to the people for their official conduct, and to render their continuance in office dependant on public opinion, they are elected for short and limited periods of time. In ten of the States they are elected but for one year, in six for two, in four for three, and in the other four States for four years. Their election is either by the people, or by representatives chosen by the people. In eighteen of the States, the people elect their governors, and in six the legislatures appoint them.

The important duties which devolve upon the governor, and the various relations in which he is connected with the people of the State over which he presides, require a more particular consideration. He is, from the very nature of his office, bound to give information to the legislature of the state and condition of public affairs,and to recommend such measures for their consideration, as in his judgment the public interest requires. The constitutions of some of the States explicitly enjoins this as a duty upon the governor, and in other States long established usage has confirmed the practice. Though these communications are useful, are entitled to respectful consideration, and usually have much influence, yet they are not obligatory upon the legislature, who legislate upon their own responsibility.

In several of the states,the governor has a qualified negative upon the bills and resolves which the legislature pass. In New-Hampshire, he is bound to approve or disapprove all the bills and resolves within five days after they are passed. His opinion in point of numbers, is equal to that of one sixth of all the members of each house; and to this we must add the weight of his reasoning, and the influence of his office, which are considerable. This grant confers great authority on the governor; but if he exercises it properly, it is as salutary as it is powerful. He may detect and correct many of the errors which the heat of party and passion occasion, and to which all numerous assemblies are subject, and render the laws more just and perfect. Indeed, the character of our laws very much depends upon the character and conduct of our chief magistrate. But if the principles and provisions of a bill are unsound, and founded in mistake and error, and he neglects to return it to the legislature with his objections, or approves it without due consideration, he is responsible for much of the evil it will produce in society.- If a governor is either resolved to approve of all the bills and resolves which the legislature may pass, or neglects the thorough investigation

of them, or has not fortitude and independence to return such as appear to him improper with his objections, he is unworthy of that trust. The duties of a governor, particularly on this subject, require knowledge and decision of character, devotion to the public interest, and an open, frank, and independent course of proceeding. And his most effectual method to secure the confidence and esteem of the public, is to act in such a manner as to merit it.

In several of the states their constitutions explicitly require the governor to *take care that the laws are duly executed*; and in all the states it is his duty to do it. It is a duty necessarily connected with the nature of his office. And as I have formerly observed, on another occasion, the utility of laws depends upon their execution: for, without that, they are *dead letter*, and of no avail. It is therefore of great importance that he should faithfully and diligently attend to this subject; and if there are obstructions and impediments opposed to their execution, which he has not authority to remove, he ought to state the facts to the legislature, and recommend a remedy.

The important trust of appointing officers to administer the government in the several states is not uniform, but various. In some states the people elect a portion of the judicial, ministerial, and militia officers; in other states their legislature appoint many, and in others, all or nearly all the state officers, from the highest to the lowest. The making appointments by the legislature, is, perhaps, one of the most improper modes that has been adopted. That body is too numerous, and from its numbers too irresponsible, and too liable to be influenced by the artful and designing, to make a judicious selection. "I lay it down," says Hamilton, "as a rule, that one man of discernment is better fitted to analize and estimate the peculiar qualities adapted to particular offices, than a body of men of equal, or perhaps even superior discernment."

But in many of the States their constitutions gives great, yet necessary, authority to the governor in making appointments. In New-Hampshire, no judge, justice of the peace, sheriff, coroner, general, or field officer in the militia, can be appointed without the governor's consent Yet, in making these appointments, there is a council, consisting of five members, associated with him, and without the advice and consent of a majority of them, he cannot appoint either of those officers. It is in consequence of this provision, and the advice they are bound to give on a few other subjects, that counsellors are considered as *executive officers* in our government.

The questions whether an executive council is necessary and useful, the modes of their election, and the duties they are required to perform, are subjects that merit consideration, and ought to be discussed freely and impartially. I shall content myself with stating a few facts, and expressing an opinion which is the result of long and frequent inquiries.

According to the last editions of the constitutions of the several States, which I have seen, there are nine States which have a council, four States where the senate act as such, and eleven States in which there is no executive or senatorial council whatever, except in one of them, there is one officer, the secretary of State, in whose appointment the advice and consent of the senate is necessary. Of the nine States in which there are executive councils, there are seven where the legislature appoint the counsellors, and but two in which the people elect them.

From these statements it appears that near two thirds of all the States elect no counsellors, and that one sixth of the States have transferred the duties of the executive council to their senates. These facts

shew that in the opinion of a majority of the States, a council composed of men appointed for that *sole purpose* is not necessary. The propriety of this opinion receives some confirmation from the fact, that there is as little cause of complaint against the government in those States where there is no council, as in the States in which a council exists.

But before I proceed to express my own or the opinions of others whether an executive council is either necessary or useful, it is proper to state the authority which the New-Hampshire governor and council have in making nominations and appointments. The right of making nominations is not vested exclusively in either the governor or council: the governor has authority to make them, and so have the council; but no nomination is of any avail, unless the governor and a majority of the council agree to it: nor can any appointment be made without the consent of the governor and three of the council. In both nominations and appointments, the governor and council have a mutual negative upon each other. The governor and council meet together in the council chamber, and there make both the nominations and appointments.

The principal objections to a council are, that they conceal the faults, divide and destroy the responsibility of the executive, increase favouritism, bargaining, and corruption, enfeeble the administration, and augment the expense of government.

That such a system has a necessary and inevitable tendency to produce these evils, cannot be denied, by its ablest advocates. An artful cabal in the council may distract and enervate the whole system of administration; and if no such cabal exists, the mere diversity of views and opinions may be sufficient to render the executive authority feeble and dilatory in its proceedings. But what is equally as fatal, the people themselves have been, and may again be divided into two great political parties, and the governor may be of one party and a majority of the council of the other; in that state of things the spirit of party will have a deleterious influence. The merits and qualifications for office will have much less weight in making an appointment, than the mere circumstance of *which party* the candidate is a member. I could cite numerous instances of this kind that have actually occurred; some of them are generally known, but others are partially concealed from the public. Facts are stubborn things. I will relate a few.

On the 21st day of May, 1810, the office of sheriff in one of the counties became vacant, the governor, who was a federalist, nominated a federalist, but a majority of the counsellors, being republicans, refused to agree to the nomination; and no sheriff was appointed until the 13th of June following—before then, a republican governor and republican council came into office. But the strongest instance that the council records afford, of the virulence of party in relation to appointments, happened in 1815. In their June session of that year, the attorney general resigned, and the public interest required the appointment of a successor. In the course of four days in that month the governor nominated, at different times, four *federal* gentlemen for that office, each of whom the *republican* counsellors promptly negatived; and within the same time those three counsellors nominated three republicans for that office, each of whom the governor as readily negatived. Of the seven gentlemen who were nominated, more than one of them were peculiarly well qualified for the office; and no man can account for their being negatived, but from party views and political considerations, which have no necessary connexion with the duties of an attorney general. During the same time there was a vacancy in one of the courts of common pleas, and the republican counsellors nominated a republican for that office; but the

governor negatived him. The two vacant offices, of attorney general and judge, were not considered of equal importance, and of course no compromise or bargain could be made by the two parties of which the executive were composed. But six months after, a vacancy happened in the office of judge of probate in one of the counties, and when the same executive met in December of that year, there was an *understanding* between the governor and council: the governor nominated an attorney general, and the republican councillors a judge of probate, and both were appointed with the unanimous consent of every member of the executive board. Strange as these things appear, they are facts, neither distorted or colored, they are spread on our records, and attested by the signatures of all the members of the executive department.

"Every mere council of appointment," says Hamilton, "bowever constituted, will be a conclave, in which cabal and intrigue will have full scope. Their number, without an unwarrantable increase of expense, cannot be large enough to preclude a facility of combination. And as each member will have his friends and connexions to provide for, the desire of mutual gratification will beget a scandalous bartering of votes and bargaining for places. The private attachments of one man might easily be satisfied, but to satisfy the private attachments of a dozen, or twenty men, would occasion a monopoly of all the principal employments of the government in a few families, and would lead more directly to an aristocracy or an oligarchy, than any measure that could be contrived. If, to avoid an accumulation of offices, there was to be a frequent change in the persons who were to compose the council, this would involve the mischiefs of a mutable administration in their full extent. Such a council would be liable to executive influence—and would not act immediately under the public inspection. Such a council would be productive of an increase of expense, a multiplication of the evils which spring from favouritism, and intrigue in the distribution of public honors, or decrease of stability in the administration of the government, and diminution of the security against an undue influence of the executive.'

The further consideration of the subject will be resumed in the next essay.

CINCINNATUS.

March 25, 1824.

Literary Notices.

Polyglot Grammar.—Proposals have been issued, by Mr. Samuel Barnard, for publishing a Polyglot Grammar of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, Italian, Spanish, and German languages: with copious notes, observations, &c. Price to subscribers, $3, in boards. Subscriptions received by Wilder and Campbell, New-York.

American Annual Register.—The prospectus of a new periodical work, to be called the American Annual Register of History and Politics, has been issued by Messrs. Cummings, Hilliard & Co. of this city. One volume, of about 900 pages, is to be published each year, in semi-annual numbers, at the price of $5,00. Part first is to contain a

history of the United States for the year; embracing an account of all events of national importance, as well as those relating to particular States—a history of the several independent States of America, South of the United States, for the year; viz. Mexico, Colombia, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, and Brazil—and a history of the several States of Europe for the year.

The second part will contain notices of important and curious events, not forming a part of the general historical narrative. The appendix will be occupied with important state papers, remarkable trials and law cases, statistical tables, notices of inventions and discoveries, &c. It is understood that the work is to be edited by Prof. Everett, of Cambridge.—*Bost. Tel.*

Southern Preacher.—A volume of Sermons, with the above title, is about to be published by the Rev. Colin Mc Iver, of Fayetteville, N. C. selected from the manuscripts of ministers of approved reputation, residing in the Southern States. The volume to contain about 400 8vo pages, at $2,00 per copy.—*ib.*

A biographical sketch of Washington, in Latin, with English notes, written by Francis Glass of Dayton, Ohio, will soon be published. Report speaks well of it.

An octavo volume has been recently published at the South, entitled, "*The Campaign of* 1781, *in the Carolinas; with remarks Historical and Critical on Johnson's life of Greene.*"

This work was written by H. Lee, a son of the late Gen. H. Lee, and is intended to vindicate the character of the father from the reproaches contained in Judge Johnson's life of Gen. Greene.

It is not easy to conceive of more pointed and bitter sarcasms, than are contained in this Review of Judge Johnson's book. As the sensibility of the biographer of Greene was so much excited by the notice taken of him in a number of the North American Review, we can hardly expect him to bear, in silence, the load of obloquy heaped on him by Mr. Lee. And should he venture to reply, it behoves him to be prepared, at all points, to meet his adversary, who appears to be a very porcupine in shooting quills.—*Sal. Obs.*

History of New-York.—Messrs. J. V. N. Yates, and Joseph W. Moulton, of Albany, propose publishing in period-

ical numbers, a complete History of the State of New-York, from the date of its first discovery to the present time.

"A complete history of the State of New-York is demanded by public sentiment. A mere breviary of its earlier annals, is extant, (viz. Smith's history,) but nothing of its most important periods and revolutions. Such a history is a desideratum. As such it has long remained, in consequence of the signal, if not insurmountable difficulties, which the very undertaking has hitherto presented. Although the records of office of the Secretary of State, and the public libraries are rich in materials, most inviting, most interesting and instructive, there are nevertheless, periods of darkness in our history, which the light of modern experience cannot illumine; there are obscurities which can be removed only by the most laboured research; there are doubts which can alone receive illustration from documents in the possession, or authentic traditions in the recollection of persons some of whom are in Holland and in England. For instance, the dark period of thirty years between the first discovery by Henry Hudson in 1608, until the arrival in 1638 of the Dutch director general, Governor Wouter Van Twiller. There is much obscurity in the events of 1655 when the treaty of limits, between the New-England States and the then New Netherlands was adjusted. The revolutionary period (in Lieut. Governor Leisler's time,) from 1688 to 1691 is one of doubt and confusion. And that between 1778 and 1783 is susceptible of great illustration from the reminiscences of those surviving patriots who mingled with the master spirits of those eventful times. The origin, progress and result of the controversy between the now state of Vermont and this state, between the respective times when the citizens of the former claimed and received territorial emancipation from the latter, also requires illustration."

A New Novel, entitled "O'Halloran, or the Insurgent Chief, an Irish historical Tale of 1798," by the author of "The Wilderness," and "The Spectre of the Forest," will be published about the beginning of May, by Messrs. Carey and Lea.

Fate of Books.—"There are 1000 books published per annum in Great-Britain, on 600 of which there is a commercial loss, on 200 no gain, on 100 a trifling gain, and only on 100 any considerable profit—700 are forgotten within the year, other 100 in two years, other 150 in three years—not more than 50 survive seven years, and scarcely 10 are thought of after 20 years. Of the 50,000 books published in the 17th

century, not 50 are now in estimation; and of the 80,000 published in the 18th century, not more than 300 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are sought after in 1823. Since the first writings, 1400 years before Christ, i. e. in 32 centuries, only about 500 works of writers of all nations have sustained themselves against the devouring influence of time."

GEN. HULL'S MEMOIRS.

Gen. William Hull has commenced a series of numbers, published in the Boston Statesman, entitled "Memoirs of the Campaign of the North Western Army in 1812." His object is to vindicate his character, by proving from public documents that the misfortunes of that campaign ought not to be imputed to him, and that the reproach which has been cast upon him is altogether unjust. Gen. Hull is now passed the seventieth year of his age, but still his style is energetic and lucid. After his capitulation in Canada, it will be recollected, he was tried by a Court Martial, and condemned to be shot; but was subsequently pardoned by the President. He now comes forward and asserts his innocence, and demands a new trial at the bar of public opinion. Let him be heard, and if he shows his innocence, acquit him of the imputation of crime, and honour his memory; but if the stain which has hitherto rested upon his character cannot be wiped away, justice will of course vindicate her rights, and the criminal must bear the weight of his guilt.—*East. Arg.*

Ledyard, the American Traveller.

"We understand that a Gentleman in this country"—says the writer of an article in the last North American Review—"is collecting materials for a life of Ledyard, which may be expected at no distant period to come before the public. Of the man who rambled in his boyhood among the Indians on our frontiers; who was the first to descend the Connecticut River in a canoe, and in one which was constructed by his own hands, and managed in its voyage by himself alone; who studied law and divinity; who enlisted as a soldier at Gibraltar; who went round the world with Cook; projected the first trading voyage to the North West Coast; was intimate with Robert Morris in Philadelphia, with Paul Jones in Paris, with Sir Joseph Banks in London, and Professor Pallas in Petersburgh, who was the friend and correspondent of Jefferson and La Fayette; who was one season in New-York, the next in Spain and France, the next in Siberia and the next under the pyramids of Egypt; who was the first to open the field of African discovery, on which, during the last thirty six years, so many have entered with an enthusiasm and love of adventure, which nothing could damp but the sacrifice of life itself; and who in his own language, 'trampled half the globe under his feet,'—of such a man, no doubt many particulars may be related, which will be interesting to his coun-

trymen, and which, at the same time they illustrate the character, and do justice to the memory of a remarkable individual, will prove what wonders may be wrought by a union of enterprise, perseverance, and resolution, in the same mind."

The gentleman above referred to, as engaged in writing the life of Ledyard, is the Rev. Mr. SPARKS, whose talents, learning and energy of character are well known to the public. Whatever may now be learned of Ledyard, he will certainly collect; and those who have read his life of Newton, and his sketches of Hoadley, Abauzit, and others, in his valuable, "Theological Tracts," will expect much from his judgment and taste as a biographer.

Increase of Law Reports.—Previous to the year 1804, but 8 vols. of indigenous reported cases had been printed in America; and the lapse of only one fifth of a century has added to the number one hundred and ninety volumes, exclusive of many valuable reports of single cases. Of these, eighty-nine volumes and part of a few others are occupied with the decisions of the State Courts of Virginia, Massachusetts, New-York and Pennsylvania.—*N. A. Review.*

From the N. Y. Statesman.

"They griev'd for those who perish'd in the cutter,
"And also for the biscuit, cakes, and butter."

These lines from Byron's Don Juan, placed, as they are, at the conclusion of one of the most pathetic descriptions of human suffering which the genius of man ever portrayed, have been loudly and justly censured. But the total want of feeling they were (to give a charitable construction) intended to hold up to ridicule, is sometimes exhibited in real life. An anecdote may serve as an illustration.

Before the Connecticut schooners were forbidden the liberty of carrying cornbrooms, onions and poultry to the West-Indies, one Joe Swain resolved to go to sea; and accordingly proceeded to New-London, and shipped, as green hand on board the *Charming Nancy*, for Barbadoes and a market. The whole of the family, father, mother, brothers and sisters, were concerned in an adventure of fowls committed to his charge. On the passage home, in a violent gale Joe fell overboard, and all attempts to save him were vain. The vessel arrived at N. London: the father of the unfortunate sailor repaired to the sea-shore to meet his son, and learn the result of the family speculation. The *Charming Nancy* was riding at anchor, her colours streaming mournfully from half mast. He hailed her from the beach—"*Halloo, there—is that the Charming Nancy?*"—'Aye, Aye, Sir!' "*Is there one Joe Swain aboard there?*" 'No: he's drowned!' "*Drowned?*" 'Yes, drowned, I tell you.' "*Fowls drowned too?*"

ANECDOTE.

At a tavern a Scotchman and Irishman met to spend the night. The house being full, they were compelled to sleep together. On retiring to bed, the Irishman requested the landlord to call him up early in the morning. The Scotchman being bald-headed was a butt for the Irishman's ridicule. Towards morning, the Scotchman got up, and with a razor shaved all the front part of the Irish wag's head, and set off on his journey. Soon after the landlord awakened the Irishman; who on going to the glass cried out, *honne you have waked up the Scotchman instead of me; I'll go to bed again.*"

COLLECTIONS,
Historical and Miscellaneous.

JUNE, 1824.

HISTORICAL.

Description of the County of Merrimack, in the State of New-Hampshire.

Situation, &c.—The county of Merrimack is situated south of the centre of the State, between 43 deg. and 43 deg. 31 min. north latitude. It is bounded N. E. by the county of Strafford; S. E. by the county of Rockingham; S. W. by the county of Hillsborough, and N. W. by the counties of Cheshire and Grafton. Its greatest length is 38 miles; its breadth, at the broadest part, (from the S. W. corner of Henniker to the N. E. corner of Northfield) is about 26 miles.—It contains an area of 505,000 acres. The surface is uneven, in some parts rugged and mountainous; but its general fertility, is perhaps equal to that of either of the other counties. In the towns of Hopkinton, Salisbury, Canterbury, Concord, &c. are seen many extensive and well situated farms, in the finest state of cultivation.

Mountains and Rivers.—The northerly part of the county is rough and mountainous; and the traveller, while passing over the great roads to the north, leaving behind him the richly cultivated landscape, and plunging into the woods and defiles among the mountains, will be led to doubt the natural resources of the soil, and to inquire why men should seek to dwell in such bleak situations. But were he to turn to the right or left, he might see delightful situations, and productive farms, and cheerful and enterprising neighbourhoods, in every little valley about the mountains. *Kearsarge* is the highest mountain in this county, and lies between the towns of Sutton and Salisbury; its summit being 2461 feet above the level of the sea. It is composed of a range of hills running north and south about six miles; its general aspect is rugged and craggy, except where its roughness is shaded by the woody covering that darkens its sides.—The north-east and south-west parts are steep and precipit-

ous ; but it may be ascended with a little exertion, from the north-west or south-east quarter. Its summit was formerly covered with evergreens ; but it has been stripped of these primitive honors by the combined agency of fire and winds. It now presents a bald rock of granite, many parts of which appear to be in a state of disintegration.* The prospect from the summit of Kearsarge is highly interesting, and well rewards the labor of the patient traveller. The *Ragged Mountains*, so called from their appearance, lie N. E. of Kearsarge, and between Andover and New-Chester, the lines of those towns, nnd the dividing line between the counties of Grafton and Merrimack passing over their summits. The chain extends about ten miles from the vicinity of Kearsarge to the Pemigewasset river. It is a bleak and precipitous range, and nearly 2000 feet high in its north points.—Bean's Hill in Northfield, Sunapee mountain in Fishersfield, Catamount in Pittsfield, and the Peak in Hooksett, are also noted eminences. A part of Sunapee lake lies in Fishersfield ; and there are numerous ponds interspersed throughout the whole territory. The Merrimack river meanders through nearly the centre of the county, receiving as tributaries, the Contoocook, a considerable stream from the west, and the Soucook and Suncook, from the east. Innumerable streams of water spring from the hills and mountains, and watering every town and village, furnish also numerous superior sites for mills aud factories.

History.—This county was constituted by an act of the Legislature passed July 1, 1823, and comprises twenty-three towns—ten formerly belonging to Rockingham county, and thirteen to the county of Hillsborough. The earliest settlements made within its limits were at Concord in the year 1726. At that period the whole country to the north was a howling wilderness, and there remained the remnants of a tribe of Indians who were once noted for their power, and who made Penacook their principal residence. The period at which each town was settled, &c. is given in the sketches below—drawn principally from the *Gazetteer of New-Hampshire*, lately published by Farmer & Moore, and to which the reader is referred for more particular accounts.

Allenstown derived its name from the purchaser of Mason's claim, and was first settled by John Wolcutt, Andrew Smith, Daniel Evans and Robert Buntin.

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*In the spring of 1819, a mass of earth and stones of several thousand tons weight was detached from the southern declivity of the mountain, and precipitated with great violence into the valley below, sweeping every thing before it for the space of forty rods.

Andover was granted by the Masonian proprietors in 1746, to Edmund Brown and 59 others, and was first called *New-Breton*, in honor of the captors of Cape Breton in 1745, in which several of the grantees were engaged. The first inhabitant was Joseph Fellows, who moved into the place in 1761. The town was incorporated June 25, 1779.

Bow was granted by the government of N. H., May 20, 1727, to Jonathan Wiggin, Esq. and others, and was originally laid out 9 miles square, comprehending a great portion of the territory now constituting Pembroke and Concord. The first settlement commenced in 1727, by some of the proprietors, while most of the surrounding country, except Concord, remained uncultivated several years.

Boscawen was granted by Massachusetts in 1733, to 91 proprietors, who held their first meeting, May 2, 1733. The original name was *Contoocook*; its present name was given in honor of Edward Boscawen, an English admiral. This name it received when the town was incorporated by N. H., April 22, 1760. The first settlement was made early in the season of 1734, by Nathaniel Danforth, Andrew Bohonnon, Moses Burbank, Stephen Gerrish and Edward Emery.—*See Rev. Mr. Price's History.*

Bradford was granted by the Masonian proprietors, and was first settled in 1771, by Deac. William Presbury, and his family. Its name was first *New-Bradford*, which was so called from Bradford, Mass., several of the early inhabitants being from that town. It was incorporated Sept. 27, 1787, and is mentioned in the act as including New-Bradford, Washington Gore, and part of Washington.

Canterbury was granted by New-Hampshire, May 20, 1727, to Richard Waldron and others, and formerly comprehended Northfield and Loudon. The settlement was made soon after the grant was obtained. In this town is the Shakers' Village.

Chichester was granted May 20, 1727, to Nathaniel Gookin and others; but the settlement did not commence until 1758, when Paul Morrill became the first inhabitant.

CONCORD, the seat of the state government, and the county seat of justice, was granted by the government of Massachusetts, January 17, 1725, to Benjamin Stevens, Ebenezer Eastman and others belonging to the county of Essex. The settlement commenced in 1727, by Capt. E. Eastman and his family. The original name of this place was *Panukkog* or *Penacook*. Under Massachusetts, it was incorporated, in 1733, by the name of Rumford, and this

name it retained till it was incorporated by New-Hampshire, June 7, 1765. It then took the name of Concord. For further particulars of the history of this town, together with notices of the public buildings, &c., the reader is referred to J. B. Moore's History of the town of Concord.

Dunbarton was originally called *Starkstown.* It was granted in 1751, by the Masonian proprietors, to Archibald Stark, Caleb Page and others. The first settlement was made about 1749, by Joseph and William Putney, James Rogers and Obadiah Foster.

Epsom was granted by New-Hampshire, May 18, 1727, to Theodore Atkinson and others, inhabitants of New-Castle, Rye, and Greenland. The settlement commenced a short time before the grant was made, by several families from those towns.—*See Rev. Mr. Curtis' History of Epsom.*

Fishersfield derives its name from John Fisher, who after the grant of the township was made went to England.—Dr. Belknap says the town was originally known by the name of *Dantzick.* It was incorporated November 27, 1778.

Henniker, was *Number* 6, of several townships granted by Massachusetts. The grantees under the Masonian proprietors were James Wallace, Robert Wallace and others of Londonderry. The settlement commenced in 1761, by James Peters. A large proportion of the first inhabitants were from Marlborough, Massachusetts. It was incorporated, November 10, 1768.

Hooksett is a new town taken from Chester, Dunbarton and Goffstown. It was incorporated in June, 1822. The name is derived from the falls in Merrimack river, near which is situated, the principal village, for several years known by the name of Hooksett.

Hopkinton, originally *Number* 5, and afterwards *New-Hopkinton*, was granted by Massachusetts, January 16, 1736, to John Jones, and others, of Hopkinton, in that then province. The first settlement was made about 1740. It was incorporated by N. H., January 11, 1765.

Loudon, deriving its name from the Earl of Loudon, a Scotch peer, was settled in 1760, by Abraham and Jethro Batchelder, and Moses Ordway. It was incorporated January 28, 1773.

New-London was settled by Nathaniel Merrill and James Lamb, a short time before the year 1776. It was incorporated June 25, 1779 ; its former name was *Dantzick*, or, according to Dr. Belknap, *Heidleburg.*

Northfield, originally part of Canterbury, was settled in 1760, by Benjamin Blanchard. The town was incorporated June 19, 1780.

Pembroke, originally *Suncook*, and afterwards, *Lovewells-town*, was granted by Massachusetts to the brave men who belonged to the company of Capt. Lovewell, and to the heirs of those who fell in the memorable engagement of Pequawkett. The first settlement was made in 1729, by some of the survivors of that engagement. The town was incorporated Nov. 1, 1759.

Pittsfield was incorporated March 27, 1787, having been settled many years previous, by John Cram and others.

Salisbury was originally granted by Massachusetts, and was known by the name of *Bakers-town*. It was afterwards granted by the Masonian proprietors, October 25, 1749, and then called *Stevens-town*, from Col. Ebenezer Stevens, of Kingston. The number of grantees was 57, of whom 54 belonged to Kingston. It was incorporated by charter from the government of N. H., March 1, 1768, when it received its present name. Its settlement was made as early as 1750, by Philip Call, Nathaniel Meloon, Benjamin Pettengill, John and Ebenezer Webster, Andrew Bohonnon, Edward Eastman, and several others, principally from Kingston.

Sutton, originally called *Perrys-town*, was granted by the Masonian proprietors in 1749, to Obadiah Perry and others, from Haverhill, Newbury and Bradford, Mass., and Kingston, N. H. The first settlement was made by David Peaslee, in 1767.

Warner was granted in 1735, by the general court of Massachusetts, to Deac. Thomas Stevens and 62 others, inhabitants of Amesbury and Salisbury in that state. It was first called *Number* 1, and afterwards *New-Amesbury*. It was subsequently granted by the Masonian proprietors, and was called *Jennis-town*. It was incorporated Sept. 3, 1774, by the name of Warner, contrary to the petition of the proprietors who desired the name to be Amesbury. The first settlement was made in 1762, by David Annis and his son-in-law, Reuben Kimball, whose son Daniel was the first child born in town.

Wilmot is among the latest towns incorporated by the general court, having been constituted a township, June 18, 1807. The greater part of its territory was included in a grant made in 1775, by the Masonian proprietors to Jonas Minot, Matthew Thornton and others. The name is derived from

Dr. Wilmot, an Englishman, who, at one period, was supposed to be author of the celebrated letters of Junius.

[☞ In page 255, Collections for 1823, will be found a statistical table, presenting the number of churches, schools, manufactories, &c. together with the population of the several towns in 1820. For particular notices of the history, curiosities, &c. of each town, the reader is referred to the N. H. Gazetteer.]

Historical Notices of Newspapers published in the State of New-Hampshire.

The first newspapers printed in this country made their appearance in 1704.* The "*Boston News-Letter*" was the first publication of the kind, and was commenced April 24, 1704, by John Campbell, a Scotchman, who was a bookseller and postmaster in Boston. On the 21st December, 1719, the second American newspaper, the "*Boston Gazette*,"† was published in Boston; and on the following day, the 22d, a third made its appearance in Philadelphia. In 1725, the first paper was printed in New-York, and after this time, gazettes were multiplied in different parts of the colonies. In 1754, four newspapers only were printed in New-England—and these all published in Boston. They were published weekly, usually on a small sheet, the average number of copies not exceeding 600 from each press. No paper had then been issued in Connecticut or New-Hampshire. At the beginning of 1775, there were five newspapers published in Boston, one at Salem and one at Newburyport. There was one paper published at this time in Portsmouth, and it was the only one in New-Hampshire. In the other colonies, there were then printed twenty-nine newspapers, making thirty seven published in all the American colonies. Since the revolution, printing establishments have been greatly multiplied in all our cities, and every town and village of any considerable importance has one or more printing houses. A comparison of the number of papers published in the United States, at different periods, will best exhibit the rapid increase of printing, since the revolution.

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* The first printing press in North America was erected at Cambridge in 1638, more than 40 years before printing commenced in any other part of the country.

†Our word Gazette is derived from the name of a Venetian coin, called *Gazetta* —that being the price of the first newspaper published in Venice.

Newspapers published in the United States.

	In 1775.	1810.		1824.
Massachusetts	7	32	Maine	12
			Mass.	36
New-Hampshire	1	12		11
Rhode-Island	2	7		9
Connecticut	4	11		23
Vermont	0	14		8
New-York	4	66		137
New-Jersey	0	8		18
Pennsylvania	9	71		110
Delaware	0	2		4
Maryland	2	21		22
Virginia	2	23		35
North-Carolina	2	10		10
South-Carolina	3	10		12
Georgia	1	13		14
Ohio	0	14		48
Indiana	0	1		12
Illinois	0	0		5
Missouri	0	1		6
Kentucky	0	17		18
Tennessee	0	6		15
Mississippi	0	4		7
Alabama	0	0		10
Louisiana	0	10		8
Michigan	0	0		1
District of Columbia	0	6		3
	37	369		602

"In no respect," says the learned Dr. Miller, "and certainly in no other enterprizes of a literary kind, have the United States made such rapid progress as in the establishment of political journals." The character and form of these publications have also materially changed during the last century. From mere vehicles of intelligence, and public diaries, they have become political engines of immense power, closely connected with the peace and prosperity of the state. "They have become vehicles of discussion, in which the principles of government, the interests of nations, the spirit and tendency of public measures, and the public and private characters of individuals are all arraigned, tried and decided." They are the channels of intelligence to every class of society, and have greatly increased the general knowledge, and extended the taste for reading and free discussion. In every view, the unprecedented increase of public prints, forms a subject of various speculation. If well conducted, "they have a tendency to disseminate useful information; to keep the public mind awake and active; to confirm and extend the love of freedom; to correct the mistakes of the ignorant, and the impositions of the crafty; to tear off the mask from corrupt and designing politicians; and, finally, to promote union of spirit and of action among the most distant members of an

extended community. But to pursue a path calculated to produce these effects, the conductors of public prints ought to be men of talents, learning, and virtue. Under the guidance of such characters, every Gazette would be a source of moral and political instruction, and, of course, a public blessing.

"On the other hand, when an instrument so potent is committed to the weak, the ignorant, and the vicious, the most baneful consequences must be anticipated. When men of small talents, of little information, and of less virtue, undertake to be (as the editors of public gazettes, however contemptible their character, may in a degree be considered) the directors of public opinion, what must be the result? We may expect to see the frivolities of weakness, the errors and malignity of prejudice, the misrepresentations of party zeal, the most corrupt doctrines in politics and morals, the lacerations of private characters, and the polluting language of obscenity and impiety, daily issuing from the press, poisoning the principles, and disturbing the repose of society; giving to the natural and salutary collisions of parties the most brutal violence and ferocity; and, at length, consuming the best feelings and noblest charities of life, in the flame of civil discord."*

No printing press was erected in New-Hampshire until 1756. In August of that year, Daniel Fowle, of Boston, established himself at Portsmouth, and commenced the publication of a journal, entitled,

THE

Numb. 1.

Friday, August, 1756.

New-Hampshire | Crow and the Fox, | GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

It was first printed from a long-primer type, on half a sheet foolscap, in quarto; but was soon enlarged to half a sheet crown folio; and it sometimes appeared on a whole sheet crown. Imprint—"Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, Printed by Daniel Fowle, where this Paper may be had at one Dollar per Annum; or Equivalent in Bills of Credit, computing a Dollar this year at Four Pounds Old Tenor."

Fowle had several type-metal cuts, which had been engraved and used for an abridgment of Croxall's Esop; and, as he thought that there should be something ornamental in the title of the Gazette, and not finding an artist to engrave

*Miller's Retrospect, vol. ii. p. 253.

any thing appropriate, he introduced one of these cuts, designed for the fable of the crow and the fox. This cut was in a short time broken by some accident, and he supplied its place by one engraved for the fable of Jupiter and the peacock. This was used until worn down, when another cut from the fables was substituted; eventually, the royal arms, badly engraved, appeared; and, at the same time, "Historical Chronicle" was added to the title. Afterwards, a cut of the King's arms, decently executed, took the place of the other. The paper for January 10, 1772, has the following head.

THE Vol. XVII.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

AND

HISTORICAL King's Arms. CHRONICLE.

CONTAINING the Freshest ADVICES FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Friday, *Jan.* 10, 1772. No. 794 { Weeks since this Paper was first Publish'd. }

In September 1764, Robert Fowle became the partner of Daniel, in the publication of the Gazette, and in 1773, they separated. In 1775, there was a little irregularity in the publication of this paper, occasioned by the war; but D. Fowle in a short time continued it as usual. The Gazette was not remarkable for its political features; but its general complexion was favorable to the cause of the country. From the records of the General Assembly in 1776, we find that Fowle was brought into some difficulty in consequence of some communication published in the Gazette, as will appear from the following:

"Upon reading an ignominious, scurrilous and scandalous piece printed in the N. H. Gazette and Historical Chronicle, No. 1001, of Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1776, directed or addressed to the Congress at Exeter—Voted, that Daniel Fowle, Esq. the supposed printer of said piece, be forthwith sent for and ordered to appear before this house, and give an account of the author of said piece, and further to answer for his printing said piece, so much derogatory to the honor of this Assembly as well as of the Honorable Continental Congress, and injurious to the cause of liberty now contending for. Sent up by Capt. Wait."

Daniel Fowle was born in Charlestown, and served his apprenticeship with Samuel Kneeland, who commenced the "*New-England Journal*," in 1727, and published it at Boston about fifteen years. Fowle began printing at Boston in 1740. In 1742, he formed a connexion in business with Gamaliel Rogers, and John, a brother of Fowle, was also a partner in the firm. This connexion continued about eight years. In 1750, Daniel Fowle opened a new printing-house, and kept also a small collection of books for sale.—He here printed numerous works, chiefly pamphlets, &c. mostly for his own sales.

In October, 1754, Fowle, while at dinner, was arrested, by virtue of an order of the house of representatives, signed by Thomas Hubbard, their speaker, and taken before that house, on *suspicion* of having printed a pamphlet, which reflected upon some of the members. It was entitled, "*The Monster of Monsters.*—By Tom Thumb, Esq."* After an hour's confinement in the lobby, he was brought before the house. The speaker, holding a copy of the pamphlet in his hand, asked him "Do you know any thing of the printing of this Book?" Fowle requested to see it; and it was given him. After examination, he said it was not of his printing; and that he had not such types in his printing house. The speaker then asked, "Do you know any thing relating to the said Book?" Fowle requested the decision of the house, whether he was bound to answer the question. No vote was taken, but a few members answered, "Yes!" He then observed, that he had "bought some copies, and had sold them at his shop."

After a close examination, Fowle was again confined for several hours in the lobby; and from thence, about ten o'clock at night, was, by order of the house, taken to the "common gaol," and there closely confined among thieves and murderers."† He was denied the sight of his wife, although she, with tears, petitioned to see him; no friend was permitted to speak to him; and he was debarred the use of pen, ink and paper.

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* It was the custom of that day to hawk about the streets every new publication. Select hawkers were engaged to sell this work; and were directed what answers to give to enquirers into its origin—who printed it, &c. The general court was at the time in session. The hawkers appeared on the Exchange with the pamphlet, bawling out, "*The Monster of Monsters!*" Curiosity was roused, and the book sold. The purchasers inquired of the hawkers, where the Monster came from?—all the reply was, "*It dropped from the moon!*" Several members of the general court bought the pamphlet. Its contents soon excited the attention of the house.

† Fowle was confined in the same room with a thief and a notorious cheat; and, in the next cell, was one Wyer, then under sentence of death for murder, and was soon after executed. [Vid. *Fowle's Total Eclipse of Liberty.*]

Royall Tyler, Esq. was arrested, and carried before the house. When interrogated, he claimed the right of silence —"*Nemo tenetur seipsum accusare*," was the only answer he made. He was committed for contempt; but was soon released, on a promise that he would be forth coming when required.

The house ordered their messenger to take Fowle's brother Zechariah into custody, with some others; but his physician gave a certificate of his indisposition, and by this mean he escaped imprisonment.

After two days close confinement, D. Fowle was taken to the keeper's house, and told, that, "*He might go*;" but he refused; observing, that as he was confined at midnight uncondemned by the law, he desired that the authority which confined, should liberate him, and not *thrust him out privily*. He remained with the gaoler three days longer; when learning from a respectable physician, that his wife was seriously indisposed—that her life was endangered by her anxiety on account of his confinement—and his friends joining their persuasion to this call on his tenderness, Fowle was induced to ask for his liberation. He was accordingly dismissed; and here the prosecution ended. He endeavored to obtain some satisfaction for the deprivation of his liberty, but he did not succeed in the attempt.

Disgusted with the government of Massachusetts, and having received an invitation from several respectable gentlemen in Portsmouth to remove to that town, he accepted the invitation.

On the 25th May, 1776, Benjamin Dearborn, to whom Fowle taught printing, became the publisher of the Gazette and altered the title to the following:

THE

Freeman's Journal,

OR

New-Hampshire Gazette.

[Vol. I.] SATURDAY, *May* 25, 1776. [No. 1.]

Imprint.—"PORTSMOUTH: Printed by BENJAMIN DEARBORN, near the Parade, where this Paper may be had at Eight Shillings, L. M." Dearborn continued the paper a few years, after which it was again

published by Fowle,* who made several alterations in the title. In 1785, Fowle relinquished it to Melcher & Osborne, who published it for a number of years. In January, 1788, it has the following title, "The New-Hampshire Gazette, and the General Advertiser," with the Arms of the State in the head in a coarse and clumsy engraving. This title continued without variation till 1793. In January, 1789, the Arms were omitted. From this period to 1798, and probably to a later period, it was published by John Melcher. The following is the head used January 2, 1796.

THE

New-Hampshire Gazette.

Published by JOHN MELCHER, *Printer to the State of New-Hampshire*, at his Office, corner of Market Street, Portsmouth.

Vol. XL.—*Numb.* 2040.] SATURDAY, January 2, 1796. 9*s. pr.* Annum.

This paper is, at the present time, published on every Tuesday, by Gideon Beck, with the original title. We have been more particular in noticing the New-Hampshire Gazette, as it was the first newspaper printed in New-Hampshire, and is the oldest printed in New-England; and only two of those which preceded it are now published in the United States.

[*To be continued.*]

BIOGRAPHICAL.

[In the February Number of our Collections for the present year, p. 53, JABEZ KIMBALL, Esq. was mentioned among the Attorneys in the county of Cheshire.—We have lately met with a Biographical Memoir† of him written by the Rev. Professor Popkin, of Cambridge, which we now present to our readers.]

JABEZ KIMBALL was born in Hampstead, N. H. Jan. 1772, of respectable parents. He was an object of tender affection; his youth was afflicted with sickness; and he was late in commencing his classical studies. But, from the time that he gave himself to literary pursuits, he was esteemed equally for his abilities and his disposition. Between him and the excellent clergyman, who prepared him for college, the Rev. Mr. Merrill of Haverhill, existed a parental and filial

* The first number we have seen published by Fowle after this alteration, is dated June 16, 1773. From this time, to Sept. 15, 1773, the paper is not numbered. From the last period, a new series of numbering commenced, and the paper of that date is Vol. I. No. 30.

† This Memoir is annexed to a Sermon delivered at Haverhill, 22d March, 1805, at the funeral of Mr. K.

attachment. He had a peculiar felicity in conciliating the esteem and favor of all who knew him, and who knew how to value genius and worth.

He was admitted a student of Harvard University in 1793, where he distinguished himself by his knowledge and acuteness, especially in the science of the mind, of reason, of morals, of history, and of the laws of nature and nations. Superior to weak compliance, consulting his own judgment, he united, in a high degree, the esteem of his fellow students with the approbation of his instructors. His placid temper, his natural urbanity, his facetious, instructive conversation, his frankness, candor, and disinterested kindness, engaged the one ; while his upright conduct and respectful deportment secured the other.

He received his first degree in 1797, and applied himself to the study of the law under the Hon. John Prentice of Londonderry. To this gentleman and his family, with whom he lived in unreserved intercourse, his whole conduct, professional and domestick, afforded the highest and uninterrupted satisfaction ; and their ardent friendship followed him through life and death. Here the writer, who had been a tutor, while he was a student, became more particularly acquainted with him, residing sometime in the same family, during his engagements with a congregation in that place. In this agreeable residence, he enjoyed that continual flow of a benevolent heart and rich understanding, and that happy faculty of drawing forth the powers and affections of others, for which Mr. Kimball was remarkable. He therefore can speak from knowledge and feeling, and is assured that the people of that vicinity would add their cordial testimony.

In July, 1800, having completed the usual term of legal studies, he was appointed a Tutor of the University at Cambridge, for the department of Natural Philosophy, Geography, Astronomy, and the elements of the Mathematics. The duties of this office he discharged with ability, uprightness and punctuality. Without assuming a dispensing power over the College laws, or substituting novel notions in their stead, he executed them, in what he conceived to be their true spirit, with inflexible firmness and fidelity.

He resigned his office in the University, in July, 1801, and, after remaining a few months in business with his friend, Mr. Prentice, settled in the practice of the law, at Chesterfield, in New-Hampshire.

He now manifested talents no less adapted to active, than to studious life. His quick and deep penetration, added to the vigor, activity, and comprehension of his mind, qualified him alike for study and for action; and formed at once the solid scholar and successful man of business. His habits of laborious research and investigation, united with unshaken integrity and faithfulness, made him an able and honest advocate, and secured to him extensive and profitable practice in his profession. His superior knowledge of mankind and of civil society, connected with sound principles and active zeal for the promotion of institutions of learning, religion and charity, rendered him a true patriot, a useful and beloved citizen.

His prospects, at this time, were flattering to his fondest hopes. With generous ardour he looked forward to the honours and emoluments of a liberal profession, to the uninterrupted delights of friendship, to all the tender, refined joys of domestic life.

"Oh fallacem hominum spem fragilemque fortunam!"

Soon was this bright prospect darkened, and these cherished hopes succeeded by heart-rending affliction. His affections were bound by the tenderest ties, which involved all his views of happiness. These ties were broken—*Lover and friend was put far from him*—and his hopes of happiness fled beyond the grave. His own health soon declined: sorrow and sickness became his companions. He now desired life only that he might be useful. Never for a moment did he lose the ardor of his benevolence, or his zeal in promoting the happiness of his friends.

More fully to enjoy the society and attentions of his friends, now became necessary to his health, and to avoid the pressure of business at Chesterfield, he removed to Haverhill, in 1803, still continuing the practice of his profession. Here, during the few remaining days of his life, he conducted business in almost constant sickness and distress, with resolution and fortitude, and acquired a large portion of public esteem. High, however, as he stood in general estimation, his intimate friends alone knew his full worth; and during this interesting part of his life, were alone acquainted with the real situation of his mind, with its sufferings, its consolations, and its hopes. There was, indeed, a delicacy, a sacredness in his sentiments and feelings, with which *a stranger did not intermeddle.* Even to his most intimate friends, he had a degree of reserve in conversation: it was in his letters only that he freely unbosomed himself.

A tender melancholy pervaded and softened his mind, while an ardent and firm hope sustained it, and enabled him to perform, with cheerfulness, his social and professional duties. In a letter to a confidential friend, about a year before his death, speaking of a "dear departed friend," he thus expressed himself: "I assure you I feel an indescribable melancholy pleasure, in submitting to the dispensations of Providence; hoping hereafter to enjoy the presence of that person, when *this corruptible shall put on incorruption.* This is my hope; this my trust; this my consolation. This momentary suspension of our intercourse has not, and I trust never will for a moment suspend my affection, or cause the object of it to change. I know that the affections, without an object on which to rest, after wandering over a wide range, return like Noah's dove, which found no rest for the sole of her foot. But such is not my case. I have a little object dependent on me, as dear to me as my precious self."

This "little object," which animated all his exertions, and now inherits the fruit of them, bears the name, and was a favorite neice of the inestimable friend, whose memory was so dear to him.

In a subsequent letter, expressing his belief that genuine affection and friendship survive the present life, he said: "Did I expect that death would efface all recollection of near and dear friends, I should be without consolation; I should be of all men most miserable. What is life, but a preparation for a future world? What is death, but quitting the impurities of the flesh, and becoming pure spirit? No: pure, genuine affection can never meet with dissolution."

This submission to the dispensations of Providence, and this unshaken confidence in a future state of happiness, sustained his spirits, in perfect composure, under all his severe sufferings, and in the awful moments of dissolution!

Mr. Kimball departed this life, March 19, 1805, at the age of 33 years.

First Class of Graduates at Harvard College, 1642.

Benjamin Woodbridge was brother to Rev. John Woodbridge of Andover, Mass., and was born in England, in 1622. After he completed his education in this country, he returned to England, and succeeded Dr. Twiss at Newbury, where he gained a high reputation as a scholar, a preacher, a casuist, and a Christian. After he was ejected in 1662, he

continued to preach privately. He died at Inglefield in Berk's, November 1, 1684, aged 62, and was buried at Newbury. He received the degree of Doctor in Divinity from the University of Oxford.

George Downing went into the army, and was scoutmaster-general of the English army in Scotland. He was afterwards in great favour with Cromwell, who sent him ambassador to the States: and upon the restoration he turned with the times, and was sent or kept by the King in the same employ, had the merit of betraying, securing and sending over several of the regicides (he had been captain under one of them. Col. Okey,) was knighted, and in favour at court, and died in 1684. His character runs low with the best historians in England; it was much lower with his countrymen in New-England; and it became a proverbial expression to say of a false man who betrayed his trust, that he was an arrant George Downing. Oliver Cromwell, when he sent him agent or ambassador to the States, in his letter of credence says, "George Downing is a person of eminent quality, and, after a long trial of his fidelity, probity and diligence in several and various negotiations, well approved and valued by us. Him we have thought fitting to send to your Lordships dignified with the character of our agent, &c." (Milton's letters.) In his latter days, he is said to have been very friendly to New-England, and when the colony was upon the worst terms with King Charles the Second. An article of news from England in 1671, says, "Sir George Downing is in the tower, it is said because he returned from Holland where he was sent ambassador before his time. As it is reported, he had no small abuse offered him there. They printed the sermons he preached in Oliver's time, and drew three pictures of him. 1. Preaching in a tub, over it was wrote, *This I was.* 2. A treacherous courtier, over it, *This I am.* 3. Hanging on a gibbet, and over it, *This I shall be.*

"Downing was sent to make up the quarrel with the Dutch, but coming home in too great haste and fear, is now in the prison where his master lay that he betrayed." *MS. letter, Lond. March* 4, 1671-2. By his master, no doubt, Okey is intended. His son was one of the tellers in the Exchequer in 1680. Sir George died in 1684. He was brother-in-law to Governor Bradstreet, and kept up a correspondence with him.

John Bulkley was son of Rev. Peter Bulkley, D. D. the first minister of Concord, Mass., who was of a very re-

spectable family, and had been much esteemed for his learning and piety in England. After he graduated, he went to England, and settled at Fordham, in Essex, and after his ejectment in 1662, practised physic in England.

William Hubbard was the historian of New-England, and of the early wars with the aboriginals. He was born in 1621, and settled about the year 1657, as colleague with Rev. Thomas Cobbet, at Ipswich. He died September 14, 1704, aged 83. He was a man of learning, and of a candid, benevolent mind. John Dunton, in his journal in Massachusetts, speaks of him as "learned without ostentation," and as "a man of singular modesty; of strict morals," and as having done "as much for the conversion of the Indians, as most men in New-England." His History of New-England lay in manuscript till 1815, when it was published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, and constitutes two volumes of their Collections.

Samuel Bellingham ranks as the fifth graduate. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Leyden. He appears to have been living when the Magnalia was written and survived all of the first class, excepting Rev. Mr. Hubbard, of Ipswich.

John Wilson was son of Rev. John Wilson, the first minister at Charlestown and Boston. Dr. Mather says, that when "he was a child, he fell upon his head from a loft four stories high, into the street, from whence he was taken up for dead, and so battered and bruised and bloody with his fall, that it struck horror into the beholders." After he graduated, he settled at Medfield, and, says Dr. Mather, "continued unto old age, a faithful, painful, useful minister of the gospel."

Henry Saltonstall is supposed by Gov. Hutchinson to have been a grandson of Sir Richard Saltonstall. Like several of the early graduates, *he went home* after leaving college, and received a degree of Doctor of Medicine from Padua, and also from Oxford, and was a fellow of New College in that University.

Tobias Barnard. Of him the writer possesses no information.

Nathaniel Brewster was settled in the ministry in Norfolk, England.

GEN. MONTGOMERY.

Richard Montgomery, a major-general in the army of the United States, was born in the north of Ireland in the year 1737. He possessed an excellent genius, which was matured by a fine education. Entering the army of Great-Britain, he successfully fought her battles with Wolfe at Quebec, in 1759, and on the very spot, where he was doomed to fall, when fighting against her under the banners of freedom. After his return to England, he quitted his regiment in 1772, though in a fair way to preferment. He had imbibed an attachment to America, viewing it as the rising seat of arts and freedom. After his arrival in this country, he purchased an estate in New-York, about a hundred miles from the city, and married a daughter of Judge Livingston. He now considered himself as an American. When the struggle with Great-Britain commenced, as he was known to have an ardent attachment to liberty, and had expressed his readiness to draw his sword on the side of the colonies, the command of the continental forces in the northern department was entrusted to him and general Schuyler in the fall of 1775. By the indisposition of Schuyler, the chief command devolved upon him in October. He reduced fort Chamblee, and on the third of November captured St. Johns. On the twelfth he took Montreal. In December he joined colonel Arnold, and marched to Quebec. The city was besieged, and on the last day of the year it was determined to make an assault. The several divisions were accordingly put in motion in the midst of a heavy fall of snow, which concealed them from the enemy. Montgomery advanced at the head of the New-York troops, along the St. Lawrence, and having assisted with his own hands in pulling up the pickets, which obstructed his approach to one of the barriers, that he was determined to force, he was pushing forwards, when one of the guns of the battery was discharged, and he was killed with his two aids. This was the only gun that was fired, for the enemy had been struck with consternation, and all but one or two had fled. But this event probably prevented the capture of Quebec. When he fell, Montgomery was in a narrow passage, and his body rolled upon the ice, which formed by the side of the river. After it was found the next morning among the slain, it was buried by a few soldiers, without any marks of distinction. He was thirty-eight years of age. He was a man of great military talents, whose measures were taken with judgment and executed with vigor. With undisciplin-

ed troops, who were jealous of him in the extreme, he yet inspired them with his own enthusiasm. He shared with them in all their hardships, and thus prevented their complaints. His industry could not be wearied, nor his vigilance imposed upon, nor his courage intimidated. Above the pride of opinion, when a measure was adopted by the majority, though contrary to his own judgment, he gave it his full support. By the direction of Congress a monument of white marble of the most beautiful simplicity, with emblematical devices, was executed by Mr. Cassiers at Paris, and it is erected to his memory in front of St. Paul's Church, New-York.—His bones have been conveyed from the spot where he fell, to New-York, and re-interred with due solemnities. The following lines were written by a New-Hampshire poet, on the occasion :

MONTGOMERY'S RETURN.

There came down the Hudson, one bright summer's even,
Not a chieftain from war, nor a spirit from heaven,
For the warrior expired as the brave wish to die,
When danger was threat'ning and glory was nigh,
But the corpse of that warrior, the bones of the brave,
Tho' forty years buried, came down the dark wave.

There came down the Hudson, at closing of day,
Montgomery's bones in their funeral array;
All dark was his coffin, all lonely his shroud,
And the weepers around him were mourning aloud;
They mourn'd for the chieftain, who struggled of old,
Whose body had crumbled, whose bosom was cold.

In the times that have faded he fought at Quebec,
But the quicksands of battle there made him a wreck,
By the walls of Quebec, where he met with his doom,
The highminded Englishmen gave him a tomb;
But his country have summon'd his bones down the wave,
In the land of the freemen to find them a grave.

Shrewdness.—When General Lincoln went to make peace with the Creek Indians, one of the chiefs asked him to sit down on a log; he was then desired to move, and in a few minutes to move still farther; the request was repeated till the General got to the end of the log. The Indian said, "Move farther." To which the general replied, I can move no farther." "Just so it is with us," said the chief; "you have moved us back to the water, and then ask us to move farther."

MISCELLANIES.

" *The Million Purchase.*"

" Anno 1683, a large tract of land, called the million purchase, both sides of Merimack river, above Souhagen river, was granted by the sachems of Weymaset, or lower river Indians, and the Penycook, or upper river Indians, to Jonathan Tyng, of Dunstable, for valuable considerations. This tract of land extended upon the west side of Merimack river, from the mouth of Souhagen river, where it falls into Merimack river, six miles and a half up said Souhagen or Souhegonack river, thence N. 20 deg. westward, 10 miles, thence in a direct line northward as far as the most southerly end or part (meaning I suppose the production westward of a line from the southerly end of said pond) of the great pond or lake commonly called Wenapesioche lake ; extended upon the east side of Merimack river from Brenton's land or farm (in Litchfield) six miles in breadth eastward, and thence running in a direct line northward unto and as far as the most southerly end or part of Wenepasioche lake ; neither of these west or east lines to come nearer to the river of Merimack than six miles ; an Indian plantation of three miles square is reserved. These lands were convey'd in several parcels, and at sundry times to certain persons by transfers, Anno 1684, 1685 and 1686 ; of which transfers some were acknowledged before the magistrates of the administration of the old Colony of Massachusetts-Bay, and some before these of K. James II's reign. After these conveyances and transfers were confirmed by Robert Tufton Mason, proprietor of New-Hampshire, April 15, 1686, so far as falls within the royal grant of New-Hampshire, at a quitrent of 10*s*. st. per an. when demanded ; they were regulated into 20 equal shares, viz.

" Joseph Dudley, Charles Lidget, John Usher, Edward Randolph, John Hubbard, Robert Thompson, Samuel Shrimpton, William Stoughton, Richard Wharton, Thomas Henchman, Thaddeus Macarty, Edward Thompson, John Blackwell, Peter Bulkeley, William Blathwayt, Jonathan Tyng, Daniel Cox, and three other persons to be hereafter named and agreed upon ; no benefit of survivorship ; to be divided as soon as may be, and each share may take up 5000 acres at discretion for the present ; these grants and regulations were also confirmed July 12, 1686, (and entered November 9th following) by Joseph Dudley, President, and

by the Council of his Majesty's territory and dominion of New-England, in America; with an addition of the township of Concord, Chelmsford, Groton, Lancaster, Stow and Dunstable, and 12 miles more of land. This claim was in a manner revived about 28 years since, but soon dropt; it is now again revived by an advertisement in the Boston Gazette of June 21, 1748. These lands at present are in the jurisdiction of New-Hampshire, and must be claim'd in that province."—*Douglass.*

Singular and Amusing Extracts from the Council Minutes of the Colony of New-York.

March 18, 1664.—Ordered, Indians not to drink strong liquor.

September 30, 1664.—John Decker, banished out of the Government for having gone to Albany to stir up the Dutch.

December 22, 1664.—A warrant against Hendrick Thompson (the cow-keeper) of Jamaica, for having used scandalous and opprobrious speeches both against his Majesty's Royal Person and his good subjects.

January 6, 1668.—News of peace transmitted to Albany.

February 7, 1668.—A warrant against Adam Bower, for having uttered evil and scandalous speeches.

August 21, 1668.—Release (by the Governor) to Ralph Hall and Mary his wife for a recognizance they entered into at the assizes on a charge of witchcraft.

October 20, 1668.—Orders to apprehend persons travelling on the Sabbath.

December 8, 1668.—Proclamation for the observing a general day of Humiliation throughout his Royal Highness' dominions.

December 16, 1668.—Prices of grain, winter wheat 4s and 6d per bushel—Summer wheat 4s—Rye 3s and 6d—Indian corn 2s and 6d.

April 1, 1669.—The Governor allows a horse race at Hemstead for the better breed of horses, &c.

May 28, 1669.—Rev. Mr. Vabrinus had displeased the magistrates of Albany, in interfering in a marriage there. He is suspended from his ministerial functions; but the Governor pardons him of the rest—allows him to celebrate the restoration of his Majesty, provided he keeps within the bounds of moderation.

July 8, 1671.—Order of council on John Booth's complaint of the hard measure of levying upon his goods to pay the minister whom he says had denied to administer the "Sacrament of Baptism to his children." The minister answers that "for his life he cannot be compelled thereto." The Council order a letter to be written to the minister and communicated to the inhabitants—*that more charity and moderation be used towards his neighbours for the future.*

September 26, 1671.—An order of the Governor on all the Physicians to attend a poor woman that lays lame in Pearl-street, New-York. "She is called the old ferryman's wife of Communipaw."

January9 , 1672.—An order prohibiting handling with the Indians at Schenectady ; Stating that it may prove a great prejudice to the town of Albany.

March 21, 1672.—The Governor orders the town of Hempsted to pay its Schoolmaster.

July 6, 1672.—Declaration of War between England and Holland read in Council.

September 6, 1672.—Schenectady allowed a town court to try matters to the amount of 100 guilders.

October 14, 1672.—Daniel Suttin discharged from prison at this extraordinary time of his Royal Highness' birth-day, and a new election of Mayor and Aldermen.

November 1, 1672.—Proclamation against Richard Lattin for uttering malicious and traitorous words against his Royal Highness, the Duke of York ; and also vile and abusive speeches against the Governor.

November 19, 1672.—John Cooper bound over for evil words against the Government.

November 20, 1672.—Permission to John Cooper to give the Indians "a gill of liquor, now and then."

February 16, 1675.—A warrant against Peter Ellet: "who doth pretend, and hath reported, to have seen sights or visions in this city and fort, which tends to the disquiet and disturbance of his Majesty's Subjects in those parts."

August 5, 1675.—Encouragement to settlers from Europe, 60 acres for each free man—50 for his wife—50 for each child—and 50 for each servant.

May 12, 1676.—A warrant against a woman for *leaving her husband*, "being deluded away by one Thomas Case and that she acts in a *daneing quaking manner*, with silly and insignificant discourse."

July 26, 1676.—An order against all drunken Indians—"and if any be seen coming drunk out a house, that house shall be fined; and if the house be unknown, and the Indian be found in the street, the whole street shall be fined." No butcher to be a currier, shoemaker, or tanner ; and no tanner to be either currier, shoemaker or butcher.

August 17, 1676.—*Resolved*, That Albany shall have no more privileges than this place, (New-York.)

At a council, May 19, 1677, whether attorneys are thought useful to plead in courts or not? Its thought not, but to be as at Nevis, Jamaica, &c. Whereupon *Resolved and Ordered*, That pleading attornies be no longer allowed to practice in the government, but for the depending causes.

December 27, 1678.—Mittimus for Jacob Williams, for having written and clamored scurrilously against the magistrates and government of this place.

Ancient Criticisms.—Dr. William Douglass, in his Historical Summary, published in 1749, makes the following criticism upon the writings of Mather, Neal, &c.

Mankind are not only to be further informed, but ought also upon occasion to be undeceived; for this reason, and not as a snarling critic, I have subjoined the following annotation, concerning some of the most noted writers of New-England affairs; at present I shall mention only two or three of those that are generally read. I find in general, that without using judgment, they borrow from old credulous writers, and relate things obsolete for many years past, as if in the present state of the country.

Capt. Cyprian Southack's land map of the eastern North America is as rude as if done by an Indian, or as if done in those ages when men first began to delineate countries; it gives no information, but has no other bad effect, than turning so much paper to waste. But his large chart of the coast of Nova-Scotia and New-England, being one continued error, and a random performance, may be of PERNICIOUS consequence in trade and navigation; therefore it ought to be publicly advertised as such, and destroyed wherever it is found amongst sea charts.

Oldmixon's (he died Anno 1742) British Empire in America, 2 vol. 8vo., Lond. 1708. He generally writes, as if copying from some ill-founded temporary newspaper. Dr. C. Mather says, that Oldmixon in 56 pages has 87 falsehoods. He prefixes Mather's silly map; and confesses that he borrowed many things from Cotton Mather's Magnalia; leaving out the puns, anagrams, miracles, prodigies, witches, speeches and epistles: Mather's history he calls a miserable jargon, loaded with many random learned quotations, school-boy exercises, Roman-like legends, and barbarous rhymes. Neal writes, the colony of Connecticut surrendered their charter 1688, and have holden no courts since. N. B. Upon Sir Edmund Andross' arrival 1686, as governor of the dominions of New-England, &c., they dropt the administration according to their charter; but their charter not being vacated by any legal trial, upon the Revolution they were allowed to prosecute the administration, and to hold courts as formerly. 400 students in Cambridge, New-England—his account of the Indian religions, or rather

worship, is false and ridiculous—the Indians live commonly to 150 years—Plymouth-Bay is larger than Cape-Cod, and has two fine Islands, Rhode-Island and Elizabeth-Island—New-England is bounded west by Pennsylvania—Dorchester is the next town to Boston for bigness—at Boston there is a mint. N. B. Perhaps he meant the mint 1652, assumed in the time of the troubles and confusions in England. An indefinite number of more errors, the repetition of them would be confutation sufficient.

Neal's history of New-England, 2 vol. 8vo., Lond. 1720. He is much upon the history of the low ecclesiastics, borrowed from the noted Mather's Magnalia Christi Americana. He gives a tedious silly ridiculous conjecture account of the settling of North America, from Scythia and Tartary, and the southern parts from China——Natick is an Indian town, consisting of two long streets, each side of the river; as if he were describing one of the large Dutch voting towns, with a river or canal running through it. N. B. This Indian town at present consists only of a few straggling wigwams.—Orange Fort of Albany is 80 miles up Hudson's river—The Indian government is strictly monarchical. N. B. The Indians of a tribe or clan, live together like friendly, but independent neighbors; their senators or old men, have no coercive or commanding power over their young men, all they can use is only persuasion. Quebec has 5 churches and a cathedral. N. B. Only one parochial church, which also serves as a cathedral, and a conventual chapel in the lower town. The great fresh water lakes behind New-England, are constantly froze over in winter from November; which occasion the long and hard winters of New-England. N. B. These lakes are, upon a small storm of wind, tempestuous, and never frozen over; and because of their soft vapor, not much snow lies within 12 or 20 miles distance from these lakes.—The whale fishing is almost neglected in New-England; Newfoundland has almost engrossed it. N. B. In Newfoundland they make only a small quantity of liver oil. The clergy of New-England are not renowned for humanity and politeness. The French in New-England are very numerous. The conveniency of fishing renders Cape Cod populous as most places in New-England. N. B. At present Cape Cod called Province town, may consist of two or three settled families, two or three cows, and 6 to 10 sheep. To enumerate the other errors and blunders of this performance, would be copying of it; but it will not bear such a new impression.

[From papers of the Rev. Hugh Adams.—See page 152.]

THE APPEAL.

At Portsmouth, The Chief Town, within His Majesty's Province of New-Hampshire, In New-England, November 24, 1726.

Previously Rendering my Thanks To The Honourable Government, and To The Reverend Ministry of the said Province, for Their perusal of my Manuscript little book, Entitled, A Theosophical Thesis, &c : Nevertheless, having hear'd their Judgment which they have Passed upon the same ; In The NAME of Christ Jesus our Lord EMMANUEL, I Appeal from Each Sentence of said Inferior Powers of Church and State, unto The Perusal and Judgment Of The Superior Powers of His Majesty King George, and His Council, i. e. Of the Lords Spiritual in Special, In The Realm Of Great-Brittain, To Judge, Whether said Book may (or not) Have An Imprimatur, Licence, or Permission for Publication by an Impression, as A Thesis, That Any Divine, or Other Gentleman of Learning, may Have Opportunity by his or their Antithesis (if capable) to Answer and Refute It from The Holy Scriptures, The Only Standard Rule for Trial of Christian Doctrine ? Seeing Common Fame hath already misrepresented and falsified intollerably many Paragraphs therein, at the second or third report for want of the Sight thereof ; as if the Author were become an Arrian, or Platonist. Therefore, humbly Referred so by The Appellant—

HUGH ADAMS,

Minister of The Gospel of CHRIST, and Pastor of A Church in Dover, In said Province, and a Loyal Subject of his Rightfull Soveraign King George.

The Reasons of this my Appeal, are both from the Necessity and the Equity thereof. First Reason, is from the Necessity urging it, in Regard for the Truth of CHRIST our Supreme LORD and Heavenly King of Kings. To the Illumination of HIS BLESSED SPIRIT by the Light of HIS Word in my Conscience. For the Edification of the Beloved Souls of All my Fellow Christians, that they may *Grow in Grace and in the Knowledge of our Lord Christ Jesus*, and in the Comfort of HIS Love. And the Opposition the Truth in that little book hath suffered.

I. In Regard for the Truth of Christ, Because as He Himself is the Only Mediatorial Truth. Joh. xiv. 6. 1 Tim. ii. 5 ; so His Doctrinal Truth, which is the Right Interpretation of His Word in the Scriptures, (as in part set forth in the said little book I Avouch to be) *The Present Truth* Wherein ye should be Established, as in 2 Pet. i. 12, Wherein also *ye ought to Walk*, ii. Joh. 4, iii. Joh. 1, 3, 4, i. e. Progressively ; Which Therefore upon our Perill we must *Buy and not Sell*, as in Prov. 23. 23.

II. In Regard to my own Conscience, being so *fully Perswaded in my own mind*, having such a sacred Licence for this Liberty,

as in Rom. 14. 5, According to the Written Word *of Christ*, the only Rule for my Direction in that book profess'd.

III. In Regard for the General Edification of the Protestant Catholick Church, Necessitated by Divine Precept (i. Cor. 14, 35, 12, 26) and Example, as in 2 Cor. 10, 8, 13, 10.

IV. The Necessity arising from the Opposition against the Truth in that book it hath suffered. 1. By our Lieut. Governour's Negativing the Author's First Appeal to the Superior Government and Ministry of the Massachusets Province; and also my second Appeal to the Bishop of London. 2. Because of the Mittimus to Imprisonment in the Secretary's Office of said Province, which (Voted by both Houses of the Government) was the penalty to be sustained by the said little book.

Second Reason, is from the Equity of this Appeal. Because, as the said Book is so much of the Author's Labour in the Word and Doctrine, as a *scribe instructed unto the Kingdom of Heaven* (as in Mat. 13. 52,) *bringing forth out of his treasure things new and old;* when 'twas not acceptable: he was Desireous to know, Why not also returnable to him again, as part of his own proper goods? And Because the Liberty, Right and Law of an Appeal is of such a Sacred Antiquity and Divine Original, that the Appellant must now Claime it for his Inviolable Priviledge as a Christian, and as a Leige Subject. Demanded, from that Exemplary Scripture Warrant, in Acts 25. 9, 11, 28, 19, Wherein the Holy Apostle Paul said to Festus the Governour of Cesarea, &c. *I Appeal unto Cesar, as Constrained* so to Do.

Besides, the Custome of Allowing said Priviledge In All Brittish Governments untill Now. And Finally, Because, as the Patriarch Joseph, (by His Envious brethren) was *Stript of His Coat of Diverse colours, and sold into Egyptian* bondage, Gen. 37. 23, 28, by means of the Trafficking of the mocking *Ishmaelites;* And as *Tamar, the Daughter of King David*, after the Rape committed on her by her *brother Amnon*, had *her Garment of Diverse colours rent*, and *with Ashes on her Head went on crying to her* Royal Father *for* Help, as in 2 Sam. 13. 18, 19, 21; so my said little book of Truth hath been in proportion constructively Abused, and Now as one of the *Two Witnesses Prophesying in Sackcloth*, Rev. xi. 3, *Black as Sackcloth of hair*, Rev. vi. 14, Doth it's Obeysance and Saith, as in 2 Sam. 14. 4, *Help, O King!* So Reasoneth and must Pray, the Appellant—

HUGH ADAMS.

The Explicatory Postscript

Consisteth of the Following Remarks and Proposal.

First. In Submissive Respect for His Honour our Lieut. Governour aforesaid, I must Declare my charitable belief, That the Reasons swaying Him for Negativing my said Inferior Appeals, were these, viz.

1. Reason, The Majority of the Gospel Ministry in our said Province, concurring in their Condemnation of my said little

book as Enthusiastical and utterly to be Discountenanced ; Eight to One being odds (or unequal) at Disputation, when two or three of them at the same instant were Clamouring against me before Him at their Convention : His Honour might forget, how *One Man* had the SPIRIT of Truth in His Prophecy, whilst 400 flattering Prophets of King Ahab (opposing that One) were rather Enthusiastical, (1 Kings 22. 6, 7, 8, 23,) as the other Devout King Jehoshaphat Perceived in his Wisdom.

2. Reason, His Honour, probably, suppos'd it not proper to allow of either of the other Appeals, Because the other Province was a Charter Government ; But New-Hampshire more Immediately under the Crown. And because the Bishop of London as yet hath no Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction by one Conformed Minister or Church in said New-Hampshire Government ; and and so would take no cognisance thereof.

3. Reason, His Honour being such a Father to the said Ministers of New-Hampshire, perhaps thinks it His Duty so to Regard them from that Divine Charge in Mal. 2. 7, rather than the Appellant Author, whose outward Appearance is not [for mode or grandeur] Comparable with the least of them ; Who Nevertheless in the Name and Strength of CHRIST would be glad of an Opportunity to *Withstand them as to the face*, Gal. 2. 11, i. e. successively, decently and in order, in the most Publick Place and Concourse that's possible, *for the Defence of the Gospel* contained in that little book, as contemptible as 'tis in their eyes.

The Second Remark is this, When my brethren in the Ministry [whose Wiggs had been uncurl'd by it] had return'd my said little book to the Government with their Sentiments of it's Contents : I perceived it's Marble Paper Covering of Diverse colours, was stript off to it's naked skin of parchment, and their solicitations [I suppose] urg'd it so enviously to be sold into such Confinement, that it might not come abroad to Gall their Wigged Consciences.

Third Remark. If the Contents of that Book at last be found the Truth as it is in Jesus, Ephe. iv. 21, Then 'tis interpretatively a Rape committed upon Her, to miscall Her error and Enthusiasm ; wherein also is something like the hand of murdering Joab perceived, who would have Her to be burn'd under the Gallows. But CHRIST, the Supreme Judge, Hath Hear'd my Complaint so as to Imprison him in his pains and Sickness of so long continuance unto his Death, except he Repent ; O that he may !

Objection. But Who will be at the Cost to bring the Appeal to an Hearing ? Answer. Can we reasonably or unreasonably suppose, the Royal Defender of the Faith, our Protestant Soveraign so mercenary, as to Desire any Earthly Present or Gift, for Hearing the Appeal of such a Cause of Christ, wherein the Appellant, one of His Majesty's Loyal Subjects, does no other Crime, but obey that so Sacred Order in Jude, verse 3, *Earnest-*

ly Contend for the Faith which was once [so of old often] *delivered unto the Saints.*

To Consider and Judge, Whether the Chief Contents of that little book be, or not, a Very Considerable Part of that Faith Doctrinally, as Proved therein only by the Scripture Law and Testimony ?

Therefore, I Believe, That if the Secretary of New-Hampshire, by Order of Government, may faithfully Enclose the said little book, first, in this small Winding Shrowd of Appeal : and Next with the Judgment both of the Government and Ministry of New-Hampshire ; All Enclosed in a Letter of Declaration of the Case, sealed up and Directed by Superscription, To His Majesty King George in Great-Brittain, &c : And for it's Passage, Committed [tho' as a Prisoner] unto the first most faithful Master of a Ship that can be hear'd of Directly Bound Thither ; And when Arriv'd, to be Deliver'd to the Agent, or into the Post Office : Then I doubt not, but [as experienced in 2 Tim. i. 12,] our Supreme LORD Christ Jesus EMMANUEL, the Prince of the Kings of the Earth, in His Providence Will overrule, to Bring it to that Royal and Divine Hearing, without much pecuniary cost to the poor Appellant Author ; Who is hereby Obliged, as a Witness for Christ and a Loyal Subject, to be ready, personally to Wait upon His Majesty and His Most Honourable Council of Lords Spiritual in Special, Whenever occasionally sent for, if THE LORD of Heaven and Earth may Graciously spare the life of, and be with His Servant—

HUGH ADAMS.

From Johnson's History of New-England, printed in London, in 1654.

"The third Church of Christ gathered under this Government [Massachusetts] was at Dorchester, a frontire Town scituated very pleasantly both for facing the Sea, and also its large extent into the main land, well watered with two small Rivers; neere about this Towne inhabitted some few ancient Traders, who were not of this select band, but came for other ends, as Morton of Merry-mount who would faine have resisted this worke, but the provident hand of Christ prevented. The forme of this Towne is almost like a Serpent turning her head to the Northward ; over against Tompson's* Island, and the Castle, her body and wings being chiefly built on, are filled somewhat thick of Houses, onely that one of her Wings is clipt, her Tayle being of such large extent that Shee can hardly draw it after her. Her houses for dwelling are about one hundred and forty ; Orchards and Gardens, full of Fruit-trees, plenty of Corne

* David Thompson, the first settler at Pascataquack [Portsmouth] in 1623.

Land, although much of it hath been long in tillage, yet hath it ordinarily good crops, the number of trees are near upon 1500. Cowes and other Cattell of that kinde about 450. Thus hath the Lord been pleased to increase his poore dispersed people, whose number in this Flock are neare about 150, their first Pastor called to feede them was the Reverend, and godly Mr. Maveruck." [Rev. John Maverick.]

The Dark Day.—May 19th, 1780, was distinguished by an uncommon darkness, which prevailed in every part of New-England. The degree to which it arose was different in different parts. In most places it was so great, that people were unable to read, to dine, or manage their domestic business, without the light of candles.—The extent of this darkness was very remarkable. To the Eastward, it reached many leagues beyond the sea coast. To the Southward, it covered all the south shores of New-England. To the Westward, it extended beyond the bounds of Connecticut, Albany, and Vermont. Towards the North, it covered the Province of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and was observed all along the river St. Lawrence. And in most places, its duration was from 12 to 15 hours.—The appearance was extremely gloomy. Every thing seemed to be tinged with a yellowish color. Candles were lighted up in the houses; birds became silent; domestic fowls retired to roost; and the cocks crowed around as at day break.—Every body was astonished at this uncommon appearance, and many were alarmed to an high degree: And there was no end to the conjectures, fears and fancies, that prevailed at that time.

It was found from many observations, that the atmosphere was charged in an high degree with an uncommon quantity of smoke and vapor, occasioned by large and extensive fires, for several weeks before. For some days before, the atmosphere had been so loaded with the smoke and vapor, as to darken the sun and moon, and to render all distant objects of a dull and hazy appearance. With a gentle rain these vapors were found to be slowly descending, in amazing quantities; mingled with the rain in their descent, they weakened and absorbed the rays of light, and involved every object in apparent obscurity and darkness.

The Green Bay Tree of Connecticut.—It is a curious fact, that the stump of the live oak, from which the stern-post of the frigate Constitution was cut, is now to be seen in St.

Simon's Island, in Georgia. About the time the Constitution took the Guerriere a small Green Bay Tree sprung up from the centre of the stump, and may be seen now flourishing in that situation. To the perpetual honor of Connecticut be it remembered, that the Constitution, when she captured the Guerriere, was commanded by Capt. Hull, a native born citizen of that State. What makes this victory more memorable, is, that it was the first that was obtained by this country, since she became a nation. The Bay Tree, which is a species of Laurel, with which the ancients used to crown their conquerors, may in this instance be deemed emblematical of the imperishable honors conferred upon Connecticut by one of her Sons and Heroes.—*Conn. Courant.*

In the last number of the Edinburgh Review we find some interesting remarks on a late work by Dr. Meyrick on Ancient Armour. Much labor and research appear in the work, and the reviewers speak of it as containing a great deal of curious information relating to the manners, wages and sports of the inhabitants of Britain, back to the times of the Anglo-Saxons, and elucidates many obscure and disputed passages in their old dramatic writers.

From among the derivations quoted in the Review, we have selected the following as some of the most satisfactory. In the early ages, men derived some of their ideas of offensive and defensive weapons from birds, beasts, fishes, &c. The Greeks and Romans sometimes disposed their shields in assaulting a town so that they overlapped each other like the scales of a *tortoise*; an artificial *boar*, armed with iron, was formerly recommended in England for sea fights; the battering *ram* is well known, and the *prickly cat* was successfully used in the defence of castles. *Dag* once signified a *pistol*, and *pistolese* a *dagger*; and *scymetar* is said to have been corrupted into *semi targe* and supplied with a totally different meaning. One great error is mentioned, which has long passed current in heraldry, which is, that the ancient arms of England were two Leopards. Instead of this, however, it is now stated that "William the Conqueror and his two sons had taken, not two *Leo-pards* but two *Leos-pards* or *Lions passant guardant*; one being the device of Normandy, and the other that of Poitou."

Artillery is said to have been derived from the Latin word for *art*, which in barbarous times was applied to denote a machine; *Pantaloons*, from *pianta leone*, i.e. "plant the Lion," the cry of the standard-bearers of the Venetian army, who wore tight hose.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

LITERARY NOTICES.

North American Review.—This journal, which acquired a commanding influence under the control of Professor EVERETT, has passed into the hands of the Rev. JARED SPARKS, late minister at Baltimore. Prof. Everett is undoubtedly one of the first scholars of our country, and in the beauty and polish of his criticisms, has perhaps few equals. But it should be recollected, that Mr. E. was not the sole conductor of the work, and that the same writers now continue to aid Mr. Sparks, who formerly assisted Mr. Everett.—We have been surprised to see in some respectable prints, disparaging notices of the last No. of the Review. The opinion, however, is not general that "its glory is departed," or that it suffers aught from the change.—We are pleased to state that its circulation is increasing in this State, and perhaps we need not attempt a more convincing argument in favor of its merit and growing popularity.

American Novels.—The American novelist, Mr. Cooper, it is said, has projected a series of semi-historical tales, to be entitled *Legends of the Thirteen Republicks*, connected with the revolution. The first, which he is engaged upon, is to be called *Lionel Lincoln*, the scene Boston and vicinity—to contain sketches of the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill. We trust he will not arouse the *living combatants* respecting events at Bunker's Hill. He will find it difficult, (though genius may spurn the term,) to tread with sufficient softness over ground so hallowed without waking the sentinels who are watchful of the particular fame of each distinguished hero. There was on the part of the Americans a universal heroism, which can permit no dividing—of hardly any distinction.

An esteemed correspondent at Washington has forwarded us the prospectus of "a new and original periodical work," the title of which is to be "*The Practical Manipulator ; or American Depository of Arts and Sciences*"—to be published at New-York, by Mr. RICHARD WILCOX, Engineer, &c. This gentleman is the inventor of a new system of naval and military tactics—which, if adopted by the country, will as he avers save millions in expenditure, and prove of incalculable advantage to the nation. He proposes, instead of the more common weapons of war, to call to his aid, by chemical agencies, "a fiery defender," and instead of treating an enemy as is customary with grape and canister, bombs and other noisy messengers, to give them at once a taste of Sodom and Gomorrah—he would actually destroy them with a storm of "liquid fire!" The outline of his system, which is now published, is ingenious, and the inventor has the countenance and encouragement of distinguished and scientific men. Dr. Mitchell, we per-

ceive, after noticing the peculiarities of the new system, "*recommends the aforesaid Richard Wilcox*, WITH HIS WHOLE PYRO-TECHNICAL APPARATUS, *to the War and Navy Departments.*"

Worcester's Elements of Geography.—In the 2d vol. of the Collections, page 61, the second Edition of Worcester's Elements of Geography was noticed. We have lately examined the Stereotype Edition just published, and with much pleasure have perceived the various alterations which have been made in the arrangement of the work, and the mass of valuable information, condensed and introduced into that part assigned to Comparative Geography. We are assured that future impressions will retain the present arrangement; "the more permanent matter being so separated from the more changeable, that the necessary alterations, in order to accommodate the information to a recent date, may be made without changing the general structure of the book." The The Atlas is considerably improved, and contains a new map of the Eastern and Middle States. There are a number of neat engravings added to the Elements.

We consider the work in its present state as the best compend of Geography for the use of public and private schools, which has appeared in our country. Connected with the "*Sketches of the Earth and its Inhabitants, with one hundred Engravings*," it forms a system of Geographical instruction which cannot fail to be acceptable to all who are desirous of having an acquaintance with the most important and interesting topics unfolded in the pleasing and useful science of Geography.

The sixth No. of the "*Boston Journal of Philosphy and the Arts*," has just issued from the press, and completes the first volume. We have perused it with much satisfaction; and, we learn from the preface, that with a degree of zeal highly honorable to the Editors, they intend proceeding with a second volume, although we regret to add, the number of subscribers is but barely sufficient to meet the expenses of publication.

Dr. Southey, the Laureat of England, is about to publish *A Tale of Paraguay*, in 1 vol. 12mo.

A new "Memoir of the Life and Character of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, with an estimate of his talents and writings," is announced in the London journals.

The author of "Recollections of the Peninsula, &c." we understand, has in the press a new work entitled "Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and in Italy."

COLLECTIONS,
Historical and Miscellaneous.

JULY, 1824.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LAW....ITS SOURCES, &c.—No. I.

It is generally admitted, that a knowledge of the law is acquired with more difficulty in New-England than in any other part of the world. We have always been a *free* people, and the laws of a free State must be such as are adapted to the protection of the various interests to which freedom gives rise. The first settlers of New-England, though they had good reason to be dissatisfied with a part of the English system, and came here to avoid its penalties, were yet strongly attached to the common law, under which they were born and educated. They did not leave it behind them. They brought it with them; for they were much too wise to suppose, that they were able to construct a new and better system for themselves. At that time, it was not supposed they had the *right*—they certainly had not *leisure* for the dry and difficult work of codification. They had the wilderness to subdue; and what was a much more dangerous and laborious work, the savages of that wilderness to conciliate and christianize, or to subdue and conquer. The first settlers of this State seem, for the first seventeen years, (from 1623 to 1640) to have considered the law of England as the law of this land; and, during that period, no foundation was laid for any law, statute or common, of *our own*. This State (if it could then with any propriety be called such) consisted of four towns only, Dover, Portsmouth, Exeter, and Hampton, which seems, from the first, to have attached itself to Massachusetts.

Exeter was settled under a purchase from the Indians, by a sect of christians embracing peculiar and *unorthodox*, (how strange the revolutions of opinion! those who pronounced them so would be *heterodox* now) acknowledging no depend-

ance on Massachusetts, and deriving no title from the Crown. Dover and Portsmouth were settled under a title acquired from the Crown, but they had few if any features of a body politic. The proprietors, at whose expense these settlements were began, seem for a time to have entertained the impracticable idea of settling a wilderness by agents and laborers, who, when the work was done, should become tenants and pay rent. They did not consider, that a landlord three thousand miles off can collect no rent; and further, that the tenants could not afford to pay any.

Exeter, it is said, in 1638, formed a combination, chose rulers, and enacted laws in a popular assembly. Dover and Portsmouth, about the same time, attempted the same thing; but no traces of this early legislation remain. A little experience was sufficient to satisfy the three towns, that they were too weak to govern themselves. In 1641, they united themselves with Massachusetts, which had then been settled little more than ten years, and which had laws and courts of its own. During the 40 years union, those legal customs and usages which distinguished New-England from the other British colonies originated. Those customs and usages now form an essential and important part of the common law of this State; and to determine *now* what they were *then*, is a matter of no little difficulty. We know that they must be learned from the perusal of the state papers of that day—the histories of the time—the judicial records—the 'body of liberties,' as they then called their fundamental laws—the statutes and ordinances enacted from time to time, and which, though they have long since ceased to have any binding force as statutes, still retain their influence as essential parts of our common law. We must study moreover the genius of the people—their religious sentiments, and their prejudices and opinions on all subjects connected with law and government.

There is no doubt that a considerable part of the English common law was adopted. But it is not easy to draw the line between what was taken and what rejected. The first settlers adopted all that they deemed suitable to their condition and circumstances; but it requires much knowledge to determine *now* what was suitable *then*. During our union with Massachusetts, which then comprehended the territory of Maine, a great number of statutes, or ordinances, as they were more generally called, were enacted. Those which had been made during the first ten years, were revised by the wise men, clergymen and laymen, and were sent forth

rather for the consideration of the people, and by way of experiment, than as statutes, for they were all limited to *three years.* They were continued to 1648, when they were again revised, and with the addition of such as had been passed in the interval, were established and published. A new edition was published ten years afterwards, and a third in 1671.

New-Hampshire was separated from Massachusetts (much against the inclination of its inhabitants) by the royal proclamation, in 1679, and had a legislature of its own in 1680. A body of laws was enacted in the course of the first year. It seems that these, when sent home for the royal approbation, were disallowed in the lump. They were probably copied from those of Massachusetts ; and it is well known that that colony was no favorite with the court of that genteel but worthless monarch, Charles the II. All the laws of *New*-England breathed a spirit of freedom, and indeed bore no marks of that dependance which distant provinces are supposed to owe to the parent State. Two years afterwards, another body of laws was enacted. Neither of these codes was ever printed, and we have no records of this period in the Secretary's office. The loss of these statutes is hardly to be regretted. Where they were copied from those of Massachusetts, we have the originals, and where they differed, they were a dead letter. The Massachusetts old charter was vacated and annulled by a proceeding in the English chancery, in 1684. We had no charter to be annulled.

The interval between the death of Charles II. (1685) and the revolution in 1688, when James the II. reigned, and when his minions Andross, Cranfield and Barefoote governed here, is a blank in the history of our laws and jurisprudence. It was a time of suffering, and not of law making, a time when men and not laws governed.—During these evil times, when " evil men bore sway," New-Hampshire united herself again to Massachusetts, and remained under the protection of her wing till the cloud had passed over. She seems to have resumed her separate station soon after the new charter of Massachusetts came over in the spring of 1692 ; a Governor and council were appointed for this State, and the privilege granted of choosing a house of assembly. There can be no doubt that the law of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts was in the fundamentals the same at this period.

It was a remarkable circumstance, that a people who had been governed generally as freemen, and who were by no

means illiterate, should at the distance of nearly seventy years from the first settlement, be entirely destitute of what is called *written law.* In 1697, the Earl of Bellamont was appointed Governor of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, and this practice of appointing one Governor for the two provinces continued until 1741.

Many statutes were enacted after 1692 in this State. A considerable portion of them were not allowed by the King in Council; but it is believed that things went on pretty much as they did during our union with Massachusetts. When the same Governor presided over both provinces, it may naturally be supposed that the statutes would be nearly the same, and such was the fact.

An edition of our statutes was published at Boston in 1716, by Bartholomew Green, in 60 pages folio. In 1718, 72 pages were added. The next year (1719,) 24 pages were added, and in the course of the next succeeding eight years, 16 pages more: this last completed the volume of 172 pages. These composed the bulk of our statute law at the revolution in 1775.

An edition of our statutes was printed in 1760, by Daniel Fowle, who had four years before set up the first printing press in this state. This edition seems not to have been deemed authentic; for in 1771, a complete edition of the statutes in force was printed.

In January, 1776, a temporary form of civil government was established in this State, on the recommendation of Congress. Doubts were entertained by some whether by the assumption of an independent government in January, 1776, and the declaration of independence in July of the same year, the acts and laws in force before these events, were not thereby abrogated. To remove these doubts, a statute was passed April 9, 1777, re-establishing the general system of laws.

A constitution, intended to be permanent, was framed, and came into operation in June, 1784. This was revised, and the revision took full effect in June, 1793.

The statutes, after the revolution, (1776) were printed in *folio* form till 1789, when a collection was made in *octavo*, by order of the Legislature, of all the public and some of the private laws made since the revolution. This did not meet the wishes of the public, and between that and 1792, the whole body of the statutes, ancient and modern, were revised and published in a volume in the latter year, (1792.) A new edition of this work, with the subsequent acts, was

published in 1797, and a larger and more copious edition in 1805. In 1815, a volume was published by order of the Legislature, containing all the statutes in force, and such of the repealed laws as were deemed necessary to be known, for they still govern the decisions in all cases happening while they were in force.

During the course of the last year, a second volume was published, containing all the statutes passed since 1815, with an appendix of useful state papers.

The union of the States into a confederacy created a new body of legislators—I mean the old Congress. Their acts and laws, mixed with the journal of the proceedings, are in 13 volumes. In 1789, the new Constitution of the United States came into operation, and the laws of the United States, with the constitution and the treaties made under it, are now published in 13 volumes.

So that the laws, to which the good people of this State are subject, are—

I. The Constitution of the United States; the laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States. These are the supreme law of the land, and control the constitution and laws of the State where they differ. They bind the Legislature, and what is still more, the people in their collective capacity.

II. The Constitution of this State. This controls the statute and common law of the State, and repeals the common law.

III. The statutes and resolves enacted and made by the Legislature. This controls and repeals the common law.

IV. The common law, or the usages and customs. The basis of this law is FREEDOM, for it springs from the voluntary consent of the people. Whoever makes the statutes, the people make the common law.—Our common law may be referred to three sources.

1. Such parts of the common law of England as were deemed suitable to our condition.

2. Usages which insensibly grew up in the country when we were in a manner neglected by the parent State, and almost independent of it. 1630—1660.

3. The statutes, orders and ordinances which were framed by the Legislature before 1690, and which no longer bind as statutes, but which still retain their influence, because they were agreeable to the genius, manners and habits of the people, and therefore they were wise and good laws.

FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

CINCINNATUS—No. CI.

GOVERNMENT.

According to the intimation at the close of my last paper, I now proceed in the further consideration of the executive council. We all know that bad appointments have been made, but few know who was the prime agent that made them. The governor lays the blame to the council in one case ; he says he was overruled by them ; and in another, the council were so divided, that nothing better could be done. The council recriminate, and charge the evil upon the governor ; they accuse him in one instance, with being obstinate and unyielding, and in another, with being so fickle and uncertain that no other appointment could be made. Though it is apparent that there has been mismanagement, yet the governor and council assign so many plausible reasons in their favor, and the facts are so often concealed, that it is sometimes difficult to decide to whom the evil should be charged. Cases of this kind have actually happened, and we have recently witnessed in the journals of the day, the friends of a governor attempting to exonerate him from the blame of certain appointments, upon the ground that he was obliged to submit to the will of the council. Though this plea cannot justify the governor, it proves that an executive council has a direct tendency to divide, weaken, and destroy the responsibility of the executive department. An artful, intriguing council will make a feeble, accommodating governor subservient to their will ; and a cunning, designing governor will make a weak council a cloak to shield him against public censure for all the bad appointments he makes.

As the governor has an absolute negative upon the council, no man can be appointed to office without his consent ; of course he is responsible, and ought to be so considered, for all the appointments made by the executive department. It is a breach of trust for a governor to consent to the appointment of a man whom he considers unfit for office ; and whenever he is guilty of such misconduct, the attempt to screen himself from public censure, by imputing the blame to the council, is evidence of a feeble intellect, or disingenuous disposition, and perhaps, both. I am sensible the governor may, in relation to an important appointment, be placed in a situation that is not only difficult, but such as would embarrass and perplex the wisest and purest mind. To illustrate this point, I will state a case that has occurred. Our superior court consists of three justices, two of whom must attend to make a quorum ; one of them dies or resigns, and the health of one of the remaining judges is so bad as to render it uncertain whether he will be able to attend ; to guard against

the evil and expense of delaying justice for half the year, it is necessary to appoint another judge. If the council, in such a case, insist upon the appointment of a man who is really unqualified for that high trust, it is the duty of the governor to withhold his consent. If they refuse to appoint a man whom the governor deems well qualified, and nominate one who has fewer qualifications for that office, the state of things may be such, as to justify him in yielding his consent to an appointment which he would not have otherwise made. This has actually happened,and may again; and it is not only a strong objection to an executive council, but renders the chief magistrate responsible for an act which the necessity of the case required him to perform.

In making appointments, the members of the council have often *private* views and *selfish* objects to effect, which though concealed from the governor, are hostile to the public interest. They may, and in fact have, made bargains with each other: *you support my friend, and I will yours.* Instances could be cited where two counsellors have declared A. was not fit for a particular office, and two other counsellors made a declaration that B. was not qualified for another office; and yet all four of those counsellors a few days after agreed to appoint them both. How can a governor safely trust the advice of such men? and how can the people expect they will serve them faithfully? "A council," says Hamilton, "to a magistrate, who is himself responsible for what he does, are generally nothing better than a clog upon his good intentions; are often the instruments and accomplices of his bad, and are always a cloak to his faults."

The council, in making appointments, have too often discovered an undue attachment to their personal friends and connexions, and a spirit of patronage and *favoritism*, equally hostile to individual merit and to the interest and security of the public. Nor have they, in the distribution of offices, been unmindful of themselves. In May, 1809, when there were but *four* counsellors, and on the very *day when their office expired*, they appointed two of their number sheriffs of the counties to which they belonged, and another of them judge of a court. I have known the election of a counsellor, in one of the counties, made solely with a view to effect the appointment of a particular man to be sheriff of that county. Where such a spirit of *selfishness and local interest* prevails, we cannot expect the public interest will be their principal object in making appointments.

The *expence* of the council is an object that on this occasion ought not to be omitted. Their first session commences with the meeting of the legislature, and always continues as long and sometimes longer: and when there is a second session of the legislature,the council attend,and besides these,they usually have two, and sometimes more sessions each year. Their fees for travel and attendance make a considerable item in our expenditures, and of course increase the amount of our annual taxes.

In every point of view in which I have been able to consider the council, and from a careful examination of their proceedings, I am convinced our system of government would be not only more simple and less expensive, but more secure and perfect, without a council than it is with one. The responsibility would then rest solely on the governor, and he would have no means to evade its authority. One man can be more effectually watched than numbers ; and when acting alone he cannot have so great a mass of influence as when associated with others.—The state is not so large, but that a man qualified for governor would have the means of appointing those who are best qualified for office : and if he did not appoint such, he would know and feel that it was owing to his own negligence, or, what is worse, to the influence of improper motives.

" The sole and undivided responsibility of one man," says Hamilton, " will naturally beget a livelier sense of duty, and a more exact regard to reputation. He will, on this account, feel himself under stronger obligations, and more interested to investigate with care, the qualities requisite to the stations to be filled, and to prefer with impartiality the persons who may have the fairest pretensions to them. He will have *fewer* personal attachments to gratify than a body of men who may be each supposed to have an equal number, and will be so much the less liable to be misled by the sentiments of friendship and affection. There is nothing so apt to agitate the passions of mankind as personal considerations, whether they relate to ourselves, or others, who are to be the objects of our choice or preference. Hence in every exercise of the power of appointing to offices by an assembly of men, we must expect to see a full display of all the private and party likings and dislikes, partialities and antipathies, attachments and animosities, which are felt by those who compose the assembly The choice which may at any time happen to be made under such circumstances, will of course be the result either of a victory gained by one party over the other, or of a compromise between the parties. In either case, the intrinsic merit of the candidate will too often be out of sight. In the first, the qualifications best adapted to uniting the suffrages of the party will be more considered than those which fit the person for the station. In the last, the coalition will commonly turn upon some interested equivalent. *Give us the man we wish for this office, and you shall have the one you wish for that.* This will be the usual condition of the bargain. And it will rarely happen that the advancement of the public service, will be the object either of party victories, or of party negociations." The same distinguished statesman in another place observes, *that he rarely met with an intelligent man from any of the states, who did not admit, as the result of experience, that the unity of the executive was one of the best distinguishing features in government.*

Though I consider our executive council unnecessary, and that it occasions more evil than good to society, yet it may be doubtful whether it would be prudent to vest the governor with the sole authority of making the appointments. The system, which appears to me would produce the most good and exclude the greatest evil, would be, to give the sole, exclusive right of nomination to the governor, but that he should not make appointments without the advice and consent of the senate, except when a vacancy should happen in the recess of the senate ; he should, in such cases appoint, and the person so appointed should hold his office to the end of the next session. This system the United States have adopted, and experience has proved its wisdom and usefulness. If the governor then made a bad nomination, the blame would rest on him alone ; but if he nominated a person well qualified for office, and the senate refused their assent to his appointment, the blame would not fall on him, but them. If an ill appointment should be made, no man could be at a loss to determine on whom, and to what degree, the opprobrium and disgrace of it should be inflicted; it would fall upon the governor for making the nomination, and on the senate for advising and consenting to it. The duties and responsibility of each would be marked with precision, and neither would be able to impute their errors to the misconduct of the other.

The power of the senate to negative nominations, would check the *favoritism* of the governor ; make him more cautious and vigilant in nominating men to office ; and it would relieve the people from the charge of supporting an executive council. Though the retrenchment of expence is not the greatest benefit of such a system, it is too considerable to be neglected. The average annual expense of the council for three years in succession, an account of which I have before me, was seven hundred and ten dollars. If to this sum we add the annual payments, and compound interest at the rate of six per cent. from the times of payment, in less than sixty-six years the annual interest would then be equal to the present state tax raised for the support of every branch of our government. Should the council be discontinued, and no such fund formed, the money would be left in the hands of our citizens, as well as the expence of collecting it, and to those who are prudent and frugal would be equally profitable to them. It is with a state as an individual; its ease and prosperity are more dependant on the expenditure, than on the acquisition of money. And in a country where the charge of government is *increasing*, it is an object worthy of the statesman, to reduce the expenditure of public money wherever it can be done without impairing public security.

CINCINNATUS.

May 6, 1824.

TALES OF THE REVOLUTION.....No. I.

BY AN OLD SOLDIER.

A few weeks since, Messrs. Editors, I accidentally met with a stray number of your *Collections*. It was the first I had seen, though I recollect to have heard the publication frequently spoken of in terms of approbation. I do assure you, that I heartily commend your plan, and wish you to send me two complete sets of the work. Direct to me at * * * *, and when the next "pension day" comes round, the *Old Soldier* will not forget you. I send for *two* copies, though I shall perhaps find time to *read* but one; for my intention is not to be behind my younger neighbors in works of charity and benevolence and public spirit. Now in all the little busy village where I live, containing two or three hundred inhabitants, under the special protection of two or three lawyers, half a dozen justices and physicians, and one "old continental"—there is not a single literary work taken or read, excepting one copy of the *Miss. Herald*, which our honest deacon subscribed for a year or two ago, and soon after stopped, but which still comes to him, to his special annoyance. Newspapers there are at every man's door: some *take* them—some *receive*, and a few *read* them. Some take half a dozen of different kinds—others, to shew their spirit, take as many of one kind! Now I am disposed, not merely to patronize your useful miscellany, but to send you occasionally, a story of old times, told in my homely way, which, if you please, you may publish, correcting and supplying my errors and omissions. I am growing old, gentle sirs; but the cheerfulness of age is as rich in its consolations, as was the strength of youth and manhood in hopes and prospects. And as hardly any thing is more pleasing to an old man than to talk of times and scenes that are past, I presume you will not object to listening now and then to the stories of an OLD SOLDIER.

FRANK LILLY.

Jonathan Riley was a sergeant in the — regiment, had served under Gen. Amherst in the old French war, and was with the provincials at the taking of Havana. This man was often selected for dangerous and trying situations, and his uniform courage and presence of mind ensured him success. He was at length placed on a recruiting station, and in a short period enlisted a great number of men. Among his recruits was Frank Lilly,

a boy about 16 years of age, a weak and puny lad, who would not perhaps, have passed muster, were we not greatly in want of men. The soldiers made this boy the butt of their ridicule, and many a sorry joke was uttered at his expense. They told him to *swear his legs*, in other words to get them insured. Yet there was something about him interesting, and at times he discovered a spirit beyond his years. To this boy, for some unknown cause, Riley became greatly attached, and seemed to pity him from the bottom of his heart. Often on our long and fatiguing marches, dying almost from want, harrassed incessantly by the enemy, did Riley carry the boy's knapsack for miles, and many a crust for the poor wretch was saved from his scanty allowance. But Frank Lilly's resolution was once the cause of saving the whole detachment. The American army was encamped at Elizabethtown. The soldiers stationed about four miles from the main body, near the bay that separated the continent from Staten-Island, forming an advance picket guard, were chosen from a southern regiment, and were continually deserting. It was a post of some danger, as the young ambitious British officers, or experienced sergeants, often headed parties that approached the shore in silence during the night and attacked our outposts Once they succeeded in surprising and capturing an officer and twenty men, without the loss of a man on their part. Gen. Washington determined to relieve the forces near the bay, and our regiment was the one from which the selection was made. The arrangement of our guard, as near as I can recollect, was as follows :

A body of 250 men were stationed a short distance inland. In advance of these were several outposts, consisting of an officer and thirty men each. The sentinels were so near as to meet in their rounds, and were relieved in every two hours — It chanced one dark and windy night, that Lilly and myself were sentinels on adjoining posts. All the sentinels were directed to fire on the least alarm, and retreat to the guard, where we were to make the best defence we could, until supported by the detachment in our rear. In front of me was a strip of woods, and the bay was so near that I could hear the dashing of the waves. It was near midnight, and occasionally a star to be seen through the flying clouds. The hours passed heavily and cheerlessly away. The wind at times roared through the adjoining woods with astonishing violence. In a pause of the storm, as the wind died suddenly away, and was heard only moaning at a distance, I was startled by an unusual noise in the woods before me. Again I listened attentively, and imagined that I heard the heavy tread of a body of men, and the rattling of cartridge boxes. As I met Lilly, I informed him of my suspicions. All had been quiet in the rounds, but he would keep a good watch and fire on the least alarm. We separated, and I had marched but a few rods, when I heard the following conversation. " Stand." The answer was

from a speaker rapidly approaching, and in a low constrained voice. "Stand yourself, and you shall not be injured. If you fire, you are a dead man. If you remain where you are, you shall not be harmed. If you move, I will run you through."

Scarcely had he spoken, when I saw the flash, and heard the report of Lilly's gun. I saw a black mass rapidly advancing, at which I fired, and with all the sentinels retreated to the guard, consisting of thirty men commanded by an ensign. An old barn had served them for a guard-house, and they barely had time to turn out, and parade in the road, as the British were getting over a fence within six rods of us, to the number of eighty, as we supposed. We fired upon them, and retreated in good order towards the detachment in the rear. The enemy, disappointed of their expected prey, pushed us hard, but we were soon reinforced, and they in their turn were compelled to retreat, and we followed them at their heels to the boats. We found the next morning that poor Frank Lilly, after discharging his musket, was followed so close by the enemy that he was unable to get over a fence, and he was run through with a bayonet. It was apparent, however, that there had been a violent struggle. But in front of his post was a British non-commissioned officer, one of the best formed men I ever saw, shot directly through the body. He died in great agonies, as the ground was torn up with his hands, and he had literally bitten the dust. We discovered long traces of blood, but never knew the extent of the enemy's loss. Poor Riley took Lilly's death so much to heart that he never afterwards was the man he previously had been. He became indifferent and neglected his duty. There was something remarkable in the manner of his death. He was tried for his life, and sentenced to be shot. During the trial and subsequently, he discovered an indifference truly astonishing. On the day of his execution, the fatal cap was drawn over his eyes, and he was caused to kneel in front of the whole army. Twelve men were detailed for the purpose of executing him, but a pardon had been granted, unknown to Riley, in consequence of his age and services; they had no cartridges. The word "ready" was given, and the cocking of guns could be distinctly heard. At the word "fire," Riley fell dead upon his face, when not a gun had been discharged.

It was said that Frank Lilly was the fruit of one of Riley's old love affairs with a beautiful and unfortunate girl. There was a sad story concerning her fate, but I am old now and have forgotten it.

OLD SOLDIER.

Note by the Editors.—We recollect to have seen the preceding story in some newspaper published a few years since, with a little variation. It is still worth re-printing; and we insert it with the greater cheerfulness, knowing that the "Old Soldier" can furnish many original anecdotes of *his own* connected with events of the Revolution.

NEW-ENGLAND SUPERSTITIONS.

AUNT RACHEL'S CURSE.

The good people of the Old Colony have from time immemorial been more or less influenced by the predictions and warnings of some old sybil, who pretended to peep into fate through the bottom of a tea-cup, and discern the movements of the heavens by the settling of her coffee grounds.

One of these beldams had for many years inhabited a hovel, which had before been distinguished in the more dignified use of a fish house, seated near the extremity of a promontory, which overhung the centre of Plymouth Bay. The ease with which she could derive subsistence from the shores, and, in the season, from neighboring fish flakes, had probably induced the Pythoness to establish herself in so dreary a domicile, and the profit which she derived in predicting fair winds and favorable weather, did much towards conciliating the affection of the owner of her otherwise unpromising habitation.

So long and so successfully had Rachel foretold to the inquiring seamen the weather of the coming day, (an art which those who live on the seaboard know to be easily acquired) that they almost felt that she had an influence in the fulfilment of her own predictions, and not one was ever known to calculate a voyage into the outer bay, without consulting "Aunt *Rache*" upon the morrow's weather, nor on their return did they neglect to leave a portion of their *takings*, for a reward to her who had predicted, or perhaps procured, their success.

There were, indeed, a few in the village, who affected to deride the talents of Rachel, and sneer at those who were influenced by her predictions; but it is said that even these, the minister, school-master, and physician, were always able to find an excuse for delaying any expedition, the event of which she might have pronounced against. And I myself recollect when a certain ordination lacked one of its council by the officious boldness of the prophetess of the storm.

The pleasure which Rachel found in the solitude of night, in watching the flux of the sea as it cast its intrusive wave further and further upon the sand, served, if indeed any thing was necessary, to add to the awe with which her neighbors contemplated her character.

She was met in one of her midnight rambles by a party preparing for an early departure for the outer Bay fishing, who anxiously inquired the probability of the morrow's

weather. "Fair," said she, "fair—to-morrow sees neither rain nor wind; the minister must have less corn in his field, to make his prayers available." "But Aunt Rachel, (they always put the last syllable to her name when they spoke to her at night,) do you see yon cloud in the west?" "What have I to do with west or south?" said she. "I have promised fair, though you might have chosen a better day than *Friday*, considering you take but one voyage in a year." Just then a large vessel hove in sight. By the pale light of the moon, it was impossible to distinguish the class to which she belonged. "She will come in," said Rachel, "and for no good—we do not hear the sound of church bells at midnight for nothing." "But that was Plymouth clock striking twelve," said one of the company. "Do we hear clocks," said she, "four miles against the wind? and Plymouth clock, too, a wooden rattle, with scarcely more work in it than the windlass of yonder chebacco boat?"

Before the party had prepared for their departure, the vessel, a large brig, had *come to*, and anchored near the shore. This vessel, owned in that place, and loaded with sugar by a Boston merchant, had put in the harbor to effect some trifling repairs to her spars. One only of the crew was a native of the village, and he, on the following day, conducted his messmates to Rachel's hovel, to inquire into the prospects of their voyage.

"John Burgis," said the auguress to her townsman, as the party crossed her threshold, "have you done well in entering the Betsey? The poor man's curse is on her. Think you the vessel paid for in exchange notes will make a voyage?" "But, Aunt Rachel," interrupted the sailor, evidently wishing a better reception for his comrades, "we did not build her." "If you would not have her fortune, flee her company. And is it for this, John, (continued the old woman) is it for this that your father, the Deacon, has prayed, that your mother has wept, that the blessing of the minister was given to your departure, to be found with wretches like these, land sharks, moon cursers!" "Avast there, old granny," said one of the strangers, "give us none of your slack, or we'll put a stopper upon your gab." A beam of fire seemed to flash from the old woman's eyes as she rose from her bench, and threw down the coarse table on which she had been leaning. "You are known," said she; "there's not a mother's son of you that was not swaddled in the ruins of a wreck." "D——d hag!" said the oldest—but interruption was vain; the worst feelings of

Rachel were roused, and her most painful recollections excited; the volubility of her tongue expressed the intensity of her feelings. "There's not a *moon curser* of you all that has not braved the north easter to fix a light upon a pole to mislead the pilot, and wreck his ship for depredation, when you would not wet a foot to save a seaman's life. And who, you children of devils incarnate, who but your fathers and mothers fastened a lantern to a horse's head, and thus in a storm wrecked the brig upon your cursed sands that left me childless and a widow? May he who rides upon the pale horse be your guide, and you be of the number 'who follow with him.'"

The last imprecation scarcely reached the ears of the objects of her curse. They went to their vessel, and meditated a revenge every way worthy of the conduct Rachel had charged them with.

The next morning, about 10 o'clock, the villagers were alarmed by a strong light at or near the wharf. In less than twenty minutes every inhabitant, but the infant and decrepid, was at the place, and Rachel, half wrapped in the remains of an old sail, which had served as a bed curtain, was seen rushing from her burning hovel. No language can do justice to the looks and gestures of this infuriated wretch. She ran round the scene of conflagration with the actions of a fury. Her grey hair was flying in the wind, and as she stood between the strong light of the blaze and the spectators, its upturned points seemed tipt with living flame.

The next morning the brig prepared for sailing, and many of the inhabitants, either to see the ruins of Rachel's hut, or to watch the vessel's departure, flocked to the wharf, although it was Sunday.

The brig got under way, with a fine wind against the tide, and as she made her way smoothly down the channel, the attention of the spectators was invited to Rachel. She had seated herself upon a rock, which elevated its top considerably above the waves, although it was entirely surrounded by the tide. The hollow moan which she had uttered, was lost in the rushing of the waves upon the pebbly shore; and, indeed, she had scarcely been noticed in the bustle of preparing the vessel. When she was observed, the owner of the vessel attempted to offer her some consolation for the loss of her house—she replied, without once withdrawing her eyes from the receding vessel, "You need not comfort me—every barn could give me shelter, if I should need it; but in three days I shall be tenanted in the narrow house

which yonder wretches cannot burn. But you! who shall console you for the loss of your brig? Think you she can swim loaded with the curses of the poor, and my curses which have never yet been vain?" "She has passed *Brown's Island*," said the owner, evidently affected by the vehemence of her manner, "and that is the worst shoal in the Bay." Rachel grew more furious as the brig passed in safety any point or shoal which was considered peculiarly dangerous, and as the breeze freshened, her matted hair floated out like streamers upon the wind, her long bony arms were extended with imprecating gestures, and she appeared, as she poured out her maledictions on the authors of her calamities, like the evil spirit of the ocean chiding forth the storms as ministers of her vengeance.

When the vessel had passed *Beach Point*, the last obstruction to navigation in the harbor, and forming the extreme southern Cape, which protected the whole Bay, the owner, relieved from the anxiety which the difficulty of the navigation naturally inspired, and which, perhaps, the ravings of Rachel increased, turned to the old woman, and again offered to console her for the loss of her house, and even tendered the use of another habitation; but she was raving in all the impotence of disappointed madness, her voice was inarticulate, she foamed at the mouth, and howled in the most demoniac accents. Her face, and swollen eyes, that seemed almost starting from their sockets, were bent upon the single object of her curses, when suddenly her voice ceased, and she leaned forward in the very ecstasy of expectation. The eyes of the company following the bent of hers, were fixed on the brig; her sails were shivering in the wind, and all seemed hurry and confusion upon the deck.

In a few moments she slowly sunk from the view of the spectators, and nothing of her was to be seen but a part of her top-gallant mast standing above the waves.

Rachel pitched forward into the water as she saw the vessel sink, and, as people were engaged in preparing boats to go to the vessel, she died unnoticed.

The brig, which had struck upon a sunken and unknown rock, was afterwards raised with the loss of nearly her whole cargo and one man, the very one, it is said, who had put fire to the house.

The body of Rachel was found, and buried on the spot where her house had stood. The rock on which the vessel struck is now called Rachel's Curse—and the grave on the promontory serves to this day as a land-mark for the channel.—*Phil. Union.*

ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE.

In looking over an old file of the *Albany Statesman*, edited by N. H. Carter, Esq. we met with the following interesting note, respecting the origin of the tune *Yankee Doodle*—the words of which were published in the Collections for May.

It is known as a matter of history, that in the early part of 1755, great exertions were made by the British ministry, at the head of which was the illustrious Earl of Chatham, for the reduction of the French power in the provinces of the Canadas. To carry the object into effect, General Amherst, referred to in the letters of Junius, was appointed to the command of the British army in North Western America; and the British colonies in America were called upon for assistance, who contributed with alacrity their several quotas of men, to effect the grand object of British enterprise. It is a fact still in the recollection of some of our oldest inhabitants, that the British army lay encamped, in the summer of 1755, on the eastern bank of the Hudson, a little south of the city of Albany, on the ground now belonging to John I. Van Rensselaer, Esq. To this day, vestiges of their encampment remain; and after a lapse of sixty years, when a great proportion of the actors of those days have passed away like shadows from the earth, the inquisitive traveller can observe the remains of the ashes, the places where they boiled their camp kettles. It was this army, that, under the command of Abercrombie, was foiled, with a severe loss, in the attack on Ticonderoga, where the distinguished Howe fell at the head of his troops, in an hour that history has consecrated to his fame. In the early part of June, the eastern troops began to pour in, company after company, and such a motley assemblage of men never before thronged together on such an occasion, unless an example may be found in the ragged regiment of Sir John Falstaff, of right merry and facetious memory. It would, said my worthy ancestor, who relates to me the story, have relaxed the gravity of an anchorite, to have seen the descendants of the Puritans, marching through the streets of our ancient city, to take their station on the left of the British army—some with long coats, some with short coats, and others with no coats at all, in colours as varied as the rainbow, some with their hair cropped like the army of Cromwell, and others with wigs whose curls flowed with grace

around their shoulders. Their march, their accoutrements, and the whole arrangement of the troops, furnished matter of amusement to the wits of the British army. The musick played the airs of two centuries ago, and the *tout ensemble*, upon the whole, exhibited a sight to the wondering strangers that they had been unaccustomed to in their own land. Among the club of wits that belonged to the British army, there was a physician attached to the staff, by the name of Doctor Shackburg, who combined with the science of the surgeon, the skill and talents of a mueician. To please brother Jonathan, he composed a tune, and with much gravity recommended it to the officers, as one of the most celebrated airs of martial musick. The joke took to the no small amusement of the British corps. Brother Jonathan exclaimed it was *nation fine*, and in a few days nothing was heard in the provincial camp but the air of *Yankee Doodle*. Little did the author or his coadjutors then suppose, that an air made for the purpose of levity and ridicule, should ever be marked for such high destinies; in twenty years from that time, our national march inspired the hearts of the heroes of Bunker Hill, and less than thirty, Lord Cornwallis and his army marched into the American lines to the tune of *Yankee Doodle*.

Anecdote.—Riches may be entailed, and nobility may become hereditary. Wit and wisdom can never be made their looms. There are few names more respectable among the patriarchs of Massachusetts, than Governor Dudley and Judge Sewall; yet the former had a daughter, who could scarce keep out of fire and water, and the latter a son of equal abilities. The prudence of the old gentlemen intermarried these wiseacres. In due time after the marriage, Judge Sewall, then sitting at the council board in Boston, received a letter informing him that his daughter-in-law was delivered of a fine son; he communicated the billet to the Governor, who after perusing it, observed, with an arch severity, "brother Sewall, I am thinking how we shall contrive to prevent this grandson of ours from being as great a fool as his father." "I believe," retorted Judge Sewall, "I believe we must not let him suck his mother."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

SIR BENJAMIN THOMPSON.

Benjamin Thompson, though not a native of this town, [Concord] spent several years of usefulness in the place. He was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, March 26, 1753. His father died while he was very young, leaving him to the care of a guardian. He received a common school education, and was placed first with Dr. Hay, a physician of Woburn, where, during the intervals of study, he amused himself in making surgical instruments, &c., which he finished in a handsome style. He was next placed as clerk in a store at Salem. His aversion to this business was soon manifested, and he was oftener found with a penknife, file and gimblet under the counter, than with his pen and books in the counting-room. He was fond of the study of chemistry, and enthusiastic in his devotion to mechanics and mathematics. At Salem, he undertook to prepare some fire works, or rockets. While pounding the ingredients, it was supposed a particle of sand, treacherously concealed in the mass, caused a scintillation, and the whole exploded in his face and bosom. The injury which he experienced was severe, and added to a temporary loss of sight, the skin of his face and bosom was taken away with the bandages. Such an apprentice, it might easily be perceived, would not answer the purposes of a merchant.

Young Thompson continued his studies and philosophical inquiries with diligence. Among other things, he attempted to solve that great desideratum—*perpetual motion.* After residing at Salem and Boston about two years, he returned to his mother in Woburn, his friends receiving him with unwelcome pity, impressed with a belief that he would never fix his mind upon any regular employment, by which he could gain a support.

Through the kindness of a friend, Thompson was admitted to the philosophical lectures, commenced at Cambridge about the year 1769 ; this was a rich feast to him, and he zealously improved his opportunity, making rapid advances in his favorite studies. In 1772, he commenced school-keeping in Bradford, Massachusetts ; and soon after removed to this town. He taught school here with success ; and afterwards married Mrs. Sarah Rolfe, widow of B. Rolfe, Esq. and daughter of the first minister of Concord, by whom he had one daughter, lately living in France. Pleased with

parade and the beau monde, and enjoying from the goodness of nature all the personal recommendations, which attract the admiration of the world, he never appeared at public entertainments, or in fashionable circles, without being respectfully noticed. In an excursion, which he made from Concord to Portsmouth, with his lady, to be present at a military review or some holiday, his genteel appearance and manly, impressive address attracted the observation of many, and among others he was particularly noticed by the governor, Wentworth, who invited him to his party, and never spoke of Mr. Thompson but with delight. The civil and friendly manner, in which he had thus been treated by the Governor, was not mere etiquette, as was sufficiently manifested a little time afterwards, by having the offer of a Major's commission. This mark of esteem and confidence was peculiarly gratifying to Mr. Thompson, as he possessed a genius and taste for military operations.

Mr. Thompson lived with his wife about two years; when the revolution commencing, and being a staunch friend of the government, he was obliged to quit his family and rural residence; and he retired within the lines of the British army. In October, 1775, he went to Rhode-Island; embarked for Boston harbor; and in January following, sailed for England. On arriving in London, he was introduced to Lord Germaine, (afterwards Lord Sackville) then presiding at the head of the American department, who conceived a warm friendship for him. In his office, he enjoyed an honorable post, until, nearly at the close of the contest, he was sent over to New York; raised a regiment of dragoons; obtained the provincial rank of lieutenant colonel, and became entitled to half-pay, which he received till his death.

After his return to England, in 1784, the King conferred upon him the honor of knighthood. This event was a prelude to public honors elsewhere. Sir Benjamin Thompson had become acquainted with the minister of one of the most respectable German princes. This, together with his growing greatness, induced his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine, reigning Duke of Bavaria, to invite him into his service, and honorable terms were proposed to him. He applied for, and obtained the King's permission to proceed to Munich. Here he soon obtained considerable influence in public affairs—was instrumental in the introduction of various reforms in the police—and enjoying the confidence and patronage of the Prince, he had an opportunity to re-

duce to practice his schemes of economy and public improvement. He was soon raised to the highest military rank, and created a Count of the Empire. The remembrance of his native land, and of his youthful enjoyments in this town, induced him to add to his title that of *Rumford.* Mendicity had become a public calamity in many of the German cities, and threatened the most alarming consequences. Conceiving the project of applying a remedy, and having taken the proper measures, Count Rumford, at a given day and hour, accompanied by several military officers, and a body of troops, issued orders for seizing all the beggars at Munich; and being determined to obviate the possibility of disgrace, attached to such a measure, he began by arresting the first proper object with his own hands. No sooner had he done this, than the officers and men, without making any scruple or difficulty whatever, cleared the streets with promptness and success; but at the same time with all imaginable good nature—so that in the course of a single day, not a beggar was to be seen in the whole range of the metropolis. But to sweep away the whole mendicant tribe, would have done nothing effectual, had not houses of industry been opened for their constant employment, and wholesome viands been procured them. His scheme succeeded admirably. By active exertions, he introduced various manufactures, and thus affording employment to the poorer classes, prevented a renewal of former scenes of indolence, suffering and vice. Wherever he went, his schemes for the public advantage were well received; and his fame, as a philosopher and philanthropist, continued to increase. He received many favors from the sovereigns of the continent. The Elector Palatine created him a Count, and procured for him the order of St. Stanislaus, from the King of Poland; made him a knight, chamberlain, privy counsellor of state, lieutenant-general in his service, as Duke of Bavaria, colonel of his regiment of artillery, and commander-in-chief of the general staff of his army. He was also honored by all the learned societies of Europe, and of his native country. But these high-sounding titles were mere baubles, when compared to his just fame as a philosopher. He made liberal bequests to different institutions in his native country; and died at his country seat of Auteuil, France, where he had spent the latter years of his life, in 1814. An eloquent eulogy on his character was read before the Institute of France, by M. Cuvier, Jan. 9, 1815, in which a just view is taken of his various discoveries in science, and of his personal exertions, and his fame.

Little did his friends, who witnessed with sorrow his juvenile pranks, his disregard of any regular business, anticipate his future fame. Little did the scholars who attended to his instructions in this village in 1773–4, and who were sometimes amused with his athletic exercises, and his odd experiments—dream that their master was to be clothed with the stars of princes, and acquire a fame that should be lasting and honorable. While contemplating his character, we do not stop to inquire the motives which induced him to abandon the cause of his native country; but reflect, that, though driven from her shores, and grown illustrious amongst her enemies, he yet bequeathed to her institutions his estate, to her citizens his fame.—*Moore's Annals of Concord, N. H.*

DR. EZRA CARTER.

Dr. Ezra Carter, of Concord, N. H. died Sept. 17, 1767, at the age of 48. He was a native of South-Hampton, in this State; studied medicine with Dr. Ordway, of Salisbury, Mass. and settled in this place about 1740. He was a good scholar, though not liberally educated—a skilful practitioner, and a man universally beloved. Soon after his removal here, he was honored by the inhabitants with civil trusts, which he executed with zealous fidelity. It is to be regretted that of Dr. Carter, as well as of others who lived at a later day, so few particulars can be collected. Enough, however, is known to warrant the assertion, that few men excelled him in a benevolent spirit and good humored exertions to promote the peace and welfare of society. He was a man of wit and pleasantry, and when called to visit the sick and desponding, never failed to administer, with his remedies for the body, a cordial to the mind. Dr. Carter, though frequently menaced by the Indians, never suffered from their attacks. About the time of the Bradley massacre, he had gathered into winrows his hay then cut, on the plat of ground extending on the west of the street, near the site of the Capitol. During the night, several Indians secreted themselves in the hay, intending to surprise the Doctor on the following morning. Providentially, a storm of rain commenced early in the morning and continued for several days with little abatement, during which the Indians retired. After peace was restored, the Indians informed the doctor of their meditated attack, and that conceiving the Great Spirit to have sent the rain for his shelter, they dared not remain. On the 10th of November, of the same year, (1746) a Mr. Estabrooks came for the doctor to visit a patient. Through

some difficulty in catching his horse, the doctor did not immediately follow Estabrooks. In a very short time, the alarm was given that Estabrooks was killed, and a party proceeding on the road after him, found his body near the path. This was one of the last acts of Indian hostility in this section of the country. On a certain occasion, Dr. Carter was called to visit a sick family in Bow. Added to their other sorrows, poverty had thrown around them her tatters and rags. Disease is ever loth to quit such company. The family were a long time sick—the doctor was their constant attendant—and on their recovery, the poor man felt new troubles coming upon him. "How, doctor," said the unhappy man, "am I to pay you for all your kindness, your attention and medicine? You see here a large family, destitute of every thing, save the bare necessaries of life." "I have been faithful to you," replied the doctor, "and am I not entitled to a reward?" "You are, doctor, oh, you are!" said the trembling wife, "but do wait a little—we can't pay you now." "I can inform you, my good friends," said the inexorable physician, "that I am *knowing* to your having property enough to satisfy my demands—and moreover, that I shall *have it* before leaving the house." The poor family were thunderstruck—they knew that no friendly feelings subsisted between the proprietors of Rumford and Bow—but had always heard the doctor applauded as a man of benevolence and mercy. They knew not what to do. At this moment, away scampered a flock of kittens across the room, which the doctor seeing, caught one of them and put it in his pocket. "I told you I should have my pay, (said the doctor)—I have got it.—Good bye, and God bless you!" Many anecdotes of this kind are related of him; and one of the last acts of his life, was equally noble. Just before his decease, he looked over his accounts, filled out receipts against all poor persons, who were indebted to him, with directions that his executors should deliver them to those concerned immediately after his death. This was accordingly done.—*Moore's Annals.*

GOV. BELCHER.

Jonathan Belcher, governor of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, was the son of the honorable Andrew Belcher, of Cambridge, one of his majesty's council in the province of Massachusetts Bay, who was born about the year 1618. His father took peculiar care in regard to the education of this son, on whom the hopes of the family were fixed. He

was graduated at Harvard college in 1699. While a member of this institution his open and pleasant conversation, joined with his manly and generous conduct, conciliated the esteem of all his acquaintance. Not long after the termination of his collegial course, he visited Europe, that he might enrich his mind by his observations upon the various manners and characters of men, and might return, furnished with that useful knowledge, which is gained by intercourse with the world.

During an absence of six years from his native country, he was preserved from those follies, into which inexperienced youth are frequently drawn, and he even maintained a constant regard to that holy religion, of which he had early made a profession. He was every where treated with the greatest respect. The acquaintance which he formed with the princess Sophia and her son, afterwards king George II., laid the foundation of his future honors. After his return from his travels, he lived in Boston in the character of a merchant with great reputation. He was chosen a member of the council, and the general assembly sent him as an agent of the province to the British court in the year 1729.

After the death of governor Burnet, he was appointed by his majesty to the government of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, in 1730. In this station he continued eleven years. His style of living was elegant and splendid, and he was distinguished for hospitality. By the depreciation of the currency his salary was much diminished in value, but he disdained any unwarrantable means of enriching himself, though apparently just and sanctioned by his predecessors in office. He had been one of the principal merchants of New-England, but he quitted his business on his accession to the chair of the first magistrate. Having a high sense of the dignity of his commission, he was determined to support it, even at the expense of his private fortune. Frank and sincere, he was extremely liberal in his censures both in conversation and letters. This imprudence in a public officer gained him enemies, who were determined on revenge. He also assumed some authority, which had not been exercised before, though he did not exceed his commission. These causes of complaint, together with a controversy respecting a fixed salary, which had been transmitted to him from his predecessors, and his opposition to the land bank company, finally occasioned his removal. His enemies were so inveterate and so regardless of justice

and truth, that as they were unable to find real grounds for impeaching his integrity, they forged letters for the purpose of his ruin. On being superseded, he repaired to court, where he vindicated his character and conduct, and exposed the base designs of his enemies. He was restored to the royal favor, and was promised the first vacant government in America. This vacancy occurred in the province of New-Jersey, where he arrived in 1747, and where he spent the remaining years of his life. In this province, his memory has been held in deserved respect.

He enlarged the charter of Princeton college, and was its chief patron and benefactor. Even under the growing infirmities of age, he applied himself with his accustomed assiduity and diligence to the high duties of his office. He died at Elizabeth-Town, August 31, 1757, aged seventy-six years. His body was brought to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where it was entombed.

[Through the kindness of a friend at Portsmouth, who has granted us the loan of a mass of original papers, we are enabled to present extracts from the Correspondence of Gov. Belcher, and others. The reader who is acquainted with the history of the period to which these letters relate, will understand the allusions so frequently made in them, under fictitious names, to the most conspicuous men then figuring in the province. Judging from the samples before us, it would appear that political intrigues were quite as fashionable a hundred years since, as they are now.]

Extracts from the Correspondence of Gov. Belcher, &c.

Gov. Belcher to Secretary Waldron, dated Boston, August 3, 1737. [*Extract.*] "You say your committee's demand is lean and naked, without argument. The notion of their west line is so trite, that it's not worth a thought; nor what they may say about Province of Main. If all the rest of the world run mad, and turn fools, I hope you'll keep in your senses, and not be cajoled into any of their wild fagaries."

Mr. Waldron to Gov. Belcher, Sept. 24, 1747. [*Extract.*] * * * * * * "I don't mention particulars of our wretched administration, because it would be tedious, and to no purpose, but to surprise you with unparalleled instances of folly and iniquity; indeed, the lamentable condition we are in, cannot be described, nor known, but by those who feel it. The aptest similitude that I can think of, to represent our case by, is that of a field of battle, after the fight is ended—the common people being compared to the carcasses, and

those who are chief in power, to the vultures and ravens glutting on the carnage."

Same to same, March 10, 1748. [*Extract.*] "It is generally expected, both at Boston and here, that the *Don* will soon be superseded. The candidates for the succession are, *K. H—y*, *Rodomontado* and *Sapling*. The first, I have reason to think, has consented to the exchange of a thousand *yellow-boys*, and will go further, if need require. The second is more insignificant than when he had a Lady *Topsail* to counsel and guide him. The third, I know, has ordered 7 or 800 guineas certain, and his friend, who is to manage for him, is K. Bethell, Esq. with a hundred thousand pounds sterling, and member of Parliament for London, who wrote him in May or June last, he will do his best to obtain what he desires. So upon the whole, I can't but think there is reason to hope for redemption from our present Spanish bondage, by one mean or other."

Same to same. April 15, 1748. [*Extract.*] "The satisfaction which your Excellency has from a Royal justification of your past conduct, your being re-settled in a pleasant and fruitful country, among a kind and respectful people, and situated on the banks of the American Euphrates, with your other fine accommodations, are all very desirable circumstances; and to what pitch of contentment can't your Excellency's wisdom and piety heighten them, though the salary and perquisites are not such as perhaps were expected, and might be reasonably wished for. And, as to the want of conversation, *might not that defect be, in some measure, repaired by a lady from Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia*, if none in the Jerseys to your taste; and can it be, that a gentlewoman of a suitable age and fortune, who would be one spirit as well as one flesh with you, could fail to sweeten the remains of life? The religious remark your Excellency makes on the length of your shadows, the decline of your sun, and your few remaining lands, is a good instruction to me, (and perhaps was so intended) which I hope I shall properly apply, and that it won't prove a fruitless lesson.—What your Excellency says of renewing our correspondence, and your kind mention of my family, with your wishes for our prosperity, I esteem as a renewed mark of your goodness to me and mine. I have but two sons left, out of eight children, viz: Thomas, who has pitched his tent at Cochecho, for the present, and George, who yet remains with me."

Same to same, July 1, 1748. [Extracts.] "It is vastly agreeable to me to hear of your Excellency's ease and prosperity, and therefore what you have been pleased to hint in relation thereto, gives me great pleasure, particularly the mutual benevolence subsisting between you and your assembly, which I pray God may continue to the end of your administration, and that to the end of your life, unless Providence should open a way for your Excellency's removal to another seat that may be more to your liking.

"My kinsman was badly used indeed, especially by the *Learned*, whose military honor and profits are owing to him, as he was the projector and promoter of the expedition, and without which it would never have been. But this is no new thing under the sun. Ingratitude is of ancient date, and baseness, false pretences and treachery to benefactors are not of yesterday. I have had ill treatment of this kind myself, and I presume your Excellency has had that which has been much more so.

———"I well know the new feather hunter is a *weakling* as well as *sapling*, but what then? we want his money to oust *Diego*, which is my principal aim; and if he should be successor, as he is honest, well principled and well meaning, though he should not be able to go alone, he may be well conducted in leading strings, for the public advantage. A friend once advised a lady not to marry her daughter to a rich gentleman, because, though rich, he was a simpleton. She replied, "So much the better for my daughter to make a fool of." I don't mean to apply this in full to the present case, though it may suit in part.

"The matter of the complaint against the Don, is in his first acts of government, namely, issuing a proclamation for continuance of officers civil as well as military—he denied the Council to join with him; that he suspended a commission without advice of the council; that he made judges without their advice; that he with the council have issued letters patent, as he calls them, to supersede a law which he with the council and assembly passed but a few months before; that he with the council, and without the assembly, have given a company of settlers in the wilderness an authority to make taxes and levy them; that he, with the council, and without the assembly, have incorporated a parish, reserving the presentation of the first minister to the President and Fellows of the College, or to Mr. Fitch and Mr. Odlin; that he has taken a 100,000 old tenor out of the Treasury, without any law to pay the Canada troops, and that after

there was an order from the Crown to dismiss those troops, he made a new promotion of officers to reserve the pay, and appointed his eldest son a Major, and his two others Captains, and one of his brother's children of 10 years old, a Lieutenant or an Ensign, and the Negroes of those families in all, some by blood, marriage or friendship, to be drummers, barbers, and what not. And to facilitate the accomplishment of the iniquity, some of the officers have been cashiered, and almost all reduced, which has occasioned a universal uneasiness, and will bring a good number of subscribers to the complaint. Moreover, we have had no assembly since the 4th, and on the next choice, are not without . . . . . of having a majority of those, who will enforce a complaint and address themselves for a removal."

(*To be continued.*)

MISCELLANIES.

In November, 1778, an act passed the government of New-Hampshire, to prevent the return to this state of certain persons, who had left the state and joined with the enemies thereof. In case of their voluntary return without leave first had and obtained, they were on conviction before the Superior Court of Judicature, to suffer the pains of *Death.* The following is a list of their names. Those with a star, by a subsequent act, had their estates confiscated.

*John Wentworth, Esq., Peter Levius, Esq., John Fisher, Esq., *George Meserve, Esq., Robert Trail, Esq., George Boyd, Esq., John Fenton, Esq., *John Cockran, Esq., Samuel Hale Jr. Esq., Edward Parry, Esq., *Thomas McDonough, Esq., Maj. Robert Rogers, Andrew Pepperell Sparhawk, alias Andrew Pepperell, Esq., Patrick Burn, John Smith, *William Johnson Rysam, Stephen Little, Thomas Achincloss, Archibald Achincloss, Robert Robinson, Hugh Henderson, Gilliam Butler, *James McMasters, *John McMasters, George Craige, James Bigby, William Peavey, Benjamin Hart, Bartholomew Stavers, Phillip Bayley, Samuel Holland, Esq., *Benning Wentworth, Jude Kennison, Jonathan Dix, *Robert Luist Fowle, Benjamin Thompson, Esq., Jacob Brown, George Bell, *Stephen Holland, Esq., Richard Holland, John Davidson, James Fulton, Thomas Smith, Dennis O'Hala, *Edward Goldstone Lutwyche, Esq., *Samuel Cummings, Esq., *Benjamin Whiting, Esq., Thomas Cummings, *William Stark, Esq., John Stark, *John Stinson, John Stinson, Jr., Samuel Stinson, Jeremiah Bowen, *Zacheus Cutler, John Holland, *Daniel Farnsworth, *John

Quigley, Esq., John Morrison, *Josiah Pomroy, *Elijah Williams, Esq., Thomas Cutler, Eleazer Sanger, Robert Gilmore, *Breed Batcheldor. Simeon Baxter, William Baxter, Soloman Willard, Jesse Rice, *Enos Stevens, Phineas. Stevens, Solomon Stephens, Levi Willard, *John Brooks, Josiah Jones and Simeon Jones.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LOYALTY IN 1734.

"*Portsmouth, May* 27, 1734.—Upon the occasion of the illustrious marriage of the Princess Royal of Great-Britain with his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, his Excellency our Governour sent an order to his Honour the Lieut. Gov. to fire the Castle Guns, as an expression of the joy of this Government and people; and to consult with his Majesty's Council how to shew the greatest respect to his Majesty and the Royal Family on so great and happy an event. Accordingly the Council were convened, and it appearing that there was hardly any powder in the stores, the matter dropt thro' for that day. The Major part of the Council, esteeming it a point of duty to his Majesty and to themselves, to celebrate the Royal Nuptials in the best manner they could, sundry of them, with most of the civil and military officers of the town, and a considerable number of private gentlemen met at the King's Arms tavern on the 24th instant, where they expressed their hearty zeal and loyalty to his Majesty, and joy on the happy occasion in *royal* and *loyal* healths, with volleys of small arms and the beat of drums; *and the very populace* were not wanting IN THEIR WAY to manifest their rejoicings.—*Old MSS.*

"*Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, October* 25, 1737. On Wednesday last, his Excellency our governor attended by several of the members of his majesty's council, and a considerable number of civil and military officers and private gentlemen, went down Pascataqua river in several boats, passing by his majesty's Castle William and Mary, the flag being hoisted, landed at the Hon. Col. Pepperell's in Kittery, where his Excellency met with a most respectful reception, and was (with his attendants) entertained in a very generous and handsome manner. His Excellency forbid the salute of the Castle guns, ordering the small store of powder in that fortress to be reserved for the happy anniversary of his majesty's birth day, on the 30th instant. In the evening, his Excellency returned to Portsmouth, and the next day, viz. Thursday the 24th, set out for Boston, with a

vast train of attendants. The form of the cavalcade was as follows, Capt. Downing's troop were in front, preceded by the officers of the foot and private gentlemen, by twos, next to them went the under sheriffs, after them the high sheriffs with their wands, then went his Excellency in his chaise with the Hon. Col. and Lieut. Col. of the first regiment on his right and left hand, next to the chaise went the members of his majesty's council, and Capt. Roby's troop brought up the rear. His Excellency's first stop was at the sign of the Horse in Hampton, where he was pleased graciously to regale his attendants. And then moving forward, was met on the province line, by sundry gentlemen of the Massachusetts and Salisbury troops."—*Old MS.*

"*Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, October* 14, 1737. Friday last, being the anniversary of his majesty's coronation, his Excellency the governor, (in honor of the day) was pleased to invite his majesty's council and house of representatives, (then convened in general assembly) to a regale at the Green Dragon tavern in this town, whither they attended his Excellency, in a body from the court house, and being entertained with a handsome supper, spent the remainder of the evening in loyal healths."—*Old MS.*

FOREFATHERS' SONG.

[Composed about the year 1630, taken *memoriter* in 1791, from the lips of an old lady, at the advanced age of 92.]

1.

The place where we live is a wilderness wood,
Where grass is much wanting that's fruitful and good;
Our mountains and hills and our vallies below,
Being commonly covered with ice and with snow:
And when the north-west wind with violence blows,
Then every man pulls his cap over his nose;
But if any's so hardy and will it withstand,
He forfeits a finger, a foot or a hand.

2.

But when the spring opens, we then take the hoe,
And make the ground ready to plant and to sow;
Our corn being planted, and seed being sown,
The worms destroy much before it is grown;
And when it is growing some spoil there is made,
By birds and by squirrels that pluck up the blade;
And when it is come to full corn in the ear,
It is after destroyed by racoon and by deer.

3.

And now our old garments begin to grow thin,
And wool is much wanted to card and to spin;
If we can get a garment to cover *without*,
Our other *in* garments are clout upon clout;*
Our clothes we brought with us are apt to be torn,
They need to be clouted soon after they're worn;
But clouting our garments they hinder us nothing,
Clouts double, are warmer than single whole clothing.

4.

If fresh meat be wanting to fill up our dish,
We have carrots and pumpkins and turnips and fish;
And is there a mind for a *delicate* dish?
We repair to the clam banks and *there* we catch fish,
Instead of pottage and puddings and custards and pies,
Our pumpkins and parsnips are common supplies;
We have pumpkins at morning and pumpkins at noon,
If it was not for pumpkins we should be undone.

5.

If barley be wanting to make into malt,
We must be contented and think it no fault;
For we can make liquor to sweeten our lips,
Of pumpkins and parsnips and walnut tree chips.
(*Four lines wanting.*)

6.

Now while some are going, let others be coming,
For while liquor's a boiling it must have a scumming;
But I will not blame them, for birds of a feather,
By seeking their fellows are flocking together.
But you whom the Lord intends hither to bring,
Forsake not the honey for fear of the sting;
But bring both a quiet and contented mind,
And all needful blessings you surely will find.

* Clout signifies patching.

The following is a poetical description of the Trees in New-England, written in 1639.

Trees both in hills and plains in plenty be,
The long-liv'd oak, and mournful cyprus tree;
Sky-towering pines, and chesnuts coated rough,
The lasting cedar, with the walnut tough;
The rosin-dropping fir, for masts in use,
The boatmen seek for oars, light, neat grown spruce;
The brittle ash, the ever-trembling asps,
The broad-spread elm, whose concave harbours wasps;
The water spungy alder good for nought,
Small eldern by the Indian fletchers sought;

The knotty maple, palled birch, hawthorns,
The horn-bound tree that to be cloven scorns,
Which from the tender vine oft takes his spouse,
Who twines embracing arms about his boughs.
Within this Indian orchard fruits be some,
The ruddy cherry, and the jetty plumb;
Snake-murthering hazel, with sweet saxaphrage,
Whose spurns in beer allays hot fever's rage;
The dear shumac, with more trees there be
That are both good to use, and rare to see.

Bill of Mortality for Exeter, N. H. A. D. 1823.

By Joseph Tilton, M. D.

Complaints.	*Ages.*	Males.	Females.	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	Total.
Old Age	76 : 76 : 72 : 77 : 85 : 77 : 85 : 83 : 70 : 79 : 77	5	6	2	—	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	11
Consump.	30 : 50 : 44 : 58 : 14 : 8m. 50y	3	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	7
Typhus Fever,	15 : 49y.	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Palsy,	71y.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Croup,	2 : 4y.	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Measles,	2y. 10m.	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Marasmus,	10m	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dropsy of Head,	17y.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Apthea,	21d.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mortification,	21 : 58y	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Convulsions,	3d. : 3w. : 1 : 8y.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Dysentery,	58y.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Quinsy,	55y	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cholera Morbus,	5y. : 15m.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Apoplexy,	52 : 66y.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Dropsy,	55 : 64y.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
		18	24	3	6	3	3	2	5	3	5	3	2	1	6	42

Marriages, 27.——Births—Males, 23 —Females, 27.——Still born, 2.

Summary of all the Bills of Mortality for the town of Exeter, from the year 1810.

Years.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Years.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.
1810	29	73	18	1817	17	62	19
1811	22	72	15	1818	20	68	21
1812	19	52	18	1819	32	73	21
1813	22	76	7	1820	45	69	20
1814	32	56	17	1821	24	47	23
1815	23	71	15	1822	29	64	32
1816	26	56	18	1823	42	61	27

Amount of Births in 13 *years*, 901. *Deaths*, 382. *Marriages*, 271.

Exeter is situated at the head of Pascataqua river, 14 miles west from Portsmouth—containing about 2200 inhabitants.

COLLECTIONS,

Historical and Miscellaneous.

AUGUST, 1824.

BIOGRAPHY.

REV. JOHN SMITH, D. D.

Professor of the Learned Languages at Dartmouth College.

[Extracted from the Eulogium of President John Wheelock.]

The Rev. John Smith, D. D., a descendant from worthy parents, was born on the 21st day of December, 1752, in the parish of Byfield, in the State of Massachusetts. Early in life, so soon as his mind was susceptible of rational improvement, his father entered him at Dummer school, under the instruction of Mr. Samuel Moody. It is unnecessary to take notice of the developement of his juvenile mind, his attention to literature, and especially his delight in the study of the ancient oriental languages. That distinguished master contemplated the height to which he would rise in this department; and his remark on him, when leaving the school, to enter his institution, was equal to a volume of eulogy.

Dr. Smith took his first degree in the year 1773. He still resided at the College with unremitted ardor in his literary pursuits. His mind was not wholly isolated in one particular branch. Philosophy, geography, criticism, and other parts of philology, held respectable rank in his acquirements; but these yielded to a prevailing bias; the investigation of language unceasingly continued his favorite object. The knowledge of the Hebrew, with his propensity, led him to the study of theology. He filled the office of tutor in the College, when an invitation was made to him from Connecticut to settle in the ministry.

At this period, in the year 1778, the way was open to a professorship in the learned languages. On him the public eye was fixed. He undertook the duties, and entered the career of more splendid services, in the republic of letters. His solicitude and labors were devoted to the institution

during its infantile state, embarrassed by the revolutionary war. He alleviated the burthens of the reverend founder of this establishment; and administered comfort and solace to him in his declining days.

From that period, in 1779, Dr. Smith continued indefatigable in mental applications, faithful in the discharge of official duties; and active for the interest of the society, through scenes of trouble and adversity. The board of Trustees elected him a member of their body. The church at the College, founded by my predecessor, entrusted with him, as pastor, their spiritual concerns, and were prospered under his prudent and pious care. God blessed his labors; a golden harvest reminds us of the last. I may add, that his qualifications, as a divine, were appreciated abroad; and have been acknowledged with marked respect by a public and honorable body.

To the force of his various exertions, under divine providence, justice demands, that we ascribe much in the rise and splendor of this establishment.

The Creator, in his wisdom, has not formed the individuals of the human race with universal genius. Cicero appears to have been the only instance, among the ancients, of the same person embracing the various arts and sciences, and excelling in each. One mind seems to have been adapted to only one kind of improvement, so that it might mature in its varieties, by the more effectual labors of all. But can this truth justify the usage of the ancient Egyptians, and as continued in India, confining the different professions to particular families? Human institutions cannot control the laws of nature. Genius, restrained, can never advance. Happy, when education, and circumstances, conduct it in the course, which nature designed. Thus, in regard to him, whose merit now demands our tribute.

While surveying the circle of knowledge, and justly estimating the relative importance of its different branches, still his eye was more fixed on classical science; and his attachment seemed to concentrate the force of genius in developing the nature of language, and the principles of the learned tongues, on which the modern so much depend for their perfection. The Latin, the Greek, and the Hebrew, were almost familiar to him as his native language. He clearly comprehended the Samaritan and Chaldaic; and far extended his researches in the Arabic.

Some, perhaps, may think less of the importance of grammar; because, like the atmosphere, its use is common,

though necessary. Will such believe, that the enlightened Greeks and Romans assigned a place to its professor, as well as to philosophers and poets, in the temple of Apollo; could they conceive, that Suetonius devoted himself to write the history of Illustrious Grammarians? Plato gave rank to this art in his sublime works; and Aristotle more largely discussed his principles. A croud of Stoic philosophers enlisted in the service. Varro, Cicero, Messula, and Julius Cæsar, treated of the same, and did honor to the subject.

The eminent attainments of Dr. Smith in the knowledge of the languages are attested by multitudes, scattered in the civilized world, who enjoyed his instruction. They will be attested in future times, by his Latin Grammar, published about seven years ago; and by his Hebrew Grammar, which has since appeared. In each of these works, in a masterly manner, he treats of every matter proper for the student to know. Each subject is displayed in a new method, with perspicuity, conciseness, simplicity, and classic taste. His Greek Grammar, we may suppose, will exhibit the same traits, when it shall meet the public eye. This last labor he had finished, and committed to the printer a few months before his decease.*

If we turn to take a moral view of this distinguished votary of science, new motives will increase our esteem. What shall I say of the purity of his manners, his integrity, and amiable virtues? These are too strongly impressed on the minds of all, who knew him, to need description. He was possessed of great modesty, and a degree of reserve, appearing at times to indicate diffidence in the view of those less acquainted. But this, itself, was an effusion of his goodness, which led to yielding accommodation in matters of minor concern; yet, however, when the interest of virtue or society required him to act, he formed his own opinion, and proceeded with unshaken firmness. Those intimately acquainted with him can bear witness; and it is confirmable by invariable traits in his principles and practice during life.

The virtues of Dr. Smith were not compressed within the circle of human relations, which vanish with time. Contemplating the first cause, the connexions and dependencies in the moral state, his mind was filled with a sense of interminable duties. He was a disciple of Jesus. The former President admired and loved him, and taught him theology. The latter, as a divine and christian, embraced and incul-

* It has been since published, and is much approved.

cated the same doctrine,—*peace on earth, and good will to all men.* This amiable spirit actuated his whole life, and added peculiar splendor to the closing scene.

His intense pursuits of science affected his constitution, and produced debility, which more than two years before, began to be observed by his friends. It gradually increased, but not greatly to interrupt his avocations 'till six weeks before his death. While I revive the affliction at his departure, its accompanying circumstances will assuage our sorrow. The thoughts of his resignation to Divine Providence through all the stages of a disease, that rapidly preyed upon his vitals, his composure, serenity, and christian confidence, remain for the consolation of his friends, and instruction of all.

Such is the character of Dr. Smith, which I have endeavored faithfully and impartially to depict. Some there are, who, by a flash of achievement, have like Pisistratus and Demetrius, received the burst of applause from a deluded people. Many surrounded with the trappings of wealth; many decorated with titles; many descended from ennobled ancestors, have been flattered while living by parasites, celebrated at their death by hirelings, and to their memory statutes and monuments were erected, but such glory vanishes like the falling star, and its possessors are consigned to oblivion. How different is the honor consecrated to merit; to the memory of him whose departure we now lament! The fame of Dr. Smith does not arise from wealth, nor descent from titled ancestors. It has no borrowed lustre. He was indebted wholly to his genius, his labour, and his virtues. His monument will exist in the hearts of his acquaintance; and in the future respect of those, who shall derive advantage from his exertions. Dr. Smith died at Hanover, in April, 1809, aged 56.

REV. TIMOTHY WALKER.

On the 2d September, 1782, died the venerable Timothy Walker, the first minister, and one of the first settlers, of the town of Concord, N. H. He was born at Woburn, Mass. in 1706; after having graduated at Harvard college, in 1725, he pursued the usual course of theological studies. On the 18th of November, 1730, upon the unanimous invitation of the proprietors of the new township of Penacook, [Concord]he was ordained their pastor. After his ordination, Mr. W. returned with the council, and soon came up with

his wife, and other settlers, with four of their wives. These were the first women that came into the town, excepting two who passed the previous winter in the block-house, (meeting-house.) Mr. W. erected his house on *Horse-shoe pond* hill; but after the Indians became hostile, he removed his house into a fort which he had erected, and remained within its walls, with seven other families, until the wars in which the Indians engaged, were ended. During this time, the house of worship stood without the walls of the garrison, where the inhabitants attended armed and in companies.

Many anecdotes are related of Mr. W. which prove him to have been a favorite with the Indians, who even in times of danger and hostilities, were hospitably entertained within the walls of his fort. The merciless cruelties of the Indians, exercised most frequently upon the weak and defenceless, had created a sentiment of hostility against them, which now, as their extermination seemed rapidly approaching, rendered these little offices of friendship very delightful to them. An Indian never forgets a benefit, and many of them regarded Mr. W. as a father and friend.

The years of Mr. W. until the dispute between Bow, (or rather the government of New-Hampshire) and Concord, were passed in opening and improving his farm, and in the discharge of his parochial duties. At this time, he was chosen agent for the town to defend their law suits, and for this purpose he made three voyages to England. Sir William Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield, was his counsellor and advocate in the first cause. The last case detained him in England about two years. During this period, he had frequent interviews with Lord Mansfield at his Chambers, who the year before, was his counsel, and the conversation was often relative to the affairs of America. Mr. Kilby, an eminent merchant of Boston, was at that time in London, and introduced Mr. W. to many of the Ministry. From the manner and spirit of their remarks, when they spoke of America, he was convinced, and observed to the late Dr. Chauncey, "that nothing but the absolute submission of the colonies would satisfy Britain, and that, in the end, we must have a war with Old England and a league with France."—He was ever a firm advocate for the rights of the colonies, and at the commencement of hostilities in 1775, although far advanced in years, he encouraged the people to be decided and persevering in the struggle for their Independence. He was chosen by the town a delegate to the first Provincial Congress, and evinced great ardor in the

American cause, and an unshaken conviction of its justice and success. He did not live, however, to see the truth of his predictions, and the accomplishment of his most sanguine wishes.

Mr. Walker's zeal in the cause of his country was firm and untiring. When Capt. Jonathan Eastman returned from Saratoga, bringing the first intelligence of the victory, Mr. Walker came running out to meet him, eagerly inquiring "What news? friend Eastman! what news?" The captain related to him the joyful tidings; and the good old patriot exclaimed, "Blessed be God! the country is saved—I can now die in peace!"

In his ministry, Mr Walker was extremely tolerant.—Firm in his own tenets; yet to others of different persuasions, kind and charitable; forcibly recommending to all what he adopted himself, the Bible alone as the rule of their faith and practice. Under his ministry, for 52 years, the town was harmoniously united in one congregation, and he died universally lamented by a people, among whom he had lived in honor and usefulness.—*Moore's Annals of Concord, N. H.*

HON. THOMAS W. THOMPSON.

Thomas W. Thompson was born in Boston, Mass. in the month of March, in the year 1765. His father, the late deacon Thomas Thompson, was a native of Alnwick, in North-Britain. His mother, Isabella White, was born in Glasgow, in Scotland. The period of their emigration from Europe to Boston is not recollected. They removed from Boston to Newburyport when he was quite young. He was fitted for college at Dummer Academy, in the parish of Byfield, in Newbury, Mass. by the venerable Samuel Moody, a preceptor, who was no less distinguished for talent at governing his pupils, than for his thorough knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. He entered the college at Cambridge in the year 1782, and received the degree of A. B. in 1786. Soon after he left college, the insurrection in Massachusetts, of which Daniel Shays was nominal leader, broke out, and he entered into the army as an aid to General Lincoln, commander of the army of Massachusetts, and served during the whole campaign, in a severe winter, and until the insurrection was quelled. He afterwards pursued the study of theology, in order to qualify himself for the pulpit. While engaged in that study, he was appointed a tutor in the college at Cambridge; he ac-

cepted the appointment, and was very much a favorite with the students, to whom he was rendered peculiarly agreeable by the suavity of his manners, and native, easy, unaffected politeness—qualities, at that day, too rare among the learned instructors of colleges. Leaving the office of tutor, he commenced the study of law, under the tuition of Theophilus Parsons, "the giant of the law," who then lived at Newburyport. Being admitted to practice at the bar, he came into New-Hampshire in June, 1791, and commenced practice near the south meeting-house, in Salisbury, where he remained about one year, and then removed to the river road, in Salisbury, where he continued in the practice of law until he went the first time to Washington, a representative in Congress. He then withdrew from judicial courts, though he continued through life to give advice as a counsellor at law. Soon after he came into this State, his talents, industry, integrity, and knowledge of the law, introduced him to a very extensive and lucrative practice, and he became well known at the bar, in most of the counties in this State.

In the year 1801, he became a member of the board of trustees of Dartmouth college, and continued such, until he resigned his seat a short time before his death. Of this board, he was an active and efficient member. He was, from 1805 to 1807, a Representative, and once a Senator in the Congress of the United States. He represented the town of Salisbury once or twice in the Legislature. After his removal to Concord, he was several times elected a Representative of that town. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State at a time when party spirit was at its greatest height; and, even at that time, his political opponents bore willing testimony to his candor, ability and impartiality in the discharge of the duties of that office.

In the year 1809, he removed from Salisbury to Concord, where he ever after resided until his death. In August, 1819, he sat out on a journey to Quebec, and was on board the steam-boat Phœnix, bound from Burlington to Canada, at the time of its destruction by fire at midnight on lake Champlain. The vessel was all on fire, and the people on board were leaving her in two small boats, while he was left asleep. Waking, he saw the situation of the vessel, and that the last boat was leaving her. He jumped into the boat, already filled nearly to sinking, and was the last person who escaped from the burning vessel. The terrors and fatigue of that night probably produced the disease which put a period to his life. He died October 1st, 1821.—*Moore's Annals.*

Historical Notices of Newspapers published in the State of New-Hampshire.

[Continued from page 180.]

The second newspaper printed in New-Hampshire was commenced by Thomas Furber, at Portsmouth, in 1765. Furber was a native of Portsmouth, and served his apprenticeship with Daniel Fowle. Some zealous whigs, who thought the Fowles were too timid in the cause of liberty, or their press too much under the influence of the officers of the crown, encouraged Furber to set up a second press in the province. He accordingly opened a printing-house toward the end of 1764, and soon after published a newspaper, called

The Portsmouth Mercury and Weekly Advertiser.

Containing the freshest and most important Advices, both Foreign and Domestick.

Its first appearance was on the 21st of January 1765.—It was introduced with an address to the public, which states that,

"The Publisher proposes to print Nothing that may have the least Tendency to subvert good Order in public and private Societies, and to steer clear of litigious, ill natured and trifling disputes in Individuals; yet neither opposition, arbitrary Power, or public Injuries may be expected to be screen'd from the Knowledge of the People, whose Liberties are dearer to them than their lives."

The Mercury was published weekly on Monday, on a crown sheet folio, from a new large faced small pica from Cottrell's foundry in London.*—Imprint—"Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, Printed by Thomas Furber at the New Printing Office near the Parade, where this Paper may be had for one Dollar or Six Pounds O. T. per year; One Half to be paid at entrance."

The Mercury a few weeks after its first appearance, was very irregular as to its size. It was most commonly comprised in a sheet of pot or foolscap, printed "broadsides," but occasionally on half a sheet of medium or demy, as paper could be purchased at the stores the moment it was wanted.

The typography of the Mercury, the new type excepted, did not exceed that of the Gazette. The collection of intelligence was inferior; and this paper was not supported by any number of respectable writers more than the Gazette.

* Not celebrated for producing the best types.

Before the first year of the publication of the Mercury ended, Furber took as a partner, Ezekiel Russell, and his name appeared after Furber's in the imprint.

They who, in the greatest degree, encouraged the Mercury, very warmly opposed the stamp act, laid on the colonies at this time, by the British parliament; indeed, the spirit of the country rose in opposition to this act; and, although some publishers of newspapers made a faint stand, yet few among those more immediately attached to the British administration, were hardy enough to afford this measure even a feeble support. The New-Hampshire Gazette, which some thought would not appear in opposition to the stamp act, came forward against it; and, on the day preceding that on which it was designed the act should take place, appeared in full mourning; contained some very spirited observations against this measure of government; and continued to be published as usual without stamps.

The Mercury did not gain that circulation, which it might have obtained, had its editors taken a more decided part; and, either defended government with energy, or made the paper generally interesting to the publick by a zealous support of the rights and liberties of the colonies.

In consequence of the neglect of the publishers to render the Mercury worthy of publick attention, the customers withdrew, and the paper, after having been published about three years, was discontinued.

The printing materials were purchased by the Fowles, and Furber became their journeyman. Having been taught plain binding, though not very skilful either in printing or binding, he undertook to connect it with the printing—but did not prosper in the undertaking. Russell was born in Boston, and learned the art of his brother Joseph Russell, who was the partner of Green. He left Portsmouth upon the failure of his enterprize there, and worked with several printers in Boston until 1769, when he commenced business again on a small scale, in a house near Concert Hall. He afterwards worked in Union-street, and to his printing business, for a time, added that of an auctioneer.

In November, 1771, he began a political publication, entitled "The Censor." This paper was supported, during the short period of its existence, by those who were in the interest of the British government.

Russell removed to Salem in 1774, and attempted the publication of a newspaper, but did not succeed. He again removed, and went to Danvers, and printed in a house

known by the name of the Bell tavern. In a few years he returned once more to Boston; and, finally, took his stand in Essex-street, near the spot on which grew the great elms, one of which was then standing, and was called "Liberty tree." Here he printed and sold ballads, and published whole and half sheet pamphlets for pedlers. In these small articles, his trade principally consisted, and afforded him a very decent support.

The wife of Russell was indeed an "help-meet for him." She was a very industrious, active woman; she made herself acquainted with the printing business; and, not only assisted her husband in the printing house, but she sometimes invoked her muse, and wrote ballads on recent tragical events, which being immediately printed, and set off with wooden cuts of coffins, &c. had frequently "a considerable run." Russell died September, 1796, aged 52.

From 1767 until 1775, the Gazette was the only paper published in the province.

The third newspaper which appeared in New-Hampshire, was issued from the press in Exeter, near the close of the year 1775, and published, irregularly, by Robert Fowle, under various titles, in 1776 and part of 1777, until discontinued. It was printed on a large type, small paper, and often on half a sheet.

It was first entitled, "A New-Hampshire Gazette." Afterward, "The New-Hampshire Gazette."—"The New-Hampshire Gazette, or, Exeter Morning Chronicle."—"The New-Hampshire [State] Gazette, or, Exeter Circulating Morning Chronicle."—"The State-Journal, or, The New-Hampshire Gazette and Tuesday's Liberty Advertiser." These, and other alterations, with changes of the day of publication, took place within one year. It was published, generally, without an imprint.

In the last alteration of the title, a large cut, coarsely engraved, was introduced; it was a copy of that, which had, for several years, been used in The Pennsylvania Journal,* and the same which Rogers, some time before, had introduced into the Salem Gazette and Advertiser.

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*The device was an open volume, on which the word "JOURNAL" is very conspicuous; underneath the volume appears a ship under sail, enclosed in an ornamented border; the volume is supported by two large figures; the one on the right represents Fame, that on the left, one of the aborigines properly equipped. This device remained as long as the Journal was published, excepting from July 1774, to October, 1775, during which time, the device of the divided snake, with the motto—"UNITE OR DIE," was substituted in its room.

[*To be continued.*]

FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

CINCINNATUS—No. CII.

GOVERNMENT.

In the two last numbers I considered the evils which result from a council purely executive, and suggested an amendment which would prevent most of those evils, and at the same time afford a greater degree of security to the people. But there are other principles and practices relating to appointments, that have not been mentioned, which require attention.

Our constitution gives the sole and exclusive right to the governor and council, to appoint all our judicial officers. The law limits and establishes the precise number of judges of which the superior court, courts of common pleas, and of probate shall consist; and the executive can neither increase nor diminish that number. This is as it ought to be—the number of judges should depend upon stable laws, and not on the will and pleasure of a single branch of the government, which is not only subject to, but actually changes almost every year. But there is one class of judicial officers, justices of the peace, the number of whom is neither fixed by the constitution or law, but depends upon the will and pleasure of the executive, which is sometimes exercised without due consideration. In several of the States, the number of justices of the peace is expressly limited by law; and such a limitation partakes more of the nature of legislation, than of executive authority. Such a law would relieve the executive of much trouble, distribute those offices more equally through the various parts of the State, and produce a uniform system, to which every executive would be obliged to conform.

I lay it down as a rule, that there ought to be no more justices of the peace appointed, than what are necessary to perform the duties of that office, promote the public interest, and accommodate the people. The propriety of this rule is too just and clear to be questioned: for we are not permitted to create offices to confer honor, or reward merit, but solely to serve the publick. The principles of our government forbid the establishment of nobility and knighthood—we distinguish no man by stars and ribbands, or sinecure offices. Indeed, if we were allowed to confer a title of honor as a reward for eminent talents and great public services, the office of justice of the peace is *too common* to be considered as a *mark of distinction.* Justices are so numerous, and so many of them have so little information and respectability, that many good men refuse to associate with them.

A simple statement of duties which a justice is by our laws required to perform, will shew that we have more than we want, and that many who are in commission are altogether *useless* to the

publick. Originally, justices were mere *conservators of the peace*, and had no other jurisdiction, or duties to perform ; but their duty is now divided into two classes—civil and criminal. Our laws authorize them to issue process against offenders, and if upon examination, the accused appears guilty of an offence which exceeds their jurisdiction to try, the justice is to require him to give security for his appearance at the Superior Court, and for want thereof, to commit him to prison : but they are to decide on petty breaches of the peace, thefts, and other minor offences. They are also authorized to try civil suits of a small amount ; issue warrants against persons accused of bastardy, and bind over the accused to trial ; take depositions of witnesses, and the acknowledgment of deeds; administer oaths to officers and witnesses ; and where selectmen or proprietors' clerks refuse or neglect, they are to issue warrants for calling meetings. These are the principal, if not all, the duties required of a justice ; and surely one to a town, a few towns excepted, would be sufficient for those purposes.

According to the most accurate account I have been able to obtain, the number of justices in New-Hampshire, at this time, exceeds a *thousand*. They are more numerous than is necessary, whether we consider the duties they are to perform, or the proportion they bear to our population, rateable polls, militia, or our towns. There is more than one justice to every two hundred and forty-four inhabitants, to every forty-two rateable polls, and to every twenty-nine men who belong to the militia ; and on an average, nearly five justices to each town, though some of the towns have very few inhabitants. On the first of June, 1816, the whole number of justices was nine hundred eighty-four ; in the three years following, they were reduced to eight hundred and three ; but within the last five years, two hundred new additional appointments have been made. For this great increase, no reason has been assigned, and perhaps for the best cause, that none existed.

The office of a justice of the peace is necessary, and should be held by men who possess the confidence and respect of the people ; but whenever they become too numerous, the public withdraw their esteem, and the office itself is degraded : for in such a number there will be some who are ignorant, intemperate, dishonorable, and dishonest men, who, to increase their emoluments, will promote petty suits, and encourage a spirit of litigation—the curse and scourge of society. The evils which such an officious justice introduces into a town are great, and in some places more burthensome to the people than all the taxes they pay. Whenever the executive appoint more justices than is necessary, it is difficult to stay their course—every unnecessary appointment forms a precedent for another. This abuse of power is too often exercised for the purpose of increasing the patronage of the governor and councillors. Justices' commissions are

given as a reward for the services of a certain class of their advocates and partizans. Though I consider such a course in the executive, as founded in error and mistake, because, by every such appointment, they disappoint more *office-seekers* than they gratify, and, what is of more importance, induce high-minded men to withdraw their support; yet, to remove this temptation from the executive, I think a law, limiting and fixing the number of justices hereafter to be appointed in each county, would be *useful*, and indeed, has now become necessary to restrain the executive.

Some may imagine I have dwelt longer on this subject, than its importance required. To such men, permit me to say, that every measure which tends to remove *temptation* from the executive department, to limit judicial officers to such numbers only, as the public interest requires, and to render those more respectable, merits the consideration of all, whose object is to make the government as perfect as the nature of man will permit. And I may add, that justices of peace are a class of men whose influence in society is considerable; and that the influence of some of them is not from their talents, information, or virtues, but simply from their office. Their influence of such justices, in general, is not good, but evil, and by appointing more than is necessary, that kind of influence is increased.

The authority of the executive to appoint militia officers is confined to the general and field officers; the generals and colonels appoint their staff, and the field officers their captains and subalterns; and the governor is bound to commission them. In the appointment of the general and field officers, the executive is not bound to promote the oldest officers, but may prefer merit to rank. The great number of field officers that are annually appointed, and the impracticability of obtaining the necessary information who are best qualified, will justify the executive in appointing the senior officers in the regiment. But as there are only a few general officers to be appointed, the safest course is to appoint those who have the most merit and best qualifications for those offices, without regarding their former rank. Appointing general officers according to seniority may, and in fact has, raised men to the command of a brigade and even a division, who were never qualified to be captain of a company. Unqualified military officers in high command, degrade the militia and disgrace themselves. Neither the people or the soldiers can respect the military establishment, when illiterate men, grossly ignorant of military science, and without the habits and manners of the gentleman and the officer, are placed at the head of a division or brigade. A due regard to the respectability and usefulness of the militia, should, therefore, induce the executive, in appointing the general and field officers, to prefer merit and qualification to every other consideration.

A few observations upon the mode of making nominations, will close this branch of our enquiries. Our constitution originally required, that the nomination should be made seven, but now only three days, before the appointment. The space of time that is required to elapse between the nomination and the appointment, was intended to afford opportunity to the members of the executive board to consider and investigate the character and qualifications of the person nominated, and prevent the evils which too often result from a hasty and sudden decision upon first impressions. Soon after the constitution took effect, the practice commenced of nominating several persons for an office, when only one could be appointed. The chief magistrate, at that time, was eminent for the good qualities of the heart; he neither distrusted the purity of other men's motives, or suspected any thing improper in that course; but some of his council were artful and intriguing, and under the pretext that it was necessary to prevent delay which a seven day's nomination would occasion, in case a majority should decline to appoint the man whom they nominated, they prevailed upon the chief magistrate to adopt that rule. This practice continued until some years after the first year of governor Gilman's election, who, on mature consideration, renounced that mode, and nominated only one person for an office. This last mode was continued, I believe, without a single exception, until the last year, when governor Woodbury again resorted to the former practice.

The nominating of several persons, when but one can be appointed, appears to me improper. It fosters intrigue and management from the time of nomination, till the time the appointment is made. Instead of fixing the attention of the governor and council to a single object, it tends to create a diversity of opinion, and make divisions in the executive department—evils that ought to be studiously avoided. It also tends to divide public opinion, for as soon as a nomination is made, it is usually known, and becomes the subject of conversation, and every man who is nominated, is sure to have advocates who support his pretensions to the office. And as it respects the individuals who are nominated, but not appointed, instead of conferring an honor upon them, it unnecessarily wounds their feelings. It is a declaration to the world, that the executive have maturely considered their character and qualifications for the office in question, and are of opinion that they are not worthy of it. If there are advantages in this mode of proceeding, they are so inconsiderable that they have escaped my notice.

CINCINNATUS.

June 3d, 1824.

SKETCHES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

[Extracted from Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.]

Mr. Calhoun, the present Secretary of War, (or Minister of War) is one of the five, and the youngest among them. He has distinguished himself in Congress, by his intrepid eloquence, and, in the cabinet, by some bold and able, but hazardous undertakings. He is nearly six feet in height, walks very erect, so that his stature appears even greater than that : has very dark expressive eyes : high cheek-bones, and a square forehead, with a physiognomy rather of the Scotch character : talks with singular rapidity and vehemence, when at all excited, and electioneers more barefacedly, and with less address, than any other of the five candidates. He is too young a man for the office, and has little or no chance of success : he is very ambitious, and fully aware of the consequences if he should fail. His adversaries say that he will jump before he comes to the still ; and *must* clear the passage, or be thrown out forever. They are probably right. But if he should be elected, and it is quite possible, though not probable that he will be, he will seek to distinguish his administration by very high-handed measures. Such a course would be natural to most ambitious young men, who find it easier to design than imitate ; pleasanter to open a new path for themselves, than to follow any that another has opened ; and a much finer thing to suggest a great improvement, for another to carry into execution, than to assist in consummating the plans of another, particularly in a government, which, on account of the quick rotation in office, will seldom permit any one man both to originate and consummate any great political measure.

Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, (corresponding with our Chancellor of the Exchequer) is the second candidate. He is a tall, stately man, more than six feet high, and large in proportion. He was a school-master ; and, it is said, has killed his man, a circumstance not at all against him with the Southern Americans, but very much so among the men of New-England, who reprobate duelling as absolute murder. Mr. Crawford is fuller of political resources than Mr. Calhoun, and manages his cards more adroitly ; but then his enemies, and those who are opposed to him, are men of a more serious temper, and a more steady determination, than those of Mr. Calhoun. Their opposition to Mr. Crawford is chiefly that of principle ; and not

political, so much as moral principle ; while their objection to Mr. Calhoun grows chiefly out of his youth, temper, and indiscretion. The influence of Mr. Crawford's character, should he be elected, will be chiefly felt in the domestic administration of the government: that of Mr. Calhoun, on the contrary, would be most operative upon the foreign relations of the American people.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, the present Secretary of State, (premier) son of the former President Adams, and the third candidate, is one of the ablest statesmen, and most profound scholars of the age. The chief objections to him are, that he is the son of a distinguished federalist,—that he is an apostate from the federal party,—that his father was a President before him, which, in a country so very republican as that of the United States, in its horror of any thing *hereditary*, is, or ought to be, an insurmountable objection to the son, although three other Presidents, and a whole generation, have already intervened between the reign of the father, and the pretension of the son; and that he is the present Secretary of State, occupying an office from which the President has been taken so frequently, that it is come to be considered as a certain stepping-stone, and the very next one to the Presidential chair. These are formidable objections to a jealous people, whose *theory* of government is about the finest that the world ever saw; and it is possible that they may outweigh all other circumstances—practical virtue, and great talent, in the day of trial.

Mr. Adams has represented his country at several European courts; and it is known that his influence has been felt and acknowledged in the most unequivocal manner by that of Russia.

He is a fine belles-lettres scholar; was a lecturer on judicial and popular eloquence in Harvard University, (New-England;) and has published a very valuable work on the subject of Rhetoric and Elocution. The most unlucky, and most unworthy thing that he has ever done, to my knowledge, is one that he can never be justified for having done. He consented, some years ago, to deliver the fourth of July oration at the Capitol in Washington; and in delivering it, forgot that he was no longer John Quincy Adams, an American citizen, justly exasperated at the indignity with which the genius, and literature, and hospitality of his countrymen had been treated here, and fully-justified in expressing his indignation—he forgot that he was no longer a private citizen, in whom such a thing would be justifiable—and did not recol-

lect that he was the Secretary of State for the United States—the chief organ of the government, in whose language on such an occasion, all philippic, reproach, and recrimination, would be undignified and mischievous; a perpetual precedent for other and humbler men. I could applaud the spirit of the man—but cannot help pitying that of the politician and statesman, while so employed. As the oration of Mr. John Quincy Adams, the polite scholar and and accomplished gentleman, it was pleasant to read; but as the work of a statesman,—the deliberate manifestation of sentiment, by the Secretary of State for the United States, it was undignified and indiscreet.

In a time of peace, Mr. Adams would be better calculated to advance the reputation of his country abroad, than any other of the five candidates. Literature, and literary men, would be more respectable under his administration than they ever have been; and the political negotiation of the country would continue to be, what it has been, during his occupation of the office which he now holds in the cabinet, profound, clear, and comprehensive.

Let any one imagine the effect of his presence and manner upon some foreign ambassador, (no matter from what country of Europe he may come,) who should see him for the first time, as I have often seen him—The gentleman from abroad, familiar with the pomp and circumstance of royalty at home, and through all the courts of Europe, it may be, and full of strange misapprehension of republican simplicity—imagining it to be what it generally is, either rude and affected,—worn for the gratification of the mob—or the natural manner of uneducated people, who are not so much superior to, as they are ignorant of, courtly parade, yet prone to imitation nevertheless, has prepared—we will suppose, for an introduction to the President of the United States:—a single attendant announces him.—He is ushered into the presence chamber, without any ceremony, into a very plain room, furnished not so handsomely as it is common to see that of a respectable tradesman in England.

He sees a little man writing at a table—nearly bald, with a face quite formal and destitute of expression; his eyes running with water; his slippers down at heel—fingers stained with ink; in warm weather wearing a striped seersucker coat, and white trowsers, and dirty waistcoat, spotted with ink; his whole dress, altogether, not worth a couple of pounds; or, in a colder season, habited in a plain blue coat, much the worse for wear, and other garments in proportion; not

so respectable as they may find in the old-clothes bag of almost any Jew in the street.—This man, whom the Ambassador mistakes for a clerk of the department, and only wonders, in looking at him, that the President should permit a man to appear before him in such a dress, proves to be the President of the United States himself. The stranger is perplexed and confounded; he hardly knows how to behave toward such a personage. But others arrive, one after the other—natives of different countries, speaking different languages.—Conversation begins. The little man awakes. His countenance is gradually illuminated—his voice changes. His eyes are lighted up with an expression of intense sagacity, earnestness, and pleasantry. Every subject is handled in succession—and every one in the language of the stranger with whom he happens to be conversing, if that stranger should betray any want of familiarity with the English language—What are the opinions of this Ambassador here? what does he know of the address and appearance of Mr. Adams? Nothing. He has forgotten the first impressions; and when he has returned to his house, it would be difficult to persuade him that the President of the United States is either dirty in his dress, little or poorly clad.

General Jackson is the next candidate. He is a man of a very resolute and despotic temper: so determined and persevering, that, having once undertaken a measure, he will carry it through, right or wrong; so absolute, that he will endure neither opposition nor remonstrance. He has a powerful party in his favour; but his enemies are also very powerful, and ready to go all lengths in preventing his election. He has gone through every stage of political service. —He has been successively a judge, a general, a governor, and a senator. He is a man of singular energy, decision and promptitude—a good soldier and would have been a great captain had he been educated in the wars of Europe. His countrymen hold him to be the greatest general in the world; but he has never had an opportunity to show his generalship. His warfare with the Indians; and his victory at New-Orleans though carried on with sufficient skill for the occasion. were of a nature rather to devclope his talent as a brave man, than as a great general.

His countrymen give a bad reason for desiring to promote him to the Presidency. They admit the great ability of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay in the Cabinet; but then they contend that Gen. Jackson has no rival in the field.

Granted if they please—but what does that prove? In case of war, Gen. Jackson's services would be wanted in the field, not in the presidential chair. And in a time of peace, his talents as a general would be useless. It would have been a better reason to give for his election to the war office; and yet it would have been a bad one there. In a time of peace, the manners of General Jackson, who is a very erect, stiff, tall, military man, about six feet high, would be less likely than that of any other of the five candidates, to make a favourable impression upon foreigners. It is dignified, to be sure, and conciliatory; but then, it does not appear natural, and is far from being easy or graceful.

If General Jackson should be elected, there would be a thorough revolution in the present system of things. He would, probably, do a great deal of good—but might do a great deal of harm, in his thorough-going, revolutionary, and absolute spirit. His officers would all resemble himself: his influence would assemble all the rash and adventurous material of the nation about him—and honest as he undoubtedly is, lead the country into many a situation of peril. A man who, after having received the fire of his adversary, where the parties were permitted to fire when they pleased, walked deliberately up to him, and shot him through the head (a story that is generally told, and generally believed in America:)—a man who ventured to reform the judgment of a court-martial, and order two men to execution, because he thought them worthy of death; a man who suspended the Habeas Corpus act, of his own free will, at New Orleans, and, I believe, actually imprisoned, or threatened to imprison, the judge for issuing a writ; a man who imprisoned, or arrested, the governor of Florida—invaded a neighbouring territory, of his own head, with an army at his back—and publickly threatened to cut off the ears of sundry senators of the United States, for having ventured to expostulate with the government, on account of his high-handed measures, however he may be fitted for a time of war, is not very well calculated, I should think, to advance the political reputation, or interests of his country, in time of peace.

The last of the candidates, Mr. Clay, one of the American Commissioners at Ghent, and for many years Speaker of the House of Representatives, a situation of great influence and authority, is better known in Europe, than any of the others, except Mr. Adams. He is a plain-looking man, with a common face; light hair; about five feet ten; talks with great animation, and declaims with surprising fluency

and boldness. He exercises a very commanding influence over a powerful party in his country; and if elected, will contribute greatly to extend the reputation of the government. He is neither so profound, nor so comprehensive, as Mr. Adams in his political views; but he is an able and honest politician; with friends a thousand times more enthusiastic than are those of Mr. Adams; but they are neither so numerous, so thoughtful, nor so respectable.

His manner is very unpretending, and very awkward: he has a good deal of electioneering expedient—but it is easily seen through. I remember having seen him enter the city of Washington, alone, and unattended by a servant, on horseback, with his portmanteau or valise, stuffed behind the saddle, two or three days before the election of Speaker. He had been reported sick and dying for several successive weeks—and was, finally, said to be actually a dead man. And when he appeared, it was in the manner which I have described, although the issue of his election as Speaker, was generally believed to be, in one alternative, conclusive upon his chance for the Presidency; that is—if he were *not* elected Speaker; it was believed that he had no chance for the Presidency. although, if he were elected Speaker, his election to the Presidency was not by any means, certain to follow. These reports, and the republican entry, were, probably electioneering tricks: the first (for Mr. Clay had never been sick at all) was got up by his friends to try the pulse of the people; and the latter was his own.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

From Gov. Chittenden to President Weare.

Arlington, Vermont, Sept. 3, 1778.

Sir—I have received yours of the 22d ult., and although not addressed to me as a magistrate or head of a free State, duly observed the contents, and agreeable to your request shall lay it before the General Assembly of this State, at their session in October next.

And in the meantime assure you, that I shall not so much as countenance any infringement on the right of New-Hampshire, or promote any measure which may tend to anarchy and confusion.

As your apology is not by me thought sufficient for omission in address, I shall not in future receive, or answer any letter, to me directed by the authority of the State of New-Hampshire on public service, whilst I sustain my present

office, unless directed in the style given me by the Representatives of my constituents in General Assembly, who are the only proper source of the titles, rank, &c. of their magistrates.

I am, with due respect, your most
obedient humble servant,
THOS. CHITTENDEN.

The Hon. Meshech Weare, Esq.

From Col. Scammell to Col. Peabody.

Camp Middle Brook, April 2, 1779.

Dear Sir—Relying on your friendship, I must entreat you to assist me in procuring certain certificates and copies of receipts, which I find absolutely necessary in settling my account with the auditors, who are very strict. I have wrote Esq. Thompson particularly on the subject. Capt. Gilman, the bearer, will likewise be able to let you into the matter circumstantially.

I am almost tired of quarrelling with Great-Britain—wish we could reduce them to reason, and a proper sense of their inability. They seem to be determined to die in the last ditch, and that we shall feel the effects of disappointed malice the ensuing campaign.

I further fear, that the war will doom me to old bachelorism—However, content myself with this consideration, that there is enough of the breed already—Though this consideration don't fully correspond with my feelings on the opening of spring. Let us establish our Independence on a lasting and honorable foundation, and I shall be happy at all events.

It seems half pay for life, for the officers of the Pennsylvania and Maryland line, is established by the respective States; also, half pay to officer's widows since the war begun. How this step will be looked upon by the other States, I can't say. This I'll venture to affirm, that it would increase legitimate subjects to the States, as it would encourage our officers, who hav'nt wives, to marry, and proceed in obedience to the first command. At present, the young women dread us as the picture of poverty; and the speculators, to our great mortification, are running away with the best of them, whilst we are the painful spectators of the meat being taken out of our mouths, and devoured by a parcel of ———. Give my sincerest compliments to inquiring friends—Mrs. Peabody in particular.

Your friend, and humble servant,
ALEXANDER SCAMMELL.

Col. Peabody.

Extracts from the Correspondence of Gov. Belcher, &c.

[Continued from page 228.]

Gov. Belcher to Secretary Waldron, dated Burlington, N. J. July 28, 1748. [*Extract.*] "I well approve the project, and were I in your situation, and but 54 years old, I would pursue it, *totâ animâ;* and when I survey the thing on all sides, I think it carries the complexion of success; yet, I will not have my name mentioned to the *chicken*, or to any body else. As I expect Mr. Foye will be here the next month, would'nt it be worth your while to make a visit to your aunt Chambers, and have a full talk with my nephew on the affair before he comes hither. You may say more to one another in an hour. than you can write in a day. But I remember it was as easy to move a mountain, as to persuade you to stir from home; but that way and manner won't do. No! you must exert in person; but I think I would not go to the *Weakling's* house; all must be acted with great secrecy, or the thing will fail, which otherwise may take effect, from many circumstances that seem at present to coincide in its favor. I say, let Mr. Foye come to me, well and amply instructed, and he shall have all my best thoughts and advice upon it. In the mean time, leave no stone unturned, to make a strong and authentic complaint. And so I leave the matter, 'till I hear further from you.

"I again give you pleasure, while I say, I bless God, I am placid and easy in my present situation; and think I have abundant reason to be so, for this climate and government seems calculated to my advanced years. Your unreasonable enemies do you great honor in esteeming you a man of principle and perseverance; for of what value is the acquaintance or friendship of a shittlecock? I am glad to hear you say, you believe you could soon convert what you have into cash, and at a pretty good price. *Sed cui bono?* To which I answer; It is a grave affair for a gentleman of your age and character, to pluck up stakes, and to abandon his native soil, and that of his ancestors; yet, it is done every day, and people pass from east to west, (thousands and thousands of miles distant) when they judge it for the advantage and comfort of themselves and of their families. So did the Patriarchs before the flood, and so their successors, down to this day. As the parsons say, this being premised, I go on by way of illustration, and say, unless some reasonable thing should heave in sight, I will never move you to alter your situation, although I so much desire

to have you near me; and which, by the favor of heaven, would much sweeten my pilgrimage, and even prolong my days. Nor have I given you this trouble, without a prospect, though at some distance, of something that may be agreeable; and of this, more hereafter, when we see what may be the fate of the new project.

"You must not so much hug yourself within yourself, and give way to your ease, although you are a valetudinarian, yet stirring, journeying and voyaging have proved great restoratives of health and constitutions; and now it's peace, a voyage from Portsmouth directly to Philadelphia may be soon performed, and sea sickness never kills, but is good physic to cleanse the body, and to bring on a better state of health; and since your son Thomas is knowing, and capable in all your affairs, why shouldn't you, for once, assume a manly resolution, and come and see these parts, and your old friend, which would rejoice the cockles of my heart; for Solomon says, "Iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend," and this I submit to your wise adjustment."

From Secretary Waldron to Gov. Belcher, dated September 16, 1748. [*Extract.*] "I am glad your Excellency approves of our project. Your opinion that there is some probability of success, and offering to give your best thoughts and advice, after seeing Mr. Foye, affords me no small pleasure, for I am determined to pursue it with all my skill and might to its *ne plus ultra*, though considerable discouragements have already arisen, as that the K——y Kn——t's son-in-law is going home to plead the merits of his father, and to ask the same thing for him, who chooses his father should have New-Hampshire rather than Massachusetts. He will spare nothing to accomplish his design, which was imparted to me as a secret, and with an intention, I suppose, that I should offer my assistance in promoting a complaint in his favor, which I cannot do, being under a prior engagement to Mr. B——, though it makes not much to me who is the successor; the dismounting the *Don* being my principal aim.

"I take much notice of what your Excellency says of the removal of the ante and post-diluvians down to this day, with your reasoning upon it; and with greater gratitude than I can utter, acknowledge your repeated kind expressions in regard to your seeing such an atom as I am, and particularly of a prospect of something at a distance, to be mentioned hereafter, when the fate of the new project is determined.

"I am much obliged for what your Excellency is pleased to say of Mrs. Waldron and her sons, though what I mentioned in my last of the elder, was rather a sudden excursion of my pen, than the fruits of digested thoughts and serious consideration, for which I ought to (and do now) ask your Excellency's pardon; and yet you were pleased to take so much notice of it, as to say you would cast your eyes through the province, &c.

"We have a report, that a lady at London had taken passage in a ship for Philadelphia, to go to Gov. Belcher; and that, like the Queen of Sheba, in her visit to King Solomon, she brings much gold with her, and will commune with your Excellency of all that is in her heart. If the story be true, perhaps she may be at Burlington before this reaches thither; in which case, it will be opportune for my congratulations on the occasion, of which I pray your Excellency's acceptance, together with my heartiest wishes and prayers, that a long series of happiness may attend you in your person, family and government; even till you shall be called off from this stage of fluctuation and uncertainties, to the mansions of uninterrupted joy and eternal felicity.

"There is *one* thing, which if rightly represented, I'm persuaded would break the *Don* in pieces; that is, the waste of the King's timber; but there is hardly a man in the province would mention it, either as a complaint or a witness, as most of the people make earnings out of the unrighteous indulgence. *Diego* is surveyor of the woods, his brother Mark is undertaker for the contractors with the navy board for masts; the undertaker agrees with any and every body that apply, for as many trees as they will get of any size, without regard to the number or dimensions mentioned in the contract. The surveyor licenses all that the undertaker agrees with, and so a twofold iniquity ensues. The undertaker has a dock of masts always ready to supply the wants of those who stand in need, at his own price, of which doubtless the broker has his share, and the countrymen cut what trees they please, making masts of the best for the King, and such others as the undertaker supplies, and converting the rest into mill logs for their own use. But this is an affair not easily detected, but by a court of inquiry, and moving in it, would be one of the most unpopular things in the world."

[*To be continued.*]

MISCELLANIES.

Circuit and District Courts of New-Hampshire.

[Communicated.]

THE JUDICIAL COURTS of the United States, in and for the New-Hampshire District, were organized in pursuance of an act passed September 24th, 1789, at the first session of the Congress of the United States, begun and held at the city of New-York on the 4th day of March, 1789.

THE CIRCUIT COURT was held at Portsmouth, on the 20th May 1790, by Hon. John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States, and Hon. John Sullivan, Judge of the New-Hampshire District. At the subsequent terms, the said Court was held by the following Judges, viz.

1790.	Nov. Term.	By John Jay, William Cushing and John Sullivan.
1791.	May,	John Jay, William Cushing and John Sullivan.
do.	Nov.	John Jay and William Cushing.
1792.	May,	do. do.
do.	Oct.	James Wilson and James Iredell.
1793.	May,	William Cushing.
do.	Oct.	James Wilson and John Blair.
1794.	May and Oct.	William Cushing.
1795.	May,	James Iredell and John Pickering.
do.	Oct.	William Cushing and John Pickering.
1796.	May,	Samuel Chase and John Pickering.
do.	Oct.	W. Cushing and J. Pickering.
1797.	May,	Oliver Ellsworth and J. Pickering.
do.	Nov.	W. Cushing and J. Pickering.
1798.	May,	Oliver Ellsworth and J. Pickering.
do.	Nov.	William Patterson and J. Pickering.
1799.	May,	Samuel Chase and J. Pickering.
do.	Nov.	William Cushing.
1800.	May,	William Patterson.
do.	Nov.	William Cushing.
1801.	April,	John Lowell, Chief Justice,
	& Oct.	Benjamin Bourne, } Circuit Judges.
		Jeremiah Smith, } Circuit Judges.
1802.	April,	John Lowell and Jeremiah Smith.
do.	Nov.	William Cushing.
1803.	May and Nov.	William Cushing.
1804.	May and Nov.	W. Cushing and John S. Sherburne

1805–6, each term, W. Cushing and J. S. Sherburne.
1807. May, John S. Sherburne.
do. Nov. W. Cushing and John S. Sherburne.
1808–9, each term, do. do.
1810–11, each term, John S. Sherburne.
1812. May, *Joseph Story and John S. Sherburne*, who have since presided as Judges of said Court.

The District Court was organized in 1789, December 15th, Hon. John Sullivan, Judge of said Court. From 17th March 1795, to 1801, the District Court was held by Hon. John Pickering.

From 27th April 1801, to 29th June 1802, by Hon. Jeremiah Smith, Circuit Judge, acting as District Judge by direction of the Circuit Court for the first Circuit, by reason of the indisposition of Judge Pickering.

From September 1802 to 1803, by John Pickering.

From March 1803 to 1804, no Court was held. Since May 1804, the Court has been held by Hon. *John Samuel Sherburne*, Judge of said Court.

Attorneys of the United States for the New-Hampshire District.

1789 to 1797. Edward St. Loe Livermore, Esq.
1798 to 1800. Jeremiah Smith, Esq.
1801 to 1804. John Samuel Sherburne, Esq.
1804. to *Daniel Humphreys, Esq.*

Clerks of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the N. H. District.

1789, Nov. 10, Jonathan Steele, Esq.
1804, May 1, Richard Cutts Shannon, Esq.
1814, ——— George Washington Prescott, Esq.
1817, March 18. Peyton Randolph Freeman, Esq.
1821, May 8, *William Claggett, Esq.*

Marshals for the N. H. District.

7189, John Parker, Esq.
1792, Nathaniel Rogers, Esq.
1798, Bradbury Cilley, Esq.
1802, Michael M'Clary. Esq.
1824, *Pearson Cogswell, Esq.*

NOTE ON DEDHAM, IN MASS.

[From a sermon of Rev. William Cogswell, 1816.]

The town of Dedham, according to the most authentic documents which can be obtained, was the *sixteenth* or *eigh-*

teenth original settlement in New-England. From the church records, it appears that the first settlers came from several parts of England, and were most of them unknown to each other. They were undoubtedly of that class of men called puritans, who fled from their native country, from their homes, and from their earthly all, that they might enjoy religious peace and liberty.

In the year 1636, the inhabitants petitioned the General Court, that the settlement might be incorporated into a town, and be called *Contentment.* On the 8th of September, in the same year, it was incorporated, but, for reasons unknown, it was called Dedham. Within the limits of territory which originally included Dedham, containing in 1637, only thirty families; there are now *eight* towns and *fourteen* societies for religious worship.*

The first Church in Dedham, according to Johnson's History of New-England, (printed in London, 1654) was the *fourteenth* that was embodied in this country, and was gathered 8th November, 1638, and consisted of eight persons, viz. John Allen, Ralph Wheelock,† Edward Allen, John Luson, John Hunting, John Frayry, Eleazer Lusher, and Robert Hinsdale. Soon, however, more were added to it. On the 24th of April, 1639, Rev. John Allen, who had been for a number of years a faithful preacher of the gospel in England, and who came to this country in 1637, in company with Rev. John Fiske, of Chelmsford, was inducted into the pastoral office of that church.

There he continued in the ministry till August 26, 1671, at which time he died, in the 75th year of his age. His successors in the ministry have been Rev. William Adams, Rev. Joseph Belcher, Rev. Samuel Dexter, Rev. Jason Haven, Rev. Joshua Bates, and Rev. Alvan Sampson.

Ecclesiastical Notes on Canton, Ms.—The Congregational church in Canton, Massachusetts, was gathered 30th October, 1717. Rev. Joseph Morse, a native of Medfield, born about 1671, who graduated at Harvard College in 1699, was ordained the same day the church was organized. Mr. Morse died in November, 1732, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Dunbar, son of Mr. John Dunbar, who emigrated from Scot-

* The following are the towns, with the number of religious societies contained in each; Dedham, containing *four;* Medford, *two;* Needham, *two;* Bellingham, *one;* Walpole, *one:* Natick, *one;* and Dover, *one.*

† Ralph Wheelock, was the ancestor of the late President Wheelock.

land to America, near the commencement of the last century. Mr. Dunbar was born at Boston, 2d October, 1704, graduated at Harvard College in 1723, and was ordained 15th November, 1727. He was well skilled in the Classicks, and had a critical knowledge of the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages. He was remarkably studious, and during his long ministry of 55 years, wrote more than 7000 sermons. He composed with great ease, and wrote in stenography of his own invention. For more than half a century, he was never absent from his pulpit through ill health. His printed sermons amount to eight. Mr. Dunbar* died 15th June, 1783, in the 79th year of his age, and 56th of his ministry, and was succeeded by Rev. Zachariah Howard, a native of Bridgewater, who graduated at Harvard college in 1784. He was ordained the minister of the first parish in Stoughton, now Canton, 25th October, 1786, and died 18th September, 1806, in the 48th year of his age, and the 20th of his ministry. Rev. William Richey succeeded Mr. Howard, and was ordained 1st July, 1807.†

The church in Canton dismissed thirty-three of their number to form the church in the third Precinct (now Stoughton) which was gathered 10th August, 1744. Rev. Jedidiah Adams, born 21st March, 1712, who graduated at Harvard College in 1733, was the first minister. He was ordained 19th February, 1746, and died 25th February, 1799, aged 88, and had nearly completed the 53d year of his ministry. He had survived every member of the church over which he was ordained, excepting one.

NATHANIEL MELOON.

Nathaniel Meloon, who was the first settler in the westerly part of Salisbury, was taken by the Indians, May 16, 1753, together with his wife and three children, viz. Sarah, Rachel, and Daniel. They were carried to Canada, where he and his wife were sold to the French in Montreal. The three children were kept by the Indians. After they had resided in Montreal about a year and a half, they had a son born, who was baptized by a French friar by the name

* Mr. Dunbar, was grandfather of Rev. Elijah Dunbar, of Peterborough, in this State.

† Capt. *Consider Atherton*, the oldest member of the church in Canton, then in his 91st year, attended the ordination, and walked from his dwelling house, a distance of about four miles, attended the exercises, and returned home on foot, the same day.

of *Joseph Mary.*—Mr. Meloon returned from captivity after four years and a half to his farm in Salisbury. Sarah died with the Indians. Rachel, who was 9 years old when captured, returned after 9 years. She had become much attached to the Indians; was about to be married to Peter Louis, son of Col. Louis of Cagnawaga. She had the habits of, and acted like an Indian; learned the Indian language, and could sing their songs.*

She was carried by the Indians to the Mississippi, who went there to obtain a settlement; but the Flat Heads would not suffer them to stay, and they returned. On their way, they desired to ascertain whether a part of their own tribe had found a country for a good settlement. In order to find out, they practised some magical rites to raise their *Evil Spirit.* They cut poles and stuck them in the ground in a circle, covered the top with bark, leaving a small hole, and put an old Indian into the circle; he set up a powow, &c. a small creature, of the bigness of a small owl, went down to him through the hole—the Indian held a sort of conversation with this bird—the bird came out, and flew to the west; and after a while came back, and went into the hole. The Indian talked with the bird, and it came out, and went off, and all was still. The Indians broke the circle and went in: the old Indian lay as dead. In a short time he revived, and informed them, that their friends had found a country, and were well settled, which was afterwards found to be a fact. After her return, she married Reuben Greeley, by whom she had one son, Nathaniel Greeley, now living.

Opinions.—Weak minds always conceive it most safe to adopt the sentiments of the multitude. They never venture to form an opinion on any subject until the majority have decided. These decisions, whether on men or things they implicitly follow, without giving themselves the trouble to inquire who is right, or on which side the truth predominates.

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* The following is a specimen of one of their songs:

She dokina wen to markit
Asoo sa sika me a saw
Sa waka catawunka naw
Chicka way sa catawunka naw—

The girk tha wont su su tunga tueh
Run au by oo a soo sa soos
Run au by oo a soo sa soos
Jo etuh butka—

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON, 1711.

[" The year 1711 was rendered remarkable by a fire in the city of Boston, which from that time until the year 1760, was called the *Great Fire.* It was supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of an old woman in or near what is called Williams' court. All the houses on both sides of Cornhill, from School street to what was called the stone shop, in Dock square, all the upper part of King street on the south and north side, together with the town house, and what was called the old meeting house above it, were consumed to ashes." In lately looking over a mass of ancient papers and pamphlets, we found the following " Lamentation," on this calamity, of which, perhaps, there is not another copy in existence.—EDITORS.]

A Short Lamentation,

ON THE

Awful Rebuke of Divine Providence by Sea and Land: mainly upon our Metropolis Town, *Boston, New-England.* By the Late Desolation made by FIRE; begun Tuesday Evening about Seven a Clock, and ended about Two, the 2d. and 3d. of *October.* 1711.

LORD, Where's thy tender Bowels
thy Heritage doth Claim?
Throughout the Habitable World,
thine Anger spreads its Fame.

[*Line illegible.*]
didst dash our Ships of Store:
And thou hast spoiled our Choicest Town,
and Treasures on the Shore.

Thy Ancient House where thy dear Saints
assembled in thy Name;
Thou gavest as a Sacrifice,
to the Consuming Flame.

Thine Honour hath remov'd from where,
thou hast long dwelt before;
And with a sharp Rebuke hast turn'd,
thy Children out of door.

Their very Souls were oft refresht,
where Golden Streams did shine:
Flowing forth from Love's Fountain, that
is Holy and Divine.

If at GOD's Sanctuary, He
in Judgment doth begin;
Where shall they find a hiding place,
who Monsters are in Sin?

Our Losing of our Great Exchange,
gives us a fearful Wound.
Some say, but few such Chambers in
our Kingdom can be found.

At Evening our wasted Friends,
enjoy'd a good Estate:
Next Morning light discovered,
their Places Desolate.

With Bruises and the Raging Flames,
there many Lives were lost:
More worth than Houses and Choice Goods,
which many Thousand cost.

Under the brick and the walls,
some Bodies appeared there:
Which could not be distinguished,
what Bodies they did bear.

The Changes you have felt of late;
'tis sad to see or tell
Your Case with that of holy *Job's,*
may bear some parallel.

In Patience walk close with your GOD;
and in his Love remain,
And He who pleas'd to Pull you down,
will Build you up again.

We see our Outward Comforts here,
they often find a Wing:
And in their passing off sometimes,
they leave a smarting Sting.

LORD, Teach us that we profit by
thy sore afflicting Hand:
Thy Frowns are on us on the Sea,
our City and our Land.

GOD also in this Province hath,
shew'd us another Frown;
In Fevers, Fluxes, and Ague Pains,
passing from Town to Town.

Upon His People's Prayers, GOD
hath seem'd to turn His Back:
To answer some of our Requests,
He seemeth to be slack.

Our QUEEN from *Flanders* Mustered,
Her Senior Men of War :
Who were Expert to handle Arm ;
did Cowardise abhor.

She sent a Noble General,
is call'd Renowned HILL :
To Serve the QUEEN, and Help our Land,
he seem'd to have Good Will.

And of his Brother NICHOLSON,
with Care and Love he spake :
If he could gone ashoar he would,
part of his Hazzards take.

Kind NICHOLSON doth spare no Pains,
of Head, or Feet, or Hand,
To use all methods for the Peace
and Welfare of our Land.

Our Fleet upon the River Great,
did make a Lovely show :
Their Masts shew'd like the Cedars, that
in *Lebanon* did grow.

Be Thankful that the LORD did spare,
our Province Soldiers Lives :
We hope He'l bring them Home to see,
their Parents and their Wives.

Be Thankful that the LORD Himself,
His Children doth Chastise ;
And gives us not into the Hands,
of Cruel Enemies.

Were we fit for Deliverance,
the LORD would Crush our Foes :
He'd put His Bridle in their Lips,
and Hook upon their Nose. S. F.

BOSTON : Printed for the Author, by *E. Phillips*, at his Shop in Newbury Street, 1711.

NOTE TO VERSE 11th.

[The lives of several sailors were lost. Anxious to save the bell of the meeting-house, they went up into the steeple or cupola. While they were there engaged, the house was on fire below, and the stairs were consumed. They were seen at work just before the roof fell in, and all perished in the flames. *Coll. of Mass. Hist. Soc. IV.* 189.]

LITERARY NOTICES.

History of Boston.—Mr. A. Bowen has undertaken to publish a history of Boston in numbers of 24 pages, ornamented with engravings. The price is twenty-five cents a number, and it is calculated the work will make from twelve to sixteen numbers. We have seen the first number, and it is but just to say that it is, so far, well written, and handsomely and correctly printed. It also contains a "South East view of Boston" and a view of the New State House, handsomely engraved by Mr. Bowen. We do not hesitate to recommend this work to the patronage of our fellow citizens, as one which cannot fail of being highly interesting.—*Statesman.*

Winthrop's Journal.—Proposals have been issued by Messrs. Phelps and Farnham, of Boston, for publishing by subscription, the History of New-England, from 1630 to 1649, by John Winthrop, the first Governor of Massachusetts, edited by James Savage, Esq. The publication of this work has been long and impatiently expected, by all those who are acquainted with the value of the original, and the great industry, patient research, and precision of the editor. The manuscript of the third and last part of this history, was discovered a few years since, and has never been published. The two first parts were printed in 1790,

but very inaccurately, and with many omissions, in consequence of obscurity or defect in the manuscript from which it was published, or from want of care in the editor of that edition. A new copy of the whole work is now prepared from the original manuscript, in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the work is to be accompanied with notes "to illustrate their civil and ecclesiastical concerns, the geography, settlement and institutions of the country, and the lives and manners of the principal planters," which, from the known familiarity of the present editor with the early history of the country, and the care he has bestowed on this undertaking, there is reason to believe will be hardly less valuable than the principal work.—*Dai. Adv.*

Robert Waln, Jr. Esq. of Philadelphia, the indefatigable author of the Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, has issued proposals for publishing the *Life of the Marquis De la Fayette, Major General in the service of the United States of America, in the War of the Revolution*, to be composed from the most authentic materials. The eminent services of this distinguished foreigner rendered this country in the darkest days of her struggle against oppression, entitle him to the grateful consideration of those who are now enjoying the prosperity which he contributed to establish. Considering his intended visit to this country, the present delineation of his public and private character will be very seasonable, and must be highly acceptable to our citizens. The work is to contain from 200 to 250 pages 8vo. at $2,50.

Waln's Biography.—The fourth volume of the biography of the signers to the Declaration of Independence, has just been published and delivered to subscribers. Its contents are the lives of Thomas Heyward, George Read, William Williams, Samuel Huntington, William Floyd, George Walton, George Clymer, and Benjamin Rush, comprising about 300 pages, and ornamented with five beautiful engravings. In point of literary execution, and typographical neatness, this volume is not inferior to its predecessors; and at a period when every thing of a revolutionary character is acquiring additional interest, and is sought after with increased avidity, such a work surely ought to receive an extensive and liberal patronage. To the future historian and to posterity it will be invaluable, as containing an authentic biography of the statesmen, and patriots, who participated in the greatest event on record. A copy of this book should be found on the shelves of every library.—*N. Y. States.*

COLLECTIONS,
Historical and Miscellaneous.

SEPTEMBER, 1824.

BIOGRAPHY.

LIFE OF COL. BENJAMIN CHURCH.

[From his History of King Philip's War.]

Col. Benjamin Church was born in 1639, at Duxbury, near Plymouth, of respectable parents, who lived and died there. His father's name was Joseph, who, with two of his brethren, came early into New-England, as refugees from the religious oppressions of the parent state. Mr. Joseph Church, among other children, had three sons, Joseph, Caleb and Benjamin. Caleb settled at Watertown, the other two at Seconet, or Little Compton. Benjamin, the hero of this history, was of a good stature, his body well proportioned, and built for hardiness and activity. Although he was very corpulent and heavy in the latter part of his life, yet when he was a young man he was not so, being then active, sprightly and vigorous. He carried dignity in his countenance, and possessing a rational and manly judgment, joined with a nature really generous, obliging and hospitable disposition, he rose to both authority and esteem.—He married Mrs. Alice Southworth, by whom he had one daughter, and several sons, viz :

1. Thomas Church, the author or publisher of his history, and father of the honorable Thomas Church, Esq. an inhabitant of Little Compton.

2. Constant Church, a captain under his father in the Eastern expedition in the militia ; and of a military and enterprising spirit.

3. Benjamin Church, who died a bachelor.

4. Edward Church, who was a man of integrity, justice, and uprightness, of piety and serious religion.

He was a member of the Church of Bristol at its foundation, in the Rev. Mr. Lee's day. He was constant and devout in family worship, wherein he read and often expounded the scriptures to his household. He was exemplary in

observing the sabbath, and in attending the worship and ordinances of God in the sanctuary. He lived regularly, and left an example worthy of the imitation of his posterity.—He was a friend to the civil and religious liberties of his country, and greatly rejoiced in the revolution.* He was Colonel of the Militia in the county of Bristol.

The several offices of civil and military trust, with which he was invested from time to time, through a long life, he discharged with fidelity and usefulness. The war of 1675 was the most important Indian War that New-England ever saw. Philip, or Metacomet, a son of good old Massasoit, and his 2d successor had wrought up the Indians of all the tribes through New-England, into a dangerous combination to extirpate the English. It was one of the last works of the Commissioners of the United Colonies (a council in which subsisted the security of New-England, from 1643 to 1678) to break up this confederacy. An army of one thousand English was on foot at once, under the command of Governor Winslow. Whoever desires further information concerning this war, may consult Mr. Hubbard's history of it.—The part Col. Church acted in it, is exhibited in the plain narrative, given by his son two years before his father's death.

Col. Church perfectly understood the manner of the Indians in fighting, and was thoroughly acquainted with their haunts, swamps, and places of refuge on the territory between Narraganset and Cape Cod. There he was particularly successful. On that field he gathered his laurels. The surprisal and seizure of Annawun was an act of true boldness and heroism. Had the Eastern Indians been surrounded with English settlements, there is reason to think that he would have been more successful among them. But on a long and extended frontier, open to immense desarts, little more has ever been done by troops of undoubted courage, than to arouse and drive off the Indians into a wide howling wilderness; where it was as much in vain to seek them, as for Cæsar to seek the Gauls in the Hercinian forests.

After Philip's war, Col. Church settled and lived first at Bristol, then at Fall-River, lastly at Seconet, in each of which places he acquired and left a large estate. Having served his generation faithfully, by the will of God he fell asleep and was gathered to his fathers. He died and was buried at Little-Compton. The morning before his death,

[*The Revolution in the time of Sir Edmund Andross.]

he went about two miles on horse back, to visit his only sister, Mrs. Irish, to sympathise with her on the death of her only child. After a friendly and pious visit, in a moving and affecting manner he took his leave of her, and said, "It was a last farewell; telling her he was persuaded he should never see her any more; but hoped to meet her in heaven."

Returning homeward, he had not rode a half a mile before his horse stumbled, and threw him over his head. And the Colonel being exceeding fat and heavy, fell with such force, that a blood vessel was broken, and the blood gushed out of his mouth like a torrent. His wife was soon brought to him; he tried, but was unable to speak to her, and died in about twelve hours. He was carried to the grave with great funereal pomp, and was buried under arms, and with military honours. On his tombstone is this inscription.

Here lieth interred the Body
of the Honourable
Col. Benjamin Church, Esq.
Who departed this Life,
January the 17th, 1717-18,
In the 78th Year of his Age.

In addition to the preceding sketch of Col. Church, we select the following notices from President Allen's Biographical Dictionary.

In the year 1676, when in pursuit of king Philip, he was engaged with the Indians in a swamp. With two men by his side, who were his guard, he met three of the enemy. Each of his men took a prisoner, but the other Indian, who was a stout fellow with his two locks tied up with red, and a great rattle snake's skin hanging from his hair behind, ran into the swamp. Church pursued, and as he approached him presented his gun, but it missed fire. The Indian being equally unsuccessful in his attempt to discharge his gun, turned himself to continue his flight; but his foot was caught in a small grape vine and he fell on his face. Church instantly struck him with the muzzle of his gun and dispatched him. Looking about, he saw another Indian rushing towards him with inexpressible fury; but the fire of his guards preserved him from the danger. After the skirmish his party found they had killed and taken one hundred and seventy three men.—At night they drove their prisoners into Bridgewater pound, where, having a plenty of provisions, they passed a merry night. Colonel Church commanded the party, which killed Philip in August, 1676. When it was known, that the savage

monarch was shot, the whole company gave three loud huzzas. Church ordered him to be beheaded and quartered, and gave one of his hands to the friendly Indian who shot him. The government at Plymouth paid thirty shillings a head for the enemies killed or taken, and Philip's head went at the same price.

Notices of several of the principal officers of the Revolutionary Army.

There are few, I presume, that hear of the achievements of distinguished men, without forming some idea of their persons and features, and it is pleasing to know whether the reality answers to the idea. I have therefore made some inquiry respecting the persons of the most active officers of the American army, engaged in those operations which it has been a part of our task to describe, and as I believe that you are not incurious upon this subject, I will, without hesitation communicate what I have learned.

Washington has already been described so often, that his whole appearance must be familiar with your fancy. I cannot however pass by so imposing a figure, entirely unnoticed. With a person six feet two inches in stature, expanded, muscular, of elegant proportions, and unusually graceful in all its movements—his head moulded somewhat on the model of the Grecian antique ;—features sufficiently prominent for strength or comeliness—a Roman nose and large blue eyes, deeply thoughtful, rather than lively—with these attributes, the appearance of Washington was striking and august.—Of a fine complexion, he was accounted, when young, one of the handsomest of men. But his majesty consisted in the expression of his countenance, much more than in his comely features, his lofty person, or his dignified deportment. It was the emanation of his great spirit through the tenement it occupied.

Major General Green in person was rather corpulent, and above the common size.—His complexion was fair and florid—his countenance serene and mild, indicating a goodness which seemed to shade and soften the fire and greatness of its expression. His health was delicate, but preserved by temperance and regularity.

Gen. Sullivan was a man of short stature, well formed and active—his complexion dark—his nose prominent—his eyes black and piercing, and his face altogether agreeable and well formed.

The Lord Sterling was short and thick set—somewhat pursy and corpulent. His face was red, and looked as though colored by brandy, rather than sun burnt, and his appearance in no manner either military or commanding.

Gen. Maxwell was about the common size, without any thing peculiar either in the features or expression of his face.—He was a man of merit, though of obscure origin. His manners were not conciliatory, and it was his misfortune to be often at variance with his officers.

Gen. Wayne was about the middle size, with a fine ruddy countenance, commanding port, with eagle eye. His looks corresponding well with his character, indicating a soul noble, ardent, and daring. At this time he was about 32 years of age, a period of life which perhaps as much as any other, blends the grace of youth with the majesty of manhood. In his intercourse with his officers and men, he was affable and agreeable, and had the art of communicating to their bosoms, the gallant and chivalrous spirit which glowed in his own.

The Marquis de la Fayette was one of the finest looking men in the army, notwithstanding his deep red hair, which then, as now, was rather in disrepute. His forehead was fine though receding—his eye clear hazel—his mouth and chin delicately formed, and exhibiting beauty rather than strength. The expression of his countenance was strongly indicative of the generous and gallant spirit which animated him, mingling with something of the pride of conscious manliness. His mien was noble—his manners frank and amiable, and his movements light and graceful. He wore his hair plain, and never complied so far with the fashion of the times as to powder.

Col. Morgan was stout and active—six feet in height—not too much encumbered with flesh, and exactly fitted for the toils and pomp of war. The features of his face were strong and manly, and his brow thoughtful. His manners plain and decorous, neither insinuating nor repulsive. His conversation grave, sententious and considerate, unadorned and uncaptivating.

Col. Hamilton is thus described by Mr. Delaplaine :—"Although in person below the middle stature, and somewhat deficient in elegance of figure, Hamilton possessed a very striking and manly appearance. By a most superficial observer he could never be regarded as a common individual. His head which was large was formed on the finest model, resembling somewhat the Grecian antique. His fore-

head was spacious and elevated—his nose projecting but inclining to the aqueline—his eyes grey—keen at all times, and when animated by debate intolerably piercing—and his mouth and chin well proportioned and handsome.—These two latter, although his strongest, were his most pleasing features—yet the form of his mouth was expressive of eloquence more especially of persuasion. He was remarkable for a deep depression between his nose and his forehead, and a contraction of his brows, which gave to the upper part of his countenance, an air of sternness. The lower part was an emblem of mildness and benignity."

Major Lee, one of the most vigilant and active partizan officers in the American army, was short in stature, and of slight make—but agile and active. His face was small and freckled—his look eager and sprightly. He was then quite young, and his appearance was even more youthful than his years.—*Village Record.*

COL. DAVID WEBSTER.

[In the July number of these Collections, we noticed the death of this gentleman; and are gratified in being able to present the following particulars of his life, which we find in the New-Hampshire Patriot.]

Col. David Webster was the son of Elder Stephen Webster of Chester, N. H., and was born in Chester, Dec. 10, 1738. Although the son of worthy and intelligent parents, his early advantages for education were poor, his erudition limited. His person was of the middling stature and rather handsome, his constitution robust, limbs muscular, and his taste was rather for the chase and athletic exercises than for the pursuits of literature. He was trained to the art of shoemaking, and his pastimes were running, wrestling, jumping, dancing, &c.

When Majors Rogers and Stark selected their men from the militia for the Ranging service, as it was called, Webster was their first choice in Chester; he was attached to the company commanded by Capt. Hazen, and was in active service in the years 1757 and 1760. He excelled his comrades in feats of activity and muscular strength, which rendered him popular among them; and his general deportment was such as to gain the confidence of his officers. When he joined his company, Webster resolved to war

against the "flesh, the devil" and the enemies of his country, and he accordingly avoided gambling, drinking, and other too prevalent vices. He was honored with a sergeant's warrant in the campaign of 1757, on which occasion he was more elated, or according to his own expression, "*he felt better and was prouder*" than on any other occasion of the like nature during his life. This was the commencement of his promotion, and the honor of this station was almost too much for him to bear with tolerable decency. In 1760, he went with Rogers and Stark from Ticonderoga, in pursuit of the French and Indians, to Crown Point, the Isle-aux-Noix, and Chamblee to Montreal. He then commanded one of the advanced guards, and at several times helped dislodge parties of the enemy in ambush. On one occasion the Indians so effectually concealed themselves, that a large body of them were between the advance and the main body, at which time the whole of the talents of Stark were necessary to extricate the party from their perilous situation. Webster always gave Stark the credit for success on that occasion, and always after considered him a more able commander and better officer than Rogers. The latter was brave, and would lead rashly forward, whilst the former was cool, and made proper arrangements for retreat if necessary. Webster commanded a party of observation at the Isle-aux-Noix the night before it was abandoned; he came in the night to the fort, and many times since he has described the horrors of this night, as far surpassing any thing with which he was acquainted. The bombs were flying from our batteries; the women and children in the fort were crying; the French swearing; the dogs and Indians howling; all, combined with the peril of his own situation, made a lasting impression on his mind. At Chamblee he was in the last skirmish of the war, and was at Montreal when and where the forces of Gen. Amherst, Sir William Johnson, &c. concentrated, and when all Canada finally surrendered to the forces of his Britannic Majesty. Webster returned from the army to Chester, where he married, April 20, 1761. Nov. 9, 1763, he moved from Chester to Hollis. Under the patronage of Samuel Cummings, Esq. his brother-in-law, and one of the original proprietors of Plymouth, he visited the new settlements there, pitched his tent on a lot drawn to the original right of his patron, at the confluence of Baker's and Pemigewasset rivers. He cleared some land, built a house, and made the necessary arrangements for moving. At this time there were but few families, and but few camps in Ply-

mouth. In the autumn of 1764, he drove the first ox team to Plymouth, and was laden with provisions and household furniture. His wife, with a child in her arms, accompanied him on horseback; the roads were poor, and the passage of some of the streams, particularly Smith's river in New-Chester, difficult. Near the end of the journey, Mrs. W. under the escort of a pilot, set forward to gain Brown's Camp at the lower interval in Plymouth, but did not arrive till evening. The first view of the torch light was transporting to her, and she never afterwards mentioned the incident without tears. Mr. Webster with his team, arrived the day following, and they began *to keep house* in Plymouth, Nov. 17, 1764, under more favorable circumstances than generally fell to the lot of their neighbors. Mr. W. drove the five first ox teams to Plymouth, which was the occasion of much conversation at the time, as a part of their road was on the beach and in the current of the river. He was generally the leader of the parties for hunting and fishing, from both which sources the first settlers drew a large supply of provisions. At one time he had on hand fifteen barrels of moose meat, besides salmon, which the river furnished plentifully at the proper season. He was on committees for erecting mills, making and laying out roads, and various other business connected with the division and settlement of the lands of the town.

In 1771, the Province of New-Hampshire was divided into five counties; but the inhabitants of Strafford and Grafton transacted their business at Rockingham for a season. When Grafton became organized, Col. Wm. Simpson was appointed High Sheriff, and Col. Webster was his deputy and jailer, and so continued till law was suspended at the commencement of the Revolution. Afterwards, when legal proceedings were restored and the counties were re-organized, Col. Webster was made Sheriff of Grafton, which office he held until he became seventy years of age. His commission ran, during good behaviour. The constitution afterwards adopted, disqualified any person from holding the office after he became seventy. Many distinguished persons, however, considered it questionable whether in law Col. Webster ceased to be sheriff, when he became seventy. Very early, Col. Webster became an Ensign in the military company in Plymouth, and gradually rose to the command of the regiment.

June 17, 1775, the sound of the battle at Breed's Hill was distinctly heard at Plymouth by lying the ear to the ground.

Col. Webster ordered the long roll to be beaten, collected the hardy emigrants, and held a council, which resulted in a determination to ascertain the place and particulars of the battle, and to take part if necessary. He went forward until he gained intelligenee, which, although contradictory, caused the return of his men, but himself went to the field and saw and heard, and was enabled to make satisfactory report on his return to his comrades. He was the ardent, sincere, and continued friend of the first Hon. Judge Livermore, the father of Holderness, who was said to govern the inhabitants of that town with a nod, and preserve respect. He was also one of the leading men of the whig party in Plymouth. His was the only public house, and the place where resorted the whigs, tories, and those of doubtful minds. Here were politics discussed, victories celebrated, adversity mourned—men of different parties and from different towns were frequently together, and they scarcely ever met without a battle. It required, therefore, no small share of firmness and good sense on the part of the landlord to avoid personal collision, and maintain his reputation and principles, and the confidence of all parties; but so was the fact.

The defeat and capture of Burgoyne and his army, may be considered one of the most important events in the Revolution. In 1777, he came from the north with a powerful army, accompanied with a train of savages, and marched without opposition from Crown Point to Ticonderoga. This was considered by the Americans an important post, and manned with about three thousand troops, well provided, under the command of Gen. St. Clair. That this place should be abandoned by St. Clair and his forces, without the least opposition, cast a gloom through the country not easily described. Burgoyne was disposed to cause the alarm to spread as far as possible. Gen. Schuyler called for militia and regular troops, to oppose and harass the British in their course. Gen. Arnold and Col. Morgan of the regulars, joined Schuyler; and Gen. Lincoln with a body of militia, came to his assistance. The New-Hampshire levies, under the command of the brave Stark, on the 16th of July, encountered and conquered an important detachment of the veteran enemy at Bennington, which demonstrated what could be done when freemen did their duty. The effects of Stark's victory can hardly be imagined; like electricity the news pervaded the country, and served to dispel the clouds and darkness, and shades which hovered over it, in consequence of the precipitate abandonment of the fort at Ticonderoga.

Soon after, Gen. Gates took the command of the American Northern forces, and reduced to system opposition to the invading troops. He was reinforced by regulars and militia. The militia from New-England detached by Gen. Lincoln early in September, surprized and took the British outworks at Ticonderoga, together with their water-craft, arms, ammunition, &c. and many prisoners. Soon afterwards was fought a spirited, sanguinary, obstinate and protracted battle in the neighborhood of Bemis' Heights, in which both parties claimed the victory. On the 7th of October, was another severe and bloody battle, which was terminated by the night. The Americans lay on their arms. Burgoyne drew his men into camp on the heights. The victory of the Americans was complete. Gen. Gates detached strong bodies of his troops in various directions to cut off the retreat of the enemy. Burgoyne retired by Saratoga Creek to the Hudson, at which point he was met by the New-Hampshire militia, under the command of Colonels Webster, Bellows, and Morey. At this place the enemy halted, and Burgoyne observed "it was vain to contend with the owners of the soil." Therefore he and his army laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The convention was signed by Generals Gates and Burgoyne, on the 17th of October. The storm had ceased, the mists were dissipated, and the evening became calm and delightful.

As a patriot, Col. Webster could partake of the joys of victory; as a man, however, he could but weep for the death of a beloved and favorite brother. Amos Webster, who commanded a company of Light Infantry, attached to Col. Morgan's corps during these perilous days, was cut down while in the arms of victory: he simply inquired which side gave way, and being told, exclaimed, "It is enough—I die in peace." Col. Webster went with the escort to Albany, where he was discharged, and returned home. During the rest of the war, Col. Webster was active in collecting beef and other supplies for the army. He was distinguished for his courage and integrity, and was sociable. He was a friend of peace and good order, but he made it an invariable rule not to be forced to surrender any important right for the sake of peace; and his opinions once formed, were not easily shaken.

FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

CINCINNATUS—No. CIII.

GOVERNMENT.

There remains one other branch of executive authority to be considered, and that is the power to grant reprieves and pardons to persons, who by due course of law have been convicted of crimes and offences. But as I have in a former paper (No. XCVIII) considered the subject in general, and particularly in relation to the general government, I now submit some observations as it respects the state governments.

According to our constitutions, it appears there are fifteen States in which the governor *alone* has the power to grant pardons, and seven in which he may do it *with the advice of council*, and but two States in which there is no authority given to grant pardons in any case. Most of the States consider this power necessary, and a majority entrust it to a single individual.

The power to grant reprieves, that is, to suspend the execution and process of the law for a definite time, is expressly given to the Executive in some States ; and in most of them has been more or less used and practised. But I do not recollect any authority given, either by the constitution or statute laws of New-Hampshire, to the Executive to grant reprieves in any case ; yet in this State, since the establishment of our constitution, in three or more instances where persons had been convicted of homicide in the first degree, and judgment rendered that they should be executed on certain days, though the executive refused pardons, they reprieved the criminals. The practice of granting reprieves in this State has, I think, been confined to offenders who were under sentence of death ; and even then it ought to be seldom exercised. The law has vested the judicial tribunal not only with the sole power to decide upon the guilt of the accused, but entrusted them with authority to fix the *time of execution.*—The power to decide whether an individual has forfeited his life, is vastly more important than that of determining *the day* on which the forfeiture shall be exacted. The great object of inflicting capital punishment is to deter others from the commission of crimes, but reprieves have a tendency to diminish that terror, for laws have never such a powerful effect upon the fears of the wicked, as when they are promptly and literally executed.—I know only two cases in which reprieves can with propriety be granted—convicts who are *non compos mentis*, and women in certain stages of pregnancy. I am aware that some eminent men have contended, that when the executive are fully satisfied that new evidence has been discovered, which if known at the trial would have acquitted the convict, a reprieve ought to be granted. But I think, in such a case, the executive should *pardon*, not

reprieve. For existing laws allow of no review in criminal prosecutions. The legislature may decline passing a law for a new trial—but what is more doubtful, have they a *right* to do it, and would the judiciary sustain it?

Our constitution authorizes the governor with the advice of the council to grant pardons to such offenders only as have been *convicted by a court of law*; but prohibits them from pardoning those who have not been convicted, and also those who have been convicted by the senate upon impeachment of the house.

It reflects great honour that but few crimes of great enormity have been committed in New-Hampshire. Here no man has been convicted of treason; and but very few of homicide. And to the credit of the executive, I believe, not a single instance has occurred in which they have pardoned a murderer—not one for the last forty years. The certainty of punishment has done much to prevent the commission of crimes.

Of the minor offences, instances have frequently occurred; but I think fewer in proportion to population than the average number in many of the other states. But considering the mildness of our criminal code, and the necessity of restraining bad men by the *certainty* of punishment, too many of these offenders have been pardoned by the executive—such as those who were convicted of passing counterfeit money and bank bills, of theft, of libels, and of assaults and batteries. But here, too, if we compare the executive record of pardons granted in this State, with that of some other States, we shall find the number of pardons much less than theirs. In New-Hampshire, in five years and nine months, ending with June 1818, there were one hundred and seventeen convicts committed to the State Prison; of these only six were pardoned. In Massachusetts, in sixteen years, one thousand four hundred and seventy one were committed to their State Prison; of these two hundred forty two were pardoned: and in New-York in 1822, there had been, from the establishment of their state prisons to that time, five thousand sixty nine convicts committed, of whom two thousand eight hundred and nineteen were pardoned. Hence it appears that in Massachusetts more than one sixth of the convicts were pardoned, and in New-York more than half, but in New-Hampshire not one in nineteen.

If pardons should in future be obtained with as much facility, and continue to increase as they recently have in some of the States, they will eventually destroy the efficacy and usefulness of our penal laws. Their influence will prove fatal to our penitentiary system—the States must abandon their State Prisons, and with them the consoling hope of preserving a code of mild and humane criminal law. Crimes will then be suffered to exist without punishment, or that which is severe and sanguinary must be inflicted.

The executive department of every State should never forget that the principle of *self-preservation* requires the prompt and

faithful execution of penal laws, and that the *certainty of execution* should seldom be impaired by pardons, and then only in extraordinary cases—such as those who are insane, pregnant women, and those who had witnesses not known and present at the trial, who could prove their innocence. Upon these principles but few pardons would be granted, and the law would be executed with such *certainty* as would afford security to the peaceable and virtuous, and prove *a terror to evil doers.*

Pity and compassion for the convicts, and their families and friends, have often been the sole cause of granting pardons.—Though these softer and finer feelings are honourable to the man, they are blind and dangerous guides to a public officer, who is required to exercise his authority with sound discretion, according to the principles of law, of reason, and of strict justice. What is mercy to the convict, is cruelty to the community. A pardon releases the convict, and turns him loose upon society to commit new crimes and make further depredation. The history of criminals proves, that the principal use of punishment is to restrain the criminal whilst confined from committing other offences, and to deter others from evil. Punishment rarely reforms the offender. In New-York, of twenty three convicts who were commitmitted to the state prison upon second and third convictions, in the year 1815, twenty of them had been previously *pardoned* upon the first conviction.

In some of the States, particularly in the one last mentioned, pardons have been granted, not because the offenders had any claim to mercy, but because the state prison was not large enough to receive the new convicts. And in some States, offenders have been pardoned upon the condition they would leave the State. A principle too *narrow and selfish* for the administration of justice, and the security of the country.

Applications and petitions from many respectable men who were influenced by pity and compassion, and not by a knowledge and consideration of the case, have, in all the States, had an undue influence upon the executive, and too often induced them to grant pardons where they would otherwise have refused them. But few of these petitioners consider themselves responsible for the truth of their statements, and none of them unaccountable for the pardon they solicit the executive do grant. Indeed, instances have occurred where men, from whom we had no reason to expect such things, have been induced to solicit pardons for the most abandoned and wicked criminals—the vilest of the vile. In New-York we are informed on high authority, "that the business of procuring pardons, has became the steady and profitable employment of many individuals, who attempt the grossest imposition upon the governor." It would not be an improper, or uncharitable rule, for the executive to receive petitions for pardons with great caution and much distrust. Indeed, these petitions, in general, merit censure and not praise.

The great difficulty of ascertaining the facts necessary to establish the propriety of granting a pardon, is conclusive evidence, that where pardons are numerous, they are very often improper. The number, general character, and zeal of petitioners is not sufficient. The judgment of the court establishes the guilt of the convict, and their records import absolute verity. Is the executive to try the cause again, and review the judgment of the highest court of law, and that without the aid of a jury? what means have they of doing it? The petitioners may procure *willing* witnesses to attend, but who can procure those against the criminal? The convict, or his friends, may procure able council to argue his cause, but who has authority to require the attendance and argument of the attorney general? In some States, such a course of proceeding would leave the governor little, if any time to perform the most important duties of his office; and in the end be attended with more evil than good to the community.

The only safe course for the executive, as well as the country is to grant but few pardons, and those only in extreme cases.—There are some crimes of such an atrocious character, inflict such serious injury upon society, and are the result, not of a sudden impulse of passion, but of deliberate reflection, and of such great depravity and malignity of heart, that they ought never to be pardoned. In Great Britain, *forgery* is considered an unpardonable offence, and considering the extent of our comerce, and the vast amount of our bank bills, promissory notes, and other written contracts, the same rule might with propriety be adopted in this country.

If but few pardons are granted, it is *possible* an innocent man may suffer; but where pardons are numerous, it is *certain* the community must suffer. Sound policy requires us to avoid a course that will *necessarily* produce evil, rather than that which is *only possible.*

CINCINNATUS.

August 7th, 1824.

REMARKS ON LONGEVITY.

Longevity does not appear to be restricted to any particular climate; for remarkable instances of it may be produced, both from very hot and very cold countries, though certainly, they appear to have been more numerous in temperate climes. It is highly probable, that the human frame is so constituted, as to adapt itself easily to the atmosphere and peculiarities of the country, in which it receives life, or even into which it is afterwards removed. Thus France and Sweden are countries, differing materially in soil and climate: the general mode of life of the inhabitants, is likewise very different; yet the usual rate of mortality has been

found nearly the same in both, being about one in thirty-five per annum. Men can live equally well under very different circumstances: it is sudden changes, that are injurious; and temperate climates, being less liable to such changes, are found to be most favorable to the continuance of life. There are, however, in almost every situation, particular districts more favorable to health and longevity, than others. The cause of this superiority is chiefly a free circulation of the air, uncontaminated with the noxious vapours and exhalations, which destroy its purity in other parts. Thus hilly districts are universally found more healthy than low and marshy places.

Of 145 persons who are recorded to have lived to the age of 120 years and upwards, more than half were inhabitants of Great-Britain, viz.

63 of England and Wales,	29 of Ireland,
23 of Scotland,	30 of other countries.

The number of instances in Scotland, compared with those of England, appears to have been more than twice the proportion of the population, which certainly seems to shew that the climate of the former is very favorable to long life.

It is a fact pretty well established, that more *males* are born than *females;* it is also well known, that in almost every form which animal life assumes, the male appears to possess a somewhat superior degree of bodily strength to the female. From these circumstances it might be expected that the number of males living would be found greater than that of females, and that, in general, they would enjoy a greater duration of life: the contrary, however, has been asserted, and evidence produced which appeared to justify such an opinion; but it seems probable, that in forming the accounts from which the number of females living appeared greater than that of the males, sufficient attention was not paid to the number of males engaged chiefly abroad in the army and navy, and of the emigrations to foreign parts being chiefly males. And that the apparent deficiency in England arose from these causes, is shewn by the result of the late enumeration; in which, including soldiers and seamen, the totals of males and females appeared nearly equal, the latter exceeding the former by less than one in a hundred; a difference that may be easily accounted for from the number of males who leave England for the East and West Indies, and other foreign parts. In America, which receives a considerable part of the emigrants, who reduce the male population of the European states, the total of males ap-

pears greater than that of the females, being nearly in the proportion of one hundred males to ninety-six females: so that it is highly probable, if correct accounts could be had of the real number of males and females belonging to any country, they would be found nearly equal; and the greater number of males *born* would appear a provision for the greater destruction of male lives by war, navigation, and various casualties. That the male constitution is naturally more durable than that of females, may be inferred from the preceding account of 145 persons who have attained unusual great age, more than two-thirds of the number being males; but the greater mortality from adventitious causes, which brings the numbers of each sex near to equality, renders the expectations of life likewise nearly equal.

Longevity has been supposed to be in a great degree hereditary; and as weakness and disease are frequently so, it appears very probable that the constitution of body, and disposition of mind best adapted for duration may prevail much more in some families, than others. Dr. Rush says, he has not found a single instance of a person who had lived to be eighty years of age who was not descended from long-lived ancestors; it is certain, however, there have been in this country many persons who have exceeded eighty years, who did not know that any of their family were remarkable for longevity. The form of the individual appears of more importance. Moderate sized and well proportioned persons have certainly the best chance of long life. There are, however, a few instances of persons of a different description having attained considerable age. Mary Jones, who died in 1773, at Wem, in Shropshire, aged 100 years, was only two feet eight inches high, very deformed and lame; and James M'Donald, who died near Cork, 20th August, 1760, aged 117, was seven feet six inches high.

Matrimony, if not entered into too early, appears to be very conducive to health and long life, the proportion of unmarried ladies attaining great age, being remarkably small. Dr. Rush says, that in the course of his enquiries, he met with only one person beyond eighty years of age, who had never been married. This is a very limited remark: Mrs. Malton. who died in 1733, aged 105; Ann Kerney, who died the same year, aged 110; Martha Dunridge, who died in 1752, in the 100th year of her age; and Mrs. Warren, who died in 1753. aged 104, had never been married; and in the list prefixed to Sir John Sinclair's Essay on longevity, of pensioners in Greenwich hospital, who were upwards of eighty

years old, there are sixteen who were never married: the same list, however, contains five times as many persons who had been married, and other accounts are in a still greater proportion.

The Chinese erect triumphal or honorary arches to the memory of persons who have lived a century, thinking, that without a sober and virtuous life, it is impossible to attain so great an age. Temperance is certainly the best security of health; and no man can reasonably expect to live long who impairs the vital powers by excess which converts the most natural and beneficial enjoyments into the most certain means of destruction. The few instances of individuals who, notwithstanding their licentious mode of life, have attained considerable age, cannot be put in comparison with the immense number whose lives have been materially shortened by such indulgences. Dr. Fothergill observes, that "the due regulation of the passions perhaps contributes more to health and longevity than any of the other non-naturals;" and the due regulation of the passions constitutes the most important part, if it is not the very essence, of a virtuous course of life.

The cheerful and contented are certainly more likely to enjoy good health and long life, than persons of irritable and fretful dispositions; therefore, whatever tends to promote good humor and innocent hilarity, must have a beneficial influence in this respect; and persons whose attention is much engaged on serious subjects, should endeavor to preserve a relish for cheerful recreations.

In the Boston Centinel of the 7th of August, we find the following communication on *family* longevity, to which we have added two families which have come under our own observation.

"An account of the extraordinary longevity of the *family of Peters*, has recently been published in several of the papers.* Of this account, it is remarked, that it "is an instance

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* ARTICLE ALLUDED TO.

It is believed there are few instances of family longevity so extraordinary as that of the family of PETERS, of Medfield, Mass. of which the following is an accurate account:—

William Peters, (the father) died about the year 1786 or 7—at the age of 85 years.
Hannah, his wife, died in . . . . 1796, aged . . 93 "
Their children were
Joseph Peters, died Feb. 13, . . . 1800, " . . 71 "
Benjamin " " July, . . . 1803, " . . 72 "
Mary " " May, . . . 1813, " . . 81 "
Adam " " March, . . . 1813, " . . 79 "
Eve " " Dec. 1, . . . 1823, " . . 87 "

of longevity which probably has never been equalled in this country." Remarkable, however, as that case is, yet it will be seen by the following notices, that it has been surpassed in several instances.

The first of the following accounts is extracted from *Belknap's History of New-Hampshire*; the second from the *Massachusetts Historical Collections*; the third from *Dr. Dwight's Travels*; the fourth from *Niles' Register*; the fifth from the *New-Hampshire Historical Collections*; the sixth from the *Transactions of the Phil. Soc. at Philadelphia.*

1. Colonel James Davis, of N. H. died in 1749, aged 88. He had 9 children of the following ages.

James,	93
Thomas,	88
Samuel,	99
Daniel,	65
Sarah,	91
Hannah,	77
Elizabeth,	79
Ephraim,	87
Phebe, living at the age of	85
Sum of their ages,	764
Average age,	84 8-9

2. Enoch Coffin, Esq. of Edgartown, died in 1761, aged 83. He had 10 children of the following ages.

Love,	88
Hepzibah,	90
Elizabeth,	73
Abigail,	88
John,	82
Enoch,	90
Deborah,	80
Benjamin,	75

Tahpunis	"	"	Nov. 25,	1817,	"	77 "
Andrew	"	"	Feb. 5,	1822,	"	80 "
Nathan	"	"	Feb.	1824,	"	77 "
Finis	"	"	Dec. 16,	1822,	"	73 "
Jethro	"	(still living)	born June 13, 1744, is now			80 "
						955

By which it appears that the average age of the ten children of William and Hannah Peters, rather exceeds 77 years and 8 months—and the average age of the family (the parents included) is exactly 79 years and 7 months.

The facts were furnished by the venerable Jethro Peters. the only surviving member of the family, who, on the day he completed his 80th year, travelled on foot the distance of 13 miles.

Samuel, ...	70
Beulah, living at the age of . .	80
Sum of their ages, . . .	816
Average age, . . .	81 3-5

3. Deacon David Marsh, of Haverhill, Mass. died in his 80th year; his wife in her 92d. They had 12 children.

The eldest died in her . .	84th year.
The second in her . .	88th "
The third in her . .	80th "
The second son in his . .	81st "
The fifth in his . .	69th "
The Eldest is now in his . .	87th "
The third in his . .	82d "
The fourth in his . .	80th "
The sixth in his . .	76th "
The seventh in his . .	73d "
The fourth daughter in her .	71st "
The fifth in her . .	69th "
Sum of their ages, . .	940
Average age, . .	78 2-5

4. Dr. H. Martin, died at Marblehead, leaving 7 children, four sons and three daughters, by his first wife, all lately living, at the following ages: 86, 87, 80, 76, 73, 71, 61.—Sum of their ages 537—average 76 5-7. He left also two other children by a second wife, age 53 and 51. He had besides three other children, one of whom died in infancy, the other two are at an advanced age.

5. Mary Briggs died at Wellington, Mass. in 1813, aged 102, leaving 9 children, aged as follows: 79, 77, 73, 72, 70, 68, 63, 60, 57. Sum of their ages 619—average 68, 7-8.

6. Mr. Temple, of the County of Worcester, Mass. died in 1765, aged 86. He left 8 children 4 sons and 4 daughters, all living in 1788, at the following ages:—89, 85, 83, 81, 79, 77, 75, 73. Sum of their ages 644—average 80 1-2.

The average age of the 10 children of the Peters' family was 77, 7-12. But with regard to the 1st, 2d, and 3d, of the above families, the average age was still greater, though in the third instance, 7 out of the 12 children were living, when the account was written. In the other instances, the average was given for persons who were supposed to be all living.

[To the preceding instances of Longevity, we take the liberty of adding the family of Oliver Farmer of Billerica,

who died February 23, 1761, aged 76. His wife died February 25, 1773, in her 77th year. They had nine children who attained the following ages.

				years.	days.
1. Abigail [Richardson]	died	Jan. 13, 1791,	aged	70	352
2. Mary [Baldwin]	"	Sept. 25, 1803,	"	72	19
3. Sarah [Jewett]	"	Dec. 8, 1819,	"	95	346
4. Betty [Rogers] twins.	"	Sept. 17, 1805,	"	79	97
5. Rebecca [Rogers] twins.	"	Aug. 30, 1809,	"	83	79
6. Oliver Farmer,	"	Feb. 24, 1814,	"	85	196
7. Isabella [Warren]	"	Dec. 26, 1793,	"	62	228
8. Edward Farmer,	"	Aug. 4, 1804,	"	70	149
9. John Farmer,	"	Jan. 9, 1806,	"	69	21

Sum of their ages 689 years, 27 days.

Average age 76 " 205 " an average within a year as great as that of the Peters' family.

To this we will add an account, published in the Salem Gazette of 1812, of a family of eight children born in Chelmsford, who were all living at the commencement of that year, of the following ages.

				year.
1. Ephraim Warren,	born	Dec. 16, 1731,	in his	81st
2. John Warren,	"	Sept. 14, 1733,	" "	79th
3. Esther Warren,	"	April 27, 1735,	" her	77th
4. Isaac Warren,	"	Jan. 30, 1737,	" his	75th
5. Lydia Richardson,	"	Jan. 1, 1739,	" her	73d
6. Elizabeth Parkhurst,	"	May 25, 1741,	" "	71st
7. Thomas Warren,	"	April 5, 1743,	" his	69th
8. Josiah Warren	"	April 27, 1745,	" "	67th

This family, excepting Josiah Warren, now in his 80th year, have all died since January, 1812, and the most of them of eighty years, or upwards. The parents of the preceding averaged about 80 years.—EDITORS.]

FECUNDITY. In examining the records of the town of Billerica, in Massachusetts, about ten years since, we found recorded the names of twenty six families, consisting of *ten* children each, twenty families of *eleven* children each, twenty four families of *twelve* children each, thirteen families of *thirteen* each, five families of *fourteen* each, one family of *fifteen*, and one family of *twenty one* children—total ninety families, consisting of one thousand and forty three individuals, besides the parents. The greatest number of children to any one family. was 21, and these were by two wives. Such instances of extraordinary fecundity in the early settlement of our

country were not rare. Dr. Mather mentions "one woman who had not less than *twenty two* children, and another had no less than *twenty three* children by one husband, whereof nineteen lived to men's and woman's estate, and a third who was mother to *seven and twenty* children." The mother of Governor Phipps had *twenty-five* children of which twenty-one were sons. Rev. John Sherman, the first minister of Watertown had *twenty-six* children by two wives,—twenty by his last wife. Rev. Samuel Willard, the first minister of Groton, and afterwards of Boston, and Vice President of Harvard college, had twenty children. Major Simon Willard, his father, one of the first settlers of Concord, had a family of *seventeen* children, of whom nine were sons and all attained mature age and had families.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

From Col. Scammell to Col. Peabody.

[For a biographical notice of Col. Scammell, see vol. ii, p. 166 of these Collections. A memoir of Col. Peabody was published in the January No. of the present year.]

West-Point, Sept. 29, 1779.

[Extract.] Does Congress mean to make the officers any permanent consideration? or do they intend to coax them on by doing a little and promising them a great deal, till the war is over, and then leave them without money, (consequently without friends); without estates, and many without property or constitutions, the two latter of which they have generously sacrificed in defence of their country. This is the language of the officers almost universally, from all the states. My station makes it my duty to make every thing as easy and quiet as possible. But I shudder at the consequences, as I am convinced that in the approaching winter, we shall lose many of our brave officers, who must resign or doom themselves to want and misery by remaining longer in the best of causes, and which in justice should entitle them to liberal considerations and rewards. That men who have braved death, famine, and every species of hardship, in defence of their liberties and fighting for their country, should thereby be reduced to slavery, or what is equally as bad, beggary, will be an eternal stigma upon the United States, and prevent proper men from ever stepping forth in defence of their country again.

The bearer, Mr. Guild, a tutor in Harvard College, is an honest, clever, sensible whig; whatever civility you show him will add an obligation on yours truly,

A. SCAMMELL.

Nathaniel Peabody, Esq.

From Col. Scammell to Col. Peabody.

Head-Quarters Steenrapie, near Hackinsack Old Bridge, Sept. 5, 1780.

Dear Sir—I am extremely happy to have occular demonstration that you are well enough to brandish the goose-quill again. When I had the disagreeable news of your being dangerously ill, I wished to ride to Morristown to see you. I attempted to write, but business permitted neither.

The army regrets the recalling decree of Congress, and that your committee should be absent from the army at this critical juncture, when famine daily extends her threatening baleful sceptre. What will be the consequence of the present system of supplies? Are we to be in continual danger of a dissolution? Must the United States of America, replete with the sources—full of men, rolling in luxuries—strong in allies—entered on the scale of nations under a solemn appeal to Heaven, languish in the field—her veterans fainting, her officers at the head of raw troops, obliged to risque their lives and reputation; with troops counting the moments in painful anxiety, when they shall return home and leave us with scattered ranks? If the regiments are not filled for the war, our cause must fail, I am bold to pronounce. Not a continental officer, I fear, will be left in the field, if he must every six months, become a drill serjeant. It is too mortifying to risque a six years' reputation with inexperienced troops. Our good and great General, I fear, will sink under the burthen, though he has been possessed of the extremest fortitude hitherto, which has enabled him to be equal to every difficulty, and to surmount what to a human eye appeared impossible. But a continual dropping will impress a stone, and a bow too long strained, loses its elasticity. I have ever cherished hopes, but my patience is almost thread-bare.

We yesterday inclined to this place, and took a new position about two miles from our former one, on the west side of the Hackinsack. Our army is remarkably healthy—but frequently fasting without prayers. I condole with you on the disagreeable news from the southward, and lament the fate of so many brave officers and men. After suffering

the extremes of hunger and fatigue, to be basely deserted by the militia, and pushed on to be sacrificed, is truly distressing. Hunger occasioned so great desertion, that their numbers were reduced to a handful in comparison with their numbers when they left Maryland. What demon could induce General G. to advance so far towards the enemy with so few men? And why did he retreat so rapidly and leave his brave men behind?

Wishing you a speedy and perfect recovery of your health, I am yours truly,

A. SCAMMELL.

Col. Peabody.

From Col. Scammell to Col. Peabody.

Head Quarters, October 3, 1780.

Dear Sir—Treason! Treason! Treason! black as h—l! That a man so high on the list of fame should be guilty as Arnold, must be attributed not only to original sin, but actual transgressions. Heavens and Earth! we were all astonishment, each peeping at his next neighbor to see if any treason was hanging about him: nay, we even descended to a critical examination of ourselves. This surprise soon settled down into a fixed detestation and abhorrence of Arnold, which can receive no addition. His treason has unmasked him the veriest villain of centuries past, and set him in true colors. His conduct and sufferings at the northward, has in the eyes of the army and his country, covered a series of base, grovelling, dirty, scandalous and rascally peculation and fraud; and the army and country, ever indulgent and partial to an officer who has suffered in the common cause, wished to cover his faults: and we were even afraid to examine too closely, for fear of discovering some of his rascality. Now after all these indulgencies, the partiality of his countrymen, the trust and confidence the commander in chief had reposed in him, the prodigious sums that he has pilfered from his country, which has been indulgent enough to overlook his mal-practices, I say, after all this, it is impossible to paint him in colors sufficiently black. Avarice, cursed avarice, with unbounded ambition, void of every principle of honor, honesty, generosity or gratitude, induced the caitiff to make the first overtures to the enemy, as Andre, the British Adjutant General declared upon his honor, when on trial before the general officers. This brave, accomplished officer, was yesterday hanged; not a single

spectator but what pitied his untimely fate, although filled with gratitude for the providential discovery; convinced that his sentence was just, and that the law of nations and custom of war justified and rendered it necessary. Yet his personal accomplishments, appearance and behaviour, gained him the good wishes and opinion of every person who saw him. He was, perhaps, the most accomplished officer of the age—he met his fate in a manner which did honor to the character of a soldier. Smith, the man who harbored him, is under trial for his life, and I believe will suffer the same fate. May Arnold's life be protracted under all the keenest stings and reflections of a guilty conscience—be hated and abhorred by all the race of mankind, and finally suffer the excruciating tortures due to so great a traitor.

I am, in haste, your friend and servant,

A. SCAMMELL.

Col. Peabody.

From Col. Scammell to Col. Peabody.

New-Windsor, March 9th, 1781.

Dear Sir—I was very sorry to hear you passed by without calling upon me. I hope before this, you have perfectly recovered your health. Your friendship and anxiety for the good of the service, will perhaps make any intelligence from us by no means disagreeable. Now we have got a tolerable supply of provisions, we want men; no recruits have arrived yet, except a few stragglers. The enemy are penetrating into the southern states in several parts, ravaging, plundering and destroying every thing their licentious, unprincipled murtherers choose. Lord Cornwallis, after Morgan's victory, having divested himself of all his baggage, made a most desperate pursuit after Morgan, but was providentially stopped short in his pursuit by the sudden rising of a river, occasioned by a heavy rain after Morgan had forded it. Cornwallis then changed his route, and pursued Gen. Greene, who was obliged to retire before him, to the borders of Virginia, nearly two hundred miles. The rapidity of the pursuit, and retrogade movement of our southern army, I believe, prevented the militia of that thinly settled country, from reinforcing Gen. Greene seasonably. However, by the advices this day received, Lord Cornwallis was retiring, and Gen. Greene, in turn, pursuing him. A pretty reinforcement is sent from Virginia to General Greene which, I hope, may arrive in season to enable Gen.

Greene to act offensively, unless Cornwallis is reinforced again. Arnold is speculating upon Tobacco and Negroes, in Virginia. Another part of the enemy has landed in North Carolina. The Marquis had, by our last advice, arrived at the head of Elk, with the light infantry of our army. The grenadiers and light infantry of the French army, I expect by this time, have joined him. I most devoutly wish, that the Marquis may ruin the traitor, and catch his party. We have been obliged to put much to the risk, on account of the present weakness of our corps. I hope for success—but it is wrong, exceeding wrong, that the commander in chief should be put to the dangerous necessity of putting so much to the hazard for the safety of the southern states. Had our regiments been filled agreeable to the requisitions of congress, Clinton would never have presumed to make such large detachments from New-York. I intreat you to make use of your utmost influence to persuade the state to raise and send on their full complement of recruits as soon as possible; our situation, otherwise, will soon become very critical.

I am, Sir, your most obedient friend and servant,

A. SCAMMELL.

Col. Peabody.

Original Letter of Joseph Woodbridge, son of Rev. John Woodbridge, the first Minister of Andover, Mass.

GENTLEMEN,—I thought to have waited upon you myself this your meeting, but having such illness in my family, that I cannot leave them now, I have lately writ to your committee that are to appoint and settle the common rights in the town of Andover in reference to my Father John Woodbridge his right, &c.

Gentlemen, you know that my father purchased the whole town of Andover, of Cushamache, the Sagamore of the Massachusetts, in behalf of the inhabitants of Cochichawick,* which were then but nineteen in number, besides women and children. My father was then an inhabitant of Andover, and then had a wife and four or five children, and managed the affairs of said town, besides carrying out a considerable estate, and encouraging of people to settle there, a considerable time before Mr. Bradstreet was an inhabitant there. I

*The Indian name of Andover.

am sensible that most of the old standards are dead and gone in Andover, as well as in Newbury, and those inhabitants that are upon the stage now, know but little of the first settlers of the town, so I would have this distinctly read and considered by my loving friends and neighbours, and judge with themselves whether my father had not an honest and lawful right thereto, and whether he ought not in justice and equity have as good common right, as any now living in Andover. If I had time I would ask how you had come by your right, for my father nor any of his children ever disposed of any of what he bought of Cushamache, and until you have a quit claim from him, how can you proceed? I should be glad to hear from you in some convenient time.

Gentlemen, your humble servant,

JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE.

Newbury, May 14th, 1714.

October 24th, 1645. The Rev. Mr. John Woodbridge, was ordained by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Worcester, Teacher of the church of Andover.

The names of the Members of the church then.

John Woodbridge, *Teacher*,	John Osgood,
Robert Barnard,	John Frye,
Nicholas Holt,	Richard Barker,
Joseph Parker,	Nathan Parker,
Richard Blake,	Edmund Faulkner.

MISCELLANIES.

[We have been lately furnished by a gentleman of Massachusetts, with a number of interleaved Almanacks published in Cambridge, soon after the art of printing was introduced into this country. Among them is one for 1650, by Urian Oakes, afterwards President of Harvard College, having the well known motto, *Parvum parva decent: sed inest suu gratia parvis*, and several by Rev. Samuel Danforth, of Harvard College, Philo-mathemat., afterwards a distinguished minister in Roxbury. From those of the latter, we have selected the following interesting Chronological table, which is very particular as to the exact dates of several

important events in the early settlement of Massachusetts. It will be recollected that the year began in March, and the months are numbered accordingly.—EDITORS.]

1647.

A CHRONOLOGICALL TABLE

of some few memorable things, which happened since the first planting of Massachusetts.

The Yeare. Since Christ.	The Month.	The Day.	
1630	4	12	The Governour and Assistants arrived at Salem, bringing with them the Patent, and therewith the Government transferred hither.
	6	27	The first ordination of an Elder [viz. Mr. Wilson] in the Massachusetts Bay.
	7	30	The first Magistrate that dyed in Massachusetts was Isaac Johnson, Esquire, a right Nathaniel, a gentleman of singular piety and synceri-ty.
	12	5	The first and most seasonable supply of provisions from England, by Mr. William Pierce in the ship Lion.
1632	6	5	The first visit which the Narraganset Sachem Miantonimoh gave to the Governour at Boston.
	9	23	The first Pirate from Massachusetts was one Dixy Bull, who with 15 his consorts robbed Pemaquid, and so vanished.
	12	21	The first winter hazzard of the Magistrates and Elders, was at Nantascut, where they were frozen up 2 dayes and 2 nights, ill provided of all sustenance.
1633	9		The first great mortality amongst the Indians by the small pox, whereof Chickatabut Sachem of Naponset and John and James, Sagamores dyed.
1634	6	2	The first Pastor that dyed here, was Mr. Samuel Skelton Pastor to the Church at Salem, a faithful minister of Jesus Christ.
	7	4	The first Generall Court at Cambridge.
1635			The first Plantation at Connecticut.
	6	15	The first Hiracane whereby many 100*ds* of trees were throwne downe, but not one house that I heare of.
1636	6	25	The first expedition against the Block Ilanders or Pequots under the command of Mr. Endicot.
	8	22	The first treaty and peace concluded with Miantonimoh.
1637	6	30	The first Synod at Cambridge.
	12		The first Military Company framed at Boston.
1638	2	21	The first visit Osamekins gave the Governour.
	4	1	The first great and general Earthquake.
		5	The first visit of Uncas the Monhegin Sachem gave at Cambridge.
1639			The first printing at Cambridge.
1642	4		The first discovery of the great mountaine (called the Chrystall Hills) to the N. W. by Darby Field.*

[* The following is the account given by Hubbard of the discovery of the White Mountains by Darby Field.—*Hist. N. E.*

"In the same year, 1642, one Darbyfield, an Irishman, with some others, travelled to an high Mountain, called the White Hills, an hundred miles, or near upon to the west of Saco. It is the highest hill in these parts of America. They passed through many of the lower and rainy clouds as they ascended up to the top thereof, but some that were there afterwards, saw clouds above them. There is a plain sixty feet square on the top, a very steep precipice on the west side, and all the country round about them seemed like a level, and much beneath them. There was a great expectation of some precious things to be found, either on the top or in the ascent, by the glistering of some white stones. Something was found like crys-

1642			The first Indian that held forth a clear work of conversion to christianity, was Wequash of Saybrook.
1643	3		The first uniting of the 4 English Colonies.
			The first time the Indian Sachems submitted themselves and their people to the English.
	4	22	viz Pumham and Sacononocho.
1644	1	8	Cutchamakin, Mascanomet, Squaw Sachem.
			Wassamegen, Nathawanon.
	4		Passaconoway and his Sonnes.
			The first yeare wherein the severall colonies agreed freely to contribute to the furtherance of learning.
1646			The first time wherein through the tender mercy of God, the Gospell was preached to the Indians in their owne language, by Mr *I. E.* [Rev. John Eliot,] teacher of the Church at Roxbury, whereby much illumination and sweet affection was in a short time wrought in diverse of them and hopeful reformation begun, in abandoning idleness, filthyness and other known sinnes, and in offering up themselves and their children to the English freely and gladly, that they might be better instructed in the things of God.
			The first Indian towne given by the Generall Courte to the Indians within the bounds of Cambridge, called Nonauntum, that is to say, joy or gladness.

The time when these townes following began.

1628	Salem	1631	Marble-Head	1639	Gloucester
1629	Charls-town	1633	Ipswitch		Salisbury
	Linne	1634	Newbury		Wenham
1630	Dorchester		Hingham	1640	Woburn
	Water-town	1635	Dedham		Braintree
	Roxbury		Concord		Reading
	Boston	1638	Hampton		Manchester
1631	Cambridge		Sudbury	1641	Haverhill
	Weymouth	1639	Rowley		Hull

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

[The Editors have recently been furnished with a file of the "*Boston Gazette, or Weekly Journal*," for 1746–1748, from which they make the following extracts, relating to the Indian hostilities during that period, in this quarter of the country.]

Extract of a letter from Upper-Ashuelot, [*Keene*] *dated April* 23, 1746.

This morning an army of our northern enemy beset us, and fell upon some as they were going a small distance from the Fort, fired upon them, and followed them up even to the very walls, though faced and fired upon by some who

tal, but nothing of value. It appeared to them that made the most diligent observations of the country round about, that many great rivers of New-England rise out of that mountain as Saco and Kennebeck, to the north and east, Connecticut, to the south, as they conceived; as cosmographers observe that four great rivers arise out of the mountains of Helvetia, accounted the highest land in Europe. In each of these rivers, they report at the first issue, there is water enough to drive a mill."]

were at the gate, and plied so warmly, both by soldiers and inhabitants, that they soon bore off. They shot *John Bullard*, who in a few hours expired, and killed an aged woman, the wife of *Daniel M'Kenney*; and *Nathan Blake*, one of our inhabitants, being out, is not since been heard of, whom we surpose to be taken or killed. They killed several of our creatures, and fired six of our houses and one barn, (in which for want of room in the Fort) there was considerable of treasure and provisions; and we being but few, and our enemy so numerous, and so far distant from any help, the time appears exceeding gloomy and distressing.

We hear from No. 4 [Charlestown] a new township to the westward, that three men, with a team of four oxen, having been at a saw mill to fetch boards, were surprised by a party of Indians, and the men being missing, are supposed to be either killed or made prisoners, the oxen being found dead, with their tongues cut out.

We likewise hear, that the Indians have lately surprised a garrison house in New-Hopkinton, and carried away captives two men, one woman, and five children.

Boston, May 13, 1746.

Last week came advice, that on the fourth instant one Mr. Cook, and a negro man, were, killed by the Indians, at a plantation called Contoocook, [Boscawen] and Mr. Jones of the same place being missing, it was supposed he was carried away captive.

About the same time, a man was killed near Lunenburgh, and scalped, and his horse's head not only cut off, but carried away. The man had in his pocket five hundred pounds (Old Tenor) in new bills of credit on this province, which he was going to pay to some soldiers in the publick service, but the Indians carried off the money, and the man's stockings.

And last Friday was 7 Night, a man was killed at No. 4 [near Hatfield] of the Narraganset towns, by a party of Indians who had hid themselves in a barn. They were fired upon by some of our men who happened to be at hand, and it is thought one of them was killed, he being seen to fall, and his hatchet and blanket being found upon the spot.

Boston, May 20, 1746.

We have advice by a vessel arrived from the eastward, that the Indians have lately killed two men and taken another prisoner, and that 29 Indian canoes had been seen to pass by George's Fort.

Boston, June 24, 1746.

On Tuesday last, arrived here Capt. Saunders, in the country sloop, from the eastward, and brings advice from St. George's, that about a fortnight ago 13 of the soldiers belonging to the garrison there, being at some small distance from the Fort, a rivulet running between, divided into two parties, one of the parties consisting of five men, carelessly lay down their guns, and strolled a little way from them; about 7 or 8 of the enemy Indians, which were skulking about, perceiving it, intercepted and got between them and their arms, which they seized, and firing upon them killed one of them named Timothy Cummings, wounded another, and carried another off, the rest escaped under the fire of the garrison. the other party retreated as fast as they could, and all soon got to the garrison, except an old man, who could walk but slowly. One of the Savages seeing him, came up so near as to lift up his hatchet in order to dispatch him at once, but the man having his gun charged, turned about and presenting it, shot the Indian dead upon the spot, and being within the reach of the guns at the Fort, which kept off the other Indians from molesting him, he stayed and scalped him; and we hear the scalp is brought to town.

We are informed that Thursday was 7 night, about 100 of the Indian enemy assaulted 10 men, who were at work within sight of Fort Massachusetts, at Hoosuck, in the county of Hampshire, and killed Elisha Nims, and a soldier who went from Marlborough, wounded Gershom Hawks in the arm, one Perry escaped and went to Fort Pelham; the other men with great resolution fought their way to the fort, some firing 5 or 6 times on the enemy; one of the Indians was shot dead not far from the Fort. The enemy being so much Superior to the number of men in the Fort, lying round them till the evening, they could not go forth to scalp the Indian that was killed.

Boston, July 1, 1746.

We hear that on Thursday the 19th instant, at a plantation called No. 4, Capt. Stevens, of the garrison there, and Capt. Brown, from Sudbury, with about 50 men, went out into the woods to look for horses; and coming near a causeway they were obliged to pass, their dogs being on the hunt before them, and barking very much, they suspected some Indians were near; whereupon, keeping a good look out, they discovered a great number of them, supposed to be a hundred and fifty, lying in ambush, waiting for them on the other side; so that if they had passed over, in all probability, most of

them might have been cut off. The Indians, upon finding themselves discovered, suddenly started up, and a smart engagement immediately ensued, in which it is supposed, the English fired first, and engaged them so closely and briskly that they soon drew off, and being followed by our men, retreated into a large swamp; whereupon the English returned to the garrison, not caring to venture after such numbers into so hazardous a place.

Boston, April 21, 1747.

We have advice from the eastward, that last Tuesday the Indians killed a man at Black Point, and on Wednesday, about one o'clock, they killed two persons, Mr. Elliot and his son at Saco, and at the same time took prisoner one John Murch, who was in company with them not far from the Fort.

We also hear, that about the same time, one man was killed and another taken prisoner within the bounds of Falmouth; and by an express from the westward we have advice, that two men have lately been killed at Northfield.

BILLERICA, IN 1680.

"*To the Hon. Court sitting at Cambridge, March* 31, 1680.

In observance of a warrant from ye Hon'd. Deputy Gov'r baring date, the 30th. 10m. 1679, our answer is as followeth.

As to a list of the number of males and rateable estates in our towne, wee have sent ye list that was taken last August, and returned from the commissioner's meeting.

As to the number of families, there is about fivety that are able to bear up publick charges. There is more of the aged that are helpless; the widowes, and poor persons that want reliefe, ten in number, which is all.

As to ye annuall alowance to our reverend Paster, our agreement is seventy pound Pr. ann. in country pay.

As for schooles, wee have no gramer schooles. Ensign Tompson is appointed to teach those to read and write that will come to him; also severall women, schoole Dames. As for tiething men, we have five in number.

Theire names are George Farley, Simon Crosby, John Shelden, Joseph Walker and Samuel Manning; and all sworne to the faithful discharge of theire service according to law.

As for young persons and inmates, we know of none among us but are orderly."

By order of the Selectmen,

JONATHAN DANFORTH."

After the celebrated *Samuel Johnson*, D. D. first President of King's (now Columbia) College, N. Y. had resigned his charge of a Congregational Church, in Connecticut, where he had been settled, and had taken orders in the Church of England, he became acquainted with Dr. Franklin. A frequent correspondence between them ensued, in which Dr. Franklin strongly urged him to remove to the city of Philadelphia and accept the Presidency of a College, which Dr. F. was engaged in founding in that city. [About the year 1752.] Dr. F., as an additional inducement for Dr. J.'s removal to Philadelphia, had proposed to get a new church erected for him. Upon Dr. Johnson's expressing some doubts as to the propriety of this measure, Franklin endeavoured to remove the difficulty by some arguments so strongly characteristic of the man, that as the letter has never been published in any edition of his works, we cannot refrain from extracting a part: "Your tenderness of the Church's peace is truly laudable; but methinks, to build a new church in a growing place, is not properly *dividing*, but *multiplying*, and will really be a means of increasing those who worship God in that way. Many who cannot now be accommodated in the church, go to other places, or stay at home, would go to church. I had for several years nailed against the wall of my house a pigeon-box that would hold six pair, and though they bred as fast as my neighbors' pigeons, I never had more than six pair; the old and strong driving out the young and weak, and obliging them to seek new habitations. At length I put up an additional box, with apartments for entertaining twelve pair more, and it was soon filled with inhabitants, by the overflowing of my first box, and of others in the neighborhood. This I take to be a parallel case with building a new Church here."

Marriage.—A husband and wife, who love and value each other, shew their children and servants how they should behave. Those who live in contention and despise each other, lose much of their authority, and teach their children to act unnaturally.

COLLECTIONS,
Historical and Miscellaneous.

OCTOBER, 1824.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Topographical Sketch of Salisbury, New-Hampshire.

This town is pleasantly situated on the western banks of the Pemigewasset and Merrimack rivers, 15 miles north of Concord, bounded east by said rivers, south by Boscawen, north by Andover, west by a tract of land called Kearsarge Gore, lately annexed to Warner. The town is 4 miles wide from N. to S.; 9 miles from E. to W. A short turn in the river Merrimack to the east forms a fine tract of fertile interval in the S. E. corner of Salisbury. This tract consists of about 300 acres, and appears to be an alluvion of the Merrimack. Here are several farms as pleasant, productive and valuable as any in town.

The original growth of wood on the land adjacent to the rivers was pitch, Norway and white pines, white, black and yellow oaks. The most valuable trees have been cut for building, and for ship-timber. From the interval and pine lands on the Merrimack, there is a gradual ascent to the uplands, which afford a pleasing variety of hill and dale, till you arrive at the valley of Blackwater river. The hilly lands, in their natural state, were covered with a heavy growth of the sugar maple, white maple, beech, birch, elm, ash and red oaks; the valleys were interspersed with evergreens. Wood, though plentiful, has already been wasted too profusely. Farmers should speedily adopt measures to preserve and promote its growth, for its utility and beauty, and the comfortable shelter it affords from the chilling blasts of the northwest winds.

This is quite an agricultural town. The soil of the upland is strong, deep and loamy, on a substratum called pan. When well cultivated, it is productive of Indian corn, oats, peas, beans, flax, rye and potatoes; and in some seasons

good crops of wheat have been produced. The farmers send annually to market considerable quantities of beef, pork, mutton, butter and cheese.

The hilly land affords some fine tracts for tillage, but chiefly abounds in excellent pasturage for sheep, horses and cattle,—the valleys are productive of grass. The boggy and low lands are in a gradual state of improvement, and promise great benefit to the farmer in the article of fodder. On Blackwater river, there is some very fertile interval, which, with the adjacent hilly land, compose several very valuable and productive farms. From this interval there is a rapid ascent to the assemblage of hills which form the basis of Kearsarge mountain. These lands have been extensively cleared of their heavy growth of wood, and converted to most excellent pasture grounds, where numerous herds of sheep and neat cattle graze every season; many of the cattle are driven 50 or 60 miles to these pastures. These lands several years ago were considered of little value, and sold very cheap. The farmers, who own them at present, appreciate their value, and esteem them more productive in neat profit, in proportion to the expenses incurred, than any other portion of their farms.

In this town there are three considerable villages, called the *South Road*, the *Centre Road*, and *Pemigewasset*, or *East Village*. The south road village is pleasantly situated on the south road running from east to west through the town, and also on the Fourth N. H. Turnpike road, leading to Hanover. This is also on the northern mail route from Boston to Burlington, Vt. In this village there are about thirty dwelling houses; one Congregational meeting house, erected in the year 1790; two stores; one book-bindery; one tavern; one saddlery; one hatter's shop; two shoemaker's shops; three wheelwright shops; and two blacksmith shops. Also, a post-office, called the west post-office; two law offices, and an Academy.

The centre road village is pleasantly situated one mile and a half northwest of the south road village, on the same great mail route. Here are about 30 dwelling houses; a Baptist church, erected in 1791; three stores, one tannery, two shoe-maker's shops, two cabinet-maker's shops, one blacksmith's shop, and a law office. Both villages are situated on elevated grounds. The surrounding scenery is grand, beautiful, and picturesque. The distant azure mountains, the fertilizing streams, the cultivated fields, the glens, and valleys, and extensive pasture grounds, interspersed with

beautiful copses of woodland, conspire to render it delightful to the eye, and to afford fine subjects for the pencil.

Pemigewasset, or east village, is situated in the northeast corner of the town, at the great falls on Pemigewasset river. This is a pleasant thriving place, already of considerable and increasing business. By the enterprize and liberality of a few individuals, an elegant meeting house has lately been erected in this village, and ornamented with a bell. Here are two stores. one tavern, one tannery, three or four cooper's shops, and one blacksmith's shop. On a fine permanent stream, which runs through this village from the great pond in Andover, are situated three saw mills, one grist mill, one blacksmith's shop with trip hammers, and one manufacturing establishment. This stream affords several excellent sites for a variety of other mill machinery.

A toll bridge across the Pemigewasset leads from this village to Sanbornton and Northfield. There is a post-office in this village, called the east post-office.

About three miles below this village, on the Merrimack, on the alluvion first mentioned, the earliest settlements were effected. This is a pleasant farming village, consisting of about ten or twelve dwelling houses, two taverns, one store, a tannery, one blacksmith's shop, one joiner's shop and a law office.

Rivers.—The east part of the town is watered by the rivers Pemigewasset and Merrimack. The union of the Winnepissiogee with the Pemigewasset forms the Merrimack. Boat navigation terminates a short distance above the junction of these rivers. When a few obstructions shall be removed, and one or two locks erected on the Merrimack above Concord, by the medium of the Middlesex Canal, boat navigation will be rendered safe and easy from Boston to the east village in Salisbury.

Blackwater passes through the western part of Salisbury. It takes it rise in the hilly regions of Danbury, Wilmot and New-London, and in its passage receiving considerable accession from tributary streams, traverses Andover, and passing round the east end of beech hill, throws itself into Salisbury, in a large bay, which abounds with pickerel, perch, eels, and a variety of other fish. At the outlet of this bay, there is a gradual descent of more than a mile, which affords excellent sites for mills. On this part of the river there are several valuable mills, &c. From thence it rolls its dingy waters through Salisbury and Boscawen, and at length unites with the Contoocook, in the north part of Hopkinton.

Great numbers of mill-logs are annually floated down this river to the mills in Salisbury and Boscawen.

Roads.—Three roads, or range ways, running from east to west through this town, were originally laid out, and called the south, centre and north roads; these are intersected by others, all in good repair, and passable for wheels. One thousand dollars are annually expended for the laying out new roads, and repairing the old ones. The Fourth N. H. Turnpike crosses this town from N. W. to S. E.

Academy, Schools, &c.—The Academy, situated on the south road village, has been very liberally supported by the tuition paid by students, who have resorted here for instruction. The students have formed a society, called the Literary Adelphi, and have a very choice collection of books. A very liberal donation of one thousand dollars has recently been made to this Institution by Benjamin Gale, Esq., late of Salisbury, deceased; he was one of the most successful and enterprizing farmers in town, and a worthy and respectable citizen. His liberality will be recollected with gratitude, and his premature death will be for a long time sincerely lamented.

This town is divided into thirteen convenient school districts. In some of the largest and most compact districts, schools are kept for nine months in the year. The sum of $900 is raised annually for the support of schools, exclusive of the interest of the school fund, which produces yearly the sum of $84.

But few towns, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, have educated more young men liberally than this: some of whom take their rank among the first advocates, not only in this State, but the United States. Their names are as follows:—Moses Eastman, 1794; Moses Sawyer, 1799; Daniel Webster, 1801; Ezekiel Webster, Ebenezer O. Fifield, Thomas H. Pettingill, 1804; Nathaniel Sawyer, 1805; John True,* 1806; Ichabod Bartlett, Valentine Little, 1808; James Bartlett, Benjamin Pettingill,† 1812; *Joseph Wardwell, 1813; Charles B. Hadduck, 1816; Benjamin Huntoon, 1817; William T. Hadduck, 1819; Joseph B. Eastman, 1821. They all graduated at Dartmouth college, with one exception. The Salisbury Social Library consists of between 3 and 400 volumes, and annual additions are made to it.

Mountains, &c.—A considerable portion of Kearsarge ranges within the bounds of Salisbury, the northwest corner

* Deceased. † Middlebury, Vt.

bound of which extends nearly to the summit. The altitude of this mountain was taken by Capt. Partridge, in Aug. 1820, by means of the barometer, and found to be 2461 feet above tide water. It is composed of a range of hills, running from north to south, about six miles. Its general aspect is rugged and craggy. Its northeast and southwest parts are steep and precipitous. It may be ascended with pretty severe exertion from the northwest, or southeast quarter. Its summit was formerly covered with evergreens. But it has long been stripped of its primitive honors by the combined agency of fire and wind. It now presents a bald rock of granite, many parts of which appear to be in a gradual state of disintegration. In the spring of 1819, a large mass of rocks, of several thousand tons' weight, was loosened from the southern declivity of bald hill, and precipitated with great violence to the valley below, carrying all before it for the space of forty rods in length and four in breadth. The prospect from the summit of this mountain is magnificent and beautiful. Snow and ice have been observed on this mountain in the month of July in the clefts of the rocks, on a northern exposure.

The mineralogical productions have never been scientifically examined. The prevailing rock is granite. A very fine quarry has lately been discovered on Mr. William Webster's farm, on the east side of meeting house hill. It yields readily to the wedge and hammer—has a due proportion of its component parts, and yields in beauty to no rock of that description in this part of the State.

The delightful and interesting study of botany has been neglected in this, as in most other towns of the State. The beautiful lines of the poet are fully verified,

> "Full many a floweir s born to blush unseen,
> And waste its sweetness in the desert air."

The study of mineralogy and botany ought to be introduced into our common schools. Natural history is better calculated than any other study to occupy and interest the tender mind. It agreeably exercises the memory, and teaches a habit of attention. It disciplines the minds of the young, and they acquire a habit of investigation. It is better calculated than any other study to improve the morals of youth; as from the contemplation of interesting and beautiful objects in nature, we are insensibly led to adore the author and giver of all good.

[For the foregoing interesting description of one of the wealthiest and most thriving towns in this part of the State, we are indebted to the politeness of MOSES

EASTMAN, Esq. We should esteem it a particular favor, would gentlemen of other towns communicate similar accounts. For the *history* of Salisbury, the reader is referred to the N. H. Gazetteer, published by the editors of this Journal.]

BIOGRAPHICAL.

GEN. LA FAYETTE.

[Numerous biographical notices of La Fayette have appeared, all more or less imperfect. We wait with anxiety to see a full, authentic and well written biography of this great man. In the mean time, present our readers with the following memoir, translated from the *Biographie des Hommes.*]

MARIE-PAUL JOPEPH-ROCH-YVES-GILBERT-MOTTIÈRS DE LA FAYETTE, was born in Auvergne in the year 1757, of one of the most ancient families of that province. He married in 1774 Mademoiselle de Noailles, daughter of the Duke d'Ayen, Captain of the Body Guard. At that time he was in possession of a considerable fortune. Before the intention which had been formed by Louis XVI. to assist the Americans, was known, La Fayette privately equipped a vessel, which was filled with arms, and escaping the vigilance which watched him, sailed to America. There he served, first merely as a volunteer in the revolutionary army, without any design except that of gaining distinction as a soldier. Rochambeau, who was dispatched to that country at the head of a body of French auxiliaries, having observed his courage and activity, gave him the command of a corps of volunteers, who joining themselves to the Inhabitants, contributed much to the success of the American Revolution. During this struggle, the young La Fayette signalized himself in so brilliant a manner that he became the friend of the illustrious Washington. Independence being established, he returned to France with the office of Field Marshal, loaded with testimonials of gratitude from the Americans, and filled with sentiments of liberty which the success of that people and their republican deliberations had given rise to his mind.—He was received at Paris with a sort of enthusiasm. Nothing was talked of but La Fayette, his glory was every where sounded, and his portrait was every where to be seen. At the convocation of the States General, he was chosen deputy to that assembly, without opposition, by the nobility of Auvergne, and he came there supported by the public opinion. At that time a constitution was called for on all sides. M. De La Fayette, who afterwards placed himself in the first

rank in constitutional enterprizes, did not speak on the occasion. He continued to sit with the majority of the nobility in their own chamber, until the 27th of June, when the King, alarmed by the boldness of the Revolutionists, commanded that order to unite to the two others. La Fayette protested, with the majority of his order, July 3d, 1789, against every thing that was done contrary to the principles of the monarchy, and the individual rights of the orders—and he even demanded that an act should be passed by the Chamber, as well as his colleagues of the Auvergne nobility, declaring that they had done all in their power to support the system of voting by orders. It is certain that it was not until all these efforts had proved fruitless, that he determined to join the *National Assembly*. As its mandates were imperative, he would not take part in its deliberations until he had obtained from his constituents new powers in which this clause was not stipulated. He demanded leave of absence in order to solicit this, and it was not until his return that he began his revolutionary career. July 11, 1789, he proposed a declaration of rights, which was much applauded. It was in moving this declaration that he made the remark, that when tyranny is at its height, *insurrection becomes the most holy of duties*. The sitting of July 11, drew the public attention still more upon La Fayette, and from this day may be dated the immense power which he acquired. At this period the Court was making military preparations which seemed to announce the intention of dissolving the Assembly by force. The evening of July 12, a violent insurrection broke out in the capital, which had for pretence the dismissal of M. Necker. The 13th, Lally Tolendale and Mourrier passed a decree that the public debt was put under the guardianship of the honor and loyalty of the French. La Fayette obtained an addition to this decision, that the ministers who were appointed by the king were, as all civil and military agents, responsible for any undertaking contrary to the rights of the nation, and the decrees of the national assembly. After this deliberation, which was had very late, the assembly continued to sit all night, M. La Fayette presiding over it, in the place of M. Le Franc-de-Pampignan, Archbishop of Vienna, who on account of his extreme age, could not fill an office so fatiguing. July 15th, he was chosen by the Commune of Paris Commander of the Parisian militia, which was almost immediately after called the *National Guard*. The young general accepted this nomination, and drawing his sword, made a vow to sacrifice his life to

the preservation of that precious liberty the defence of which they had entrusted to him. Every thing was then in trouble and confusion; not only those who had nothing to lose, but those who had much, helped to keep up the state of disorder. Notwithstanding his extreme popularity, he was not able to save Foulon, whom he had taken under his protection. October 5, a new insurrection having broken out, the French Guards appeared again in front of it, and summoned their general to lead them again to Versailles, not to ask for bread, like the women by whom they were surrounded, but to revenge themselves, as they said, for the insults which had been offered to the cockade and to the national colors. M. La Fayette endeavored in vain to turn them from their project. He repaired to the square, mounted his horse, placed himself at their head and harangued them, but without success. Cries of *to Versailles*, *to Versailles*, interrupted him, he could not make himself heard. At last he told them, that being only head of the armed force, he could not act without orders from the representatives of the commune. The latter immediately sent an order for him to go to Versailles. The populace no sooner learnt this decision than they set forward, and began the disorders at Versailles before the National Guard could be re-assembled. This body arrived about eleven in the evening, commanded by La Fayette, who ordered all the posts to be occupied. Thinking there was nothing to fear, he went to take some repose, having assured the king and queen that tranquillity was restored. But at six in the morning the castle was attacked by the mob, who had introduced themselves through the gardens. Three body guards were murdered, and the queen, forced to fly half dressed, was near being assassinated in her bed. La Fayette, awoke by the general noise and the cries of the multitude, arrived at last, placed himself at the head of the grenadiers, and expelled from the castle the ruffians who had introduced themselves into it. Fifteen of the body guard whom they were about to murder, were saved. But this was the day when Louis XVI. yielding to the cries of the populace, went to Paris with his family—and from that time his power ceased. A few days after, La Fayette, in a very animated conference which he had with the Duke of Orleans, gave him to understand that his name formed the pretext for all the disorder, and that it was necessary he should leave the kingdom for some time. A pretended mission was given to this prince, and he went to England. From this period to the departure

of the king, no great crimes were committed in Paris, although the agitation was extreme. One individual had been seized by the mob, and they had already suspended him to a lamp post, when the commanding general hastened to the spot and himself cut the cord, and saved the unhappy man. But M. La Fayette's greatest triumph is the period of the federation, July 14, 1790. It was on that day that he received the general command of the national guard of France. All these national guards and the troops of the line, met by deputation in the Champ de Mars, and swore in presence of the king and the assembly to maintain a constitution, which did not yet exist. The eyes of all France were turned on the commandant general of the national guard. Surrounded with the homage of the whole army, he was really the master of the kingdom, and his power was immense. The minds of the people were then in the greatest agitation: every where insurrections were ready to break out, which caused the apprehension that a general overturn would take place. M. La Fayette succeeded for a long time in restraining them. The active service in which he was engaged prevented his sharing in many of the deliberations, but he voted for all the important innovations, such as trial by jury, the civil and political rights of people of color, although not for the immediate abolition of slavery, as some biographers have asserted. He wished, with Mirabeau, whose life he saved during the discussion of right to make peace and war, that the introduction of this law should be left to the king.

On the holy week of 1791, the King wished to go to St. Cloud. As soon as this reached the ears of the Jacobin party, they reported that the Monarch was about to leave the Kingdom. This was believed by the National Guard, and instead of favoring this little expedition, they prevented it, notwithstanding the orders of their General to the contrary, whom, until that time, they had obeyed with the greatest enthusiasm. La Fayette, vexed with this disobedience, resigned the command, but the National Guard displayed so much regret, that he resumed it again. On the departure of the King in June of the same year, he was accused by the Jacobins of having favored it. The truth is, that whatever suspicions he might have of the monarch's projects, he knew nothing positive with respect to them. When he heard the news of it, before leaving his bed in the morning, he would not believe it. He repaired to the Mayor, and when he was seen in the streets they shouted *Vive La Fayette*, and *a bas*

La Fayette. Mobs were formed, and they began to clamor for his head. The Deputy Rewbell endeavored to infuse into the assembly, which was hardly formed, suspicions of his fidelity—but Barnave repulsed these insinuations with much energy, and it was to this deputy that M. La Fayette owed his safety. The king having been arrested at Varennes, by the measures which he had taken, he recovered for some time his popularity; but he became more than ever the object of hatred to the loyalists. As to the Jacobins, M. La Fayette had already provoked their fury by his conduct toward the Duke of Orleans, and from his causing the companies of the insurgent regiments at Nanci, who were coming to Paris, to be arrested. From this moment the Jacobins kept no more measure with him. Then Corypheus Marat, author of the *Friend of the people*, constantly denounced him as the *traitor La Fayette.* The affair of the Champ de Mars brought this rage to its height. The republican party united with the Jacobins, and this union formed the insurrection. La Fayette dispersed it. Firing commenced without, or rather contrary to his orders. Fournier fired a pistol almost at his breast. He was arrested, but La Fayette caused him to be set at liberty. Notwithstanding this, he was accused of having assassinated the *patriots.* After this event, the national guard grew furious; they imprecated the Jacobins, wished to destroy by a cannonade the *club*, which they called a cavern, and disperse the people who frequented it. La Fayette opposed them. When the constitution was accepted in 1791, he voted for the amnesty demanded by the king, and resigned the command of the national guard, since, as he derived his powers from the revolution, these powers ought to cease with it. The municipality, then constitutional, caused to be struck off a medal of gold in honor of La Fayette, and gave him a bust of Washington. He had sacrificed a great part of his fortnne for the revolution, never being willing to accept the remuneration which the city often offered him from time to time. When war was on the point of being declared by the national assembly, against Austria and Prussia, the king gave him the command of the army of the centre, destined to cover the frontier of Ardennes. This army took the field the beginning of May 1792, but remained inactive. At the time of the outrages of June 20, he addressed to his army an order of the day which excited in it a universal indignation against the Jacobins. Addresses, in which the punishment of this crime was called for, were signed by all the corps, and the

General was desired to communicate them to the King and the National Assembly. The republicans who till then had kept terms with La Fayette, hoping to draw him over to their party, came out against him with the greatest violence. The General himself went to Paris, appeared at the bar of the Assembly, and called for vengeance on the insult to the King and the constitution. He could obtain nothing, the business was referred to the committees, and instead of succeeding in his demand, the republicans, in concert with the Jacobins, had the boldness to demand that he himself should be indicted. He was well received, however, by the National Guard. A deputation of Grenadiers from the different battalions came to present him the homage of his former companions in arms, planted before the door of his hotel, an enormous tree of liberty, hung with tri-colored ribbons, and begged him to place himself at their head, and destroy before his departure the *infernal club*, where all the disorder was fomented. He refused, saying, the majority of the Assembly being constitutional, there was no cause for alarm. Events soon taught him, how small was the power of this nominal majority to resist their audacious adversaries. Before his departure he invited the King to place himself in the midst of his army, to escape the swords of the factious party, and he offered to ensure his safety. But the indecision of the King, and the prejudices of the Queen, prevented the King from availing himself of the last means of safety. The republicans introduced into the Assembly their project of indicting the General. It was rejected by two thirds of the voices; but this deliberation was itself the signal for the revolution of August 10th. La Fayette was just on the point of fighting the Prussians when he heard of this revolution. He wished at first to face the storm, ordered the commissioners who were sent to depose him to be arrested, and addressed his troops in a proclamation, in which after having placed the affair in the most odious color, he told them to choose between *Petion*, and the King and *constitution*. No one hesitated, all the army cried *Vive la Roi, Vive la constitution.* But the next day he left the army, depending but little, and with some reason on the first ebullition of enthusiasm. He was accompanied by some of his officers.

It was then that M. La Fayette terminated his revolutionary career, a striking example of the rewards which the people reserve for their favorites. When his departure was known, the Capuchin Chabot immediately put a price upon his head—he was declared an emigrant, and the commune

of Paris, among other outrages, had the die of the medal, which had been struck in honor of him the year before, broken by the executioner. He had hardly passed the frontier, when he was arrested at Luxembourgh, where some emigrants, who regarded him as the principal author of the revolution, loaded him with insults. The Duke of Saxe Teschen even told him that he was reserved for the scaffold. He was afterwards delivered to the king of Prussia, who had him conducted to Wessel, and then to Magdeburgh, where he remained a year in prison.

The king of Prussia, upon making peace with France in 1795, gave up his prisoner to the Austrians, who transferred him to Olmutz, where he was still more severely treated, and suffered severely from sickness. His physicians requested that his situation might be ameliorated; and it was at this time, that Dr. Bollman, and a young man of the name of Huger, (now living in South-Carolina) whose father had entertained La Fayette at his house in America, executed the daring project of carrying him off, at the time he went out to take the air; but he was retaken eight leagues from Olmutz, and kept in still closer confinement. His illness became more serious; he was left without any assistance, even without light or linen. At the end of the year 1796, his virtuous wife and daughter obtained permission to share his confinement, thereby making the best eulogy of his virtues as a husband and father. At last the events of the war brought about his deliverance. General Bonaparte pursuing his success against Austria, in his campaign of 1797, forced that power to set him at liberty. M. La Fayette did not return to France immediately. He stopped at Hamburgh, and did not enter his country till after the 18th Brumiare. Bonaparte offered him, at that time, a place in his senate, but he excused himself, and retired to one of his estates which had not been sold, and where he has lived for a long time a stranger to politics. Bonaparte, irritated by his refusal, swore to La Fayette a hatred, which descended even to his son. Whatever zeal was shown by this young man in his service, he would never promote him in his rank, nor ever bestow on him the cross of the Legion of honor; whenever he found the name of La Fayette in a report, he angrily struck it out.

After the 20th of March, 1815, the Marquis La Fayette was chosen deputy in the chamber of representatives, by the electors of the department of Seine and Marne, and he obtained fifty votes for the presidency. He did not speak in this assembly until the moment when Bonaparte, con-

quered at Waterloo, was considered as irrecoverably lost. La Fayette voted then, neither for Napoleon nor for his son, but for what he called *national independence.* This is the speech which he pronounced, June 21, 1815, "when, for the first time, after a silence of many years, I raise a voice that the old friends of liberty may still remember, I feel myself urged to speak to you of the dangers of the country, which you alone have the power of saving. Dark reports were spread, they are unfortunately confirmed. This is the moment for us to rally about the old tri-colored standard, that of '89, that of liberty, of equality, and of public order; it is that alone which we have to defend ourselves against foreign pretensions and domestic treachery. Permit, gentlemen, a veteran in this sacred cause, who has always been a stranger to the spirit of faction, to lay before you some preliminary resolutions, of which I hope you will appreciate the necessity. Article 1. The chamber of representatives declares that the independence of the nation is threatened. 2. The chamber declares itself permanent—any attempt to dissolve it is an act of high treason; whoever is guilty of such an attempt, shall be declared a traitor to his country, and shall be tried immediately as such. 3d. The army of the line and the National Guard, who have fought and are still fighting to defend the liberty, the independence and the territory of France, have deserved well of their country. 4th. The minister of the interior is invited to assemble the general staff, the commanders and majors of legions of the Parisian national guard, in order to advise respecting the means of giving arms, and bringing to the greatest perfection this citizen guard, whose zeal and patriotism, tried for twenty-six years, offers a sure guarantee to liberty, property, the tranquillity of the capital, and the inviolability of the representatives of the nation. 5th. The ministers of war, of foreign relations, of the police and of the interior, are invited immediately to meet this assembly." This project was adopted with slight modifications. M. La Fayette was afterwards appointed one of the commissioners, chosen by the commission of government, to enter into a negociation with the chiefs of the allied powers who were approaching Paris. It is known that this mission had no success. After the chamber was dissolved, M. La Fayette returned to his home—he re-appeared on the political scenes, at the elections in 1817, and he obtained a number of votes for the Paris deputation.

[With the subsequent history of this great and good man, almost every person

is probably acquainted. No man ever so completely engrossed public attention—no man perhaps ever more richly deserved the gratitude and veneration of a free people.]

URIAN OAKES,

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

URIAN OAKES was the fourth President of Harvard college, at which institution he graduated in 1649. He was a native of England, from whence he was brought to America when very young. In his early childhood, he exhibited a mild and amiable disposition, by which he was distinguished through life. He appeared to have a fondness for astronomical pursuits, and the next year after he graduated, he published a set of calculations with the following title: "MDCL. An ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1650. Being the third after Leap year and from the Creation 5682. Calculated for the Longitude of 315 degr. and Elevation of the Pole Arctick 42 degr. & 30 min. & may generally serve for the most part of *New-England. Parvum parva decent, sed inest sua gratia parvis.**

He soon went to England, and was settled in the ministry at Titchfield, in Hampshire. Being silenced, in 1662, with the other non-conforming ministers, he found an asylum in a respectable family, and afterwards preached in another congregation. Such was his celebrity for learning and piety, that the church and society of Cambridge, on the decease of Mr. Mitchel in 1678, sent a messenger to England to invite him to become their minister. He accepted the invitation; but, through various circumstances, did not commence his labors in Cambridge till November 8, 1671. Being placed at the head of Harvard college after the death of Dr. Hoar, he commenced the duties of this office April 7, 1675, still, however, retaining the charge of his flock. But on the second of February, 1680, the corporation appointed him President, and persuaded him to be inaugurated, and to devote himself exclusively to this object. He died July 25, 1681, in the fiftieth year of his age, and was succeeded by Mr. Rogers in the college, and by Mr. Gookin in the church of Cambridge. He was a man of extensive erudition and distinguished usefulness. He excelled equally as a scholar, as a divine, and as a christian. By his contemporaries he was considered as one of the most resplendent lights that

* This Almanack was printed at Cambridge, in 1650, but the name of the printer is not mentioned on the title page.

ever shone in this part of the world. He was very humble with all his greatness, like the full ear of corn, which hangs near the ground. In the opinion of Dr. Mather, America never had a greater master of the true, pure, Ciceronian Latin, of his skill in which language an extract from one of his commencement orations is preserved as a specimen in the Magnalia. He published an artillery sermon, entitled, the unconquerable, all conquering, and more than conquering christian soldier, 1672; election sermon, 1673; a sermon, at Cambridge, on the choice of their military officers; a fast sermon; and an elegy in poetry on the death of the Rev. Mr. Shepard, of Charlestown, 1678.

COL. WILLIAM GREGG.

William Gregg was born at Londonderry, N. H. October 21, 1730. He was the son of Capt. John Gregg, who emigrated with his father, Capt. James Gregg, from the county of Antrim, in Ireland, at about the age of 16. This family were among the first settlers in Londonderry, in the year 1719.

Col. Gregg, at the commencement of the revolutionary war, commanded a company of minute men in the town of Londonderry, which he marched to the relief of his countrymen in Boston, early in the year 1775; and tarried there till more urgent calls required his presence at home, as muster-master for his regiment, and a member of the committee of safety.

The ensuing year he was commissioned by the Council of the State, to be major in the first regiment of militia raised in New-Hampshire, to recruit the army at New-York, where he performed various laborious services, and suffered numerous privations and hardships. In the year 1777, Col. Gregg and James Betton, Esq. were appointed agents to proceed to the seat of government, then at Baltimore, where they obtained and brought to the New-England States, upwards of $1100,000, for the purpose of prosecuting the war. After making disbursements to Gen. Clinton, in New-York, and at Hartford, Conn. he returned to Boston, and from thence to his native State, when he received the thanks of the Legislature for his services.

In the same year he sustained a commission of Lt. Col. in the brigade commanded by the intrepid and immortal Stark, and commanded the vanguard in the memorable battle of Bennington, where he was honored by the confidence and approbation of that distinguished officer.

At the close of the war he retired to his farm, and employed himself in the delightful pursuits of husbandry, till within a few years of his death. He deceased at Londonderry, on the 16th September, 1824, at the age of 93.

The leading feature in the character of Col. Gregg was perseverance. Whatever he undertook, he saw accomplished. In the prime of life, his industry and resolution in the discharge of his affairs was unrivalled. Those who were in his employ, partook of the same spirit, for he went forward and cheered them, in the midst of severe toil, with tales of "high emprize" and pleasing anecdote. He inherited the spirit of hospitality, for which the emigrants of Ireland have long been signalized. His house was always the resting place of the weary, and none left it without feasting on the bounties of his board. Youth and age were delighted in his company, and his hospitality gained him numerous friends, in addition to those who esteemed him for the good he had done his country.

FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

CINCINNATUS—No. CIV.

GOVERNMENT.

When treating, in former numbers, of the government of the United States, I inadvertently omitted the executive power which the constitution and laws vest in certain officers; it is now proper to revert to them. The duty of these officers is not to make, but, under the direction of the president, to execute existing laws; and some of them possess a portion of judicial authority, and decide the accounts and claims which individuals have upon the nation. Several of these offices existed before the constitution of the United States was formed; and that instrument explicitly provides that the president "may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices."

My object is to give a concise account of the origin, and principal duties required of the heads of the several departments.—The first in order of time, as well as the most important to the nation and its government, is the *department of State.* This office grows out of the very nature of national government. It commenced in an early stage of our revolution, and in fact, existed before our independence was proclaimed. When first established, it was not exercised by a single individual, but by several men under different names, and with different degrees of authori-

ty. On the 29th November 1775, congress resolved, that a committee of five of its members, should be appointed for the sole purpose of corresponding with our friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of the world, who should lay their correspondence before congress when required. It does not appear that the members of this board, were to receive any compensation for these services, but provision was made to defray the expence that should arise in carrying on their correspondence, and such agents as they should send on that service. On the 17th April 1777, congress changed their style to that of a committee *for foreign affairs*, and provided a secretary with a salary.

But experience proved that the variety, importance and increasing duties of that office, could not with propriety be performed by a committee of congress, unless the members of that committee grossly neglected or totally abandoned their duty as representatives of the states who elected them. It also appeared that the duties of the department might be performed with greater dispatch and safety, and with more propriety by one man than by a number. Congress, therefore, on the 10th of January, 1781, resolved, that an office should be forthwith established for the department of foreign affairs, to be kept in the place where congress should reside, and for the dispatch of the business of that office, instead of a committee, a secretary should be appointed, to be styled *secretary for foreign affairs.* That it should be his duty to keep and preserve all the books and papers belonging to the department of foreign affairs; receive and report the applications of all foreigners; correspond with the ministers of the United States at foreign courts, and with the ministers of foreign powers, and other persons, for the purpose of obtaining the most extensive and useful information relative to foreign affairs, to be laid before Congress when required; to transmit such communications, as Congress shall direct, to the ministers of the United States and others at foreign courts, and in foreign countries; and for the purpose of acquiring better information of the affairs of the nation, and an opportunity of explaining his reports respecting his department, he had liberty to attend Congress, who then sat with closed doors.

On the 22d of February, 1782, congress repealed the resolve last mentioned, and ordered that the officer should be called *secretary to the United States of America for the department of foreign affairs;* that members of congress should have access to his books, records, and papers, but not take copies of those of a secret nature, without the special permission of congress.

That the correspondence and communications with the ministers, consuls, and agents of the United States at foreign courts, should be carried through his office, and that he might correspond with all persons from whom he might obtain useful information; but letters from him to our ministers, and to foreign

ministers, relating to treaties, conventions, and great national subjects, should be approved by congress before they were transmitted.

He was required to correspond with the governors and presidents of the several States, to give them such information as would be useful to the States, or to the United States; and to state the complaints that should be urged against the government of any of the States, or the citizens thereof, by the subjects of foreign powers, so that justice might be done agreeably to the laws of such state, or the charge proved to be groundless, and the honor of the government vindicated.

To receive the applications of all foreigners, relative to his department, which are designed to be submitted to Congress—advise the mode in which the memorials and evidence shall be stated so as to afford congress the most comprehensive view of the subject, and, if he judges it necessary, accompany such memorial with his report thereon; he may concert measures with the ministers or officers of foreign powers to procure amicable redress of private injuries, which any citizen of the United States may have received from a foreign power, or the subject thereof.

To report on all cases expressly referred to him by Congress for that purpose, and on all others relating to his department, which may appear to him necessary.

He had liberty at all times to meet with Congress, but when summoned or ordered by the president he was bound to attend; and might personally, or in writing, explain his report, and answer objections. He was to have free access to the papers and records of the United States; and required to obtain information of the state of foreign countries, their commerce, finances, naval and military strength—the character of sovereigns and ministers, and, generally, such political intelligence as might be useful to the United States.

On the 25th of November following, congress authorised him to communicate to foreign ministers residing in the United States, all such acts and resolutions of congress, and articles of intelligence which they might receive, as he should judge proper, except those which congress should specially require to be kept secret.

On the 11th of February, 1785, congress resolved, That all communications to and from congress, on the subject of foreign affairs, should be made through him, and all letters, memorials, or other papers, on the subject of foreign affairs for congress, shall be addressed to him; and those which are in a foreign language, and which may be communicated to congress, he shall accompany with a translation into English, to be made by an interpreter, whom he shall appoint to translate all such papers as may be referred to him. And on the 12th of February, 1788, congress authorised and directed him to grant sea-letters. These are the principal powers granted to this officer, and the duties which

he was required to perform, previous to the adoption of the constitution of the United States.

After the organization of the government under the constitution, various laws were passed by congress relating to this subject. July 17, 1789, they enacted a law for establishing an executive department, which they denominated the *department of foreign affairs.* The Secretary to perform such duties as the president should require, relative to correspondencies, commissions, instructions to and with our public ministers and consuls; negociations with public ministers from foreign nations; memorials and applications from foreign public ministers, and foreigners, as well as such other matters respecting foreign affairs, as the president should assign; and conduct the business of the department as he should direct and order.

The law of the 15th September, 1789, changed the name of the office to that of *department of state*, and its principal officer to *secretary of state*; which they still retain.

The Secretary of State is to receive and deposit in his office, the original laws and resolutions passed by congress, and the treaties and conventions, made with other nations, and record them. He is to have the custody and keeping of the seal of the United States; and of all books, records, and papers which were in the office of the secretary of congress previous to the year 1789; to procure from time to time, such of the statutes of the several states as may not be in his office; and to receive and record deeds to the United States of certain lands in Georgia.

He is to publish and distribute all treaties made by the United States, and all the laws and resolves passed by congress. The laws and treaties to be published in not exceeding three newspapers in each state, and at the end of each session of congress, publish eleven thousand copies in the pamphlet form, with an alphabetical index. To publish and distribute certain documents, and to subscribe for others, for the use of the government. To publish the secret journals of the revolutionary congress, and the correspondence of its ministers; the journal of the convention that formed the constitution of the United States; the laws of some of the territories; every second year a list of all the officers and agents, civil, military, and naval, in the service of the United States, with the annual amount of compensation and pay allowed to each; and every tenth year, the census of the inhabitants.

Whenever a census is taken of the inhabitants of the United States, he is to direct and instruct the marshals of the several districts in the principles and modes of doing it, and the forms in which the returns shall be made to his office; and has discretionary authority to allow them additional pay for certain extra services.

He is to grant letters patent for useful inventions and discoveries; and receive and deposit in his office a copy of every map, chart, and book, where the copy right is secured.

He has authority to make a seal for his department, and all copies of records and papers authenticated under it, shall be evidence equally as the original record or paper.

He is *ex-officio* commissioner of the sinking fund.

He is to adjust and settle the accounts of our ministers to foreign courts, and our consuls in foreign countries, and in some cases, upon such principles as he shall deem just and *equitable.*—This discretionary *equity-power* has been by particular laws given to him in the case of other individuals.

He is required to advance money for the relief of sick and destitute American seamen in foreign countries, settle the accounts with the agents to whom it was advanced, and annually report to congress an abstract of the monies so paid. And for monies expended for foreign intercourse, in cases where the president deems it not advisable to specify the purpose for which it was paid, the secretary's certificate, made by order of the president is to be received as conclusive evidence of the payment.

He is bound to affix the seal of the United States to all civil commissions to the officers of the United States, and countersign them, and the proclamations issued by the president relative to the ratification of treaties, arrangements with foreign nations, suspension of particular laws, &c.

He is not only charged with drawing instructions to our ministers at foreign courts and maintaining a regular correspondence with them, but has been repeatedly appointed as the sole agent for the government to negociate treaties with foreign ministers who reside in this country.

CINCINNATUS.

September 3, 1824.

TALES OF THE REVOLUTION—No. II.

SERGEANT JASPER.

At the commencement of the revolutionary war, Sergeant Jasper enlisted in the 2d South-Carolina regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. Moultrie. He distinguished himself in a particular manner at the attack which was made upon Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, the 28th of June, 1776. In the warmest part of the contest, the flag-staff was severed by a cannon ball, and the flag fell to the bottom of the ditch on the outside of the works. This accident was considered by the anxious inhabitants of Charleston as putting an end to the contest, by striking the American flag to the enemy. The moment that Jasper made the discovery that the flag had fallen, he jumped from one of the embrasures, and mounted the colors, which he tied to a sponge

staff, and replanted them on the parapet, where he supported them until another flag-staff was procured. The subsequent activity and enterprize of this patriot, induced Col. Moultrie to give him a sort of roving commission, to go and come at pleasure, confident that he was always usefully employed. He was privileged to select such men from the regiment as he should choose, to accompany him in his enterprizes. His parties consisted generally of five or six; and he often returned with prisoners before Moultrie was apprized of his absence. Jasper was distinguished for his humane treatment when an enemy fell into his power. His ambition appears to have been limited to the characteristics of bravery, humanity, and usefulness to the cause in which he was engaged. When it was in his power to kill, but not capture, it was his practice to permit a single prisoner to escape. By his sagacity and enterprize he often succeeded in the capture of those who were lying in ambush for him.

In one of these excursions, an instance of bravery and humanity is recorded by the biographer of Gen. Marion, which would stagger credulity, if it was not well attested. While he was examining the British camp at Ebenezer, all the sympathy of his great heart was awakened by the distresses of a Mrs. Jones, whose husband, an American by birth, had taken the King's protection, and been confined in irons for deserting the royal cause after he had taken the oath of allegiance. Her well founded belief was, that nothing short of the life of her husband would atone for the offence with which he was charged. Anticipating the awful scene of a beloved husband expiring upon a gibbet, had excited inexpressible emotions of grief and distraction.

Jasper secretly consulted with his companion, Sergeant Newton, whose feelings for the distressed female and her child were equally excited with his own, upon the practicability of releasing Jones from his impending fate. Tho' they were unable to suggest a plan of operation, they were determined to watch for the most favorable opportunity, and make the effort. The departure of Jones and several others (all in irons) to Savannah, for trial, under a guard consisting of a sergeant, a corporal, and eight men, was ordered upon the succeeding morning. Within two miles of Savannah, about thirty yards from the main road, is a spring of fine water, surrounded by a deep and thick underwood, where travellers often halt to refresh themselves with a cool draught from the pure fountain. Jasper and his companion considered this the most favorable to their enter-

prize. They accordingly passed the guard, and concealed themselves near the spring. When the enemy came up, they halted, and only two of the guard remained with the prisoners, while the others leaned their guns against trees in a careless manner, and went to the spring. Jasper and Newton seized two of the muskets, and disabled two sentinels. The possession of all the arms placed the enemy in their power, and compelled them to surrender. The irons were taken off, and arms put in the hands of those who had been prisoners, and the whole party arrived at Perrysburgh the next morning, and joined the American camp.

There are but few instances upon record where personal exertions, even for self-preservation from certain prospects of death, would have induced resort to an act so desperate of execution. How much more laudable was this where the spring to action was roused by the lamentations of a female, unknown to the adventurers!

Subsequent to the gallant defence at Sullivan's Island, Col. Moultrie's regiment was presented with a stand of colors by Mrs. Elliot, which she had richly embroidered with her own hands, and as a reward for Jasper's particular merit, Gov. Rutledge presented him with a very handsome sword. During the assault against Savannah, two officers had been killed, and one wounded endeavouring to plant these columns upon the enemy's parapet upon the spring hill redoubt. Just before the retreat was ordered, Jasper endeavoured to replace them upon the works, and while he was in the act, received a mortal wound, and fell into the ditch.—When a retreat was ordered, he recollected the honorable conditions, upon which the donor presented the colours to his regiment, and among the last acts of his life, succeeded in bringing them off. Major Horry called to see him soon after the retreat, to whom it is said, he made the following communication: "I have got my furlough. That sword was presented to me by Gov. Rutledge, for my services in the defence of fort Moultrie—give it to my father, and tell him, I have won it in honour. If the old man should weep, tell him his son died in the hope of a better life. Tell Mrs. Elliot that I lost my life supporting the colours, which she presented to our regiment. Should you ever see Jones, his wife and son, tell them, that Jasper is gone, but that the remembrance of that battle which he fought for them, brought a secret joy to his heart, when it was about to stop its motion forever." He expired a few minutes after closing this sentence.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

About a year since, the Legislature of Massachusetts incorporated an Association for the purpose of erecting a monument, commemorative of the action of the 17th June, 1775, on Bunker's Hill. The Association is composed of some of the most distinguished of our countrymen, and the objects they have in view deserve universal encouragement. A circular has recently been published by the Directors of this Association, from which we make the following extracts:

It would be a very superfluous, though a pleasing task, to insist upon the importance of the event to be commemorated in the monument proposed. The action of the 17th of June, 1775, is too well known, not merely to Americans, but to the readers of history throughout the world, to require any attempt at illustration. It may only be observed, that this action is most important, considered merely in the astonishing resistance made by raw militia, badly armed, scantily provided with ammunition, facing an enemy for the first time, and that enemy the flower of the best troops in the world; and actually killing and wounding a number scarcely less than the whole of their own engaged. It is still more worthy of commemoration, when we consider it in its effect on the fortunes of the war, in teaching the enemy to respect the spirit of the people whom he had endeavored to crush, and inspiring America herself with the consciousness of her own power. Lastly, the spectacle itself, presented by the action, was justly styled by General Burgoyne, who witnessed it from Boston, 'one of the greatest scenes of war that can be conceived;'—the reinforcements moving over the water, the fire of the floating batteries and ships of war, the flames from three hundred houses in Charlestown, the ascent of the British troops, pausing from time to time, as their artillery played upon the American works, the coolness and intrepidity with which that fire was sustained by our countrymen, and the fatal precision with which they returned it, the broken and recoiling lines of the enemy, the final retreat of the gallant band, who had withstood them; the tens of thousands looking on from the house-tops, and steeples, and hills of Boston and all the neighboring country, and beholding with the most conflicting emotions the awful struggle in their view. It would, perhaps, be difficult to select in histo-

ry an event more entitled to celebration by the character of the exploit, its great national effects, its astonishing grandeur, and its affecting incidents.

The spot itself, on which this memorable action took place, is extremely favorable for becoming the scite of a monumental structure. Competent judges have pronounced the heights of Charlestown to exceed any spot on our coast, in their adaptation to the object in view. Their position between the Mystic and the Charles, with the expanse of the harbor of Boston, and its beautiful islands in front, has long attracted the notice of the stranger. An elevated monument on this spot would be the first landmark of the mariner, in his approach to our harbor; while the whole neighboring country, comprising the towns of Roxbury, Brookline, Cambridge, Medford, Malden, and Chelsea, with their rich fields, villages and spires, the buildings of the University, the bridges, the numerous ornamental country seats and improved plantations, the whole bounded by a distant line of hills, and forming a landscape which cannot be surpassed in variety and beauty, would be spread out, as in a picture, to the eye of the spectator, on the summit of the proposed structure.

Nor are these the only natural advantages of the spot. Though essentially rural in many of its features, it rises above one of our most flourishing towns, the seat of several important national establishments, where the noble ships of war of the American Republic seem to guard the approach to the spot where her first martyrs fought and bled. Its immediate vicinity to Boston, and its convenient distance from Salem, make the access to it direct from the centres of our most numerous, wealthy, and active population; and will be the means of keeping continually in sight, or bringing frequently to view, to the greatest masses of the community, the imposing memorial of an event, which ought never to be absent from their memory, as its effects are daily and hourly brought home to the business and bosom of every American citizen.

These are a few of the circumstances, very briefly stated, which point out the battle of the 17th of June, 1775, as a suitable event to be commemorated; and which illustrate the great adaptation of the spot where it was fought, to the erection of a monumental structure. The present moment seems peculiarly marked out as auspicious to the enterprize. Fifty years have now nearly elapsed, since the curtain rose on this momentous scene of our national drama. A half of one of those great periods, by which the history of our race is reckoned, is drawing to its close, and bringing with it the

jubilee of our political existence. This long period has laid down in the soil which they combined to liberate, most of the high minded men, who raised their hands or their voices in those trying times. A few only remain, the venerable witnesses of what we may do to show our gratitude towards those, to whom we owe all 'that makes it life to live,' our liberty. A few only remain to carry to their compatriots, who have gone before them, the welcome tidings, that we tenderly cherish their memory, and that we are determined to bestow upon it every mark of honorable and grateful respect. The presence of these few revolutionary patriots and heroes among us, seems to give a peculiar character to this generation. It binds us by an affecting association to the momentous days, the searching trials, the sacrifices, and dangers, to which *they* were called. The feeble hands and grey hairs of those, who before we were living, faced death, that we, their children, might be born free, are a sight, which this generation ought not to behold without emotion; a sight which calls upon us not to delay those public expressions of gratitude, which soon will be too late for those we would most wish to honor.

Nor is the present moment, in other respects, less adapted to this honorable enterprize. It is a time, not indeed of adventurous speculations and dazzling gains, but of steady general prosperity. Dwelling houses and ware houses are rising in unexampled numbers in our large towns; manufactures with equal rapidity, and on the most solid footing, are advancing in every district of the country; and agriculture, the great substantial interest, the basis of every other pursuit, is daily assuming an improved, liberal, and more productive character. It is only when we compare these well known features of our present position with the general languor, the scanty population, and the poverty which existed at the opening of the revolutionary war, that we can do justice to our present prosperity. Nor is this enough. Now in the days of our independence, of our prosperity, of our growing internal wealth, of our participation in all the world's commerce, of our enjoyment of every thing which can make a people happy, we ought to remember the sacrifices and losses of our fathers. No grateful mind can, from the fruits of this unexampled welfare, refuse to bestow a trifle upon a work, proposed as a decent and becoming tribute to the memory of the great and good men, to whose disinterestedness, in putting to hazard their property and their lives, we owe our being, our rights, our property, our all.

The general propriety and expediency of erecting public monuments of the kind proposed, are acknowledged by all. They form not only the most conspicuous ornament, with which we can adorn our towns and our high places, but they are the best proof we can exhibit to strangers, that our sensibility is strong and animated toward those great achievements, and greater characters, to which we owe all our national blessings. There surely is not one among us, who would not experience a strong satisfaction, in conducting a stranger to the foot of a monumental structure, rising in decent majesty on this memorable spot.

Works of this kind also have the happiest influence in exciting and nourishing the national and patriotic sentiment. Our government has been called, and truly is, a government of *opinion;* but it is one of *sentiment* still more. It is not the judgment only of this people, which dictates a preference of our institutions; but it is a strong, deep-seated, inborn sentiment; a feeling, a passion for liberty. It is a becoming expression of this sentiment to honor, in every way, the memories and character of our fathers; to adorn a spot where their noble blood was spilt, and not surrender it uncared for, to the plough. Years, it is to be remembered, are rapidly passing away; and the glorious tradition of our national emancipation which we received from them, will descend more faintly to our successors. The patriotic sentiment, which binds us together more strongly than compacts and constitutions, will, if permitted, grow cold from mere lapse of time. We owe these monuments therefore not less to the character of our posterity, than to the memory of our fathers. These events must not lose their interest. Our children, and our children's children have a right to these feelings, cherished and kept warm by a worthy transmission. It is the order of nature that the generation to achieve nobly, should be succeeded by the generation worthily to record, and gratefully to commemorate. We are not called to the fire and the sword; to meet the appalling array of armies; to taste the bitter cup of imperial wrath and vengeance proffered to an ill provided land. We are chosen for the easier, more grateful, but not less bounden duty, of commemorating and honoring the labors, sacrifices, and sufferings of the great men of those dark times.

There is one point of view, in which we seem to be strongly called upon to engage in the erection of works like that proposed. The beautiful and noble arts of design and architecture have hitherto been engaged in arbitrary and des-

potic service. The pyramids and obelisks of Egypt, the monumental columns of Trajan and Aurelius, have paid no tribute to the rights or feelings of man. Majestic or graceful as they are, they bear no record but that of sovereignty, sometimes cruel and tyrannical, and sometimes mild; but never that of a great, enlightened, and generous people. Providence, which has given us the senses to observe, the taste to admire, and the skill to execute these beautiful works of art, cannot have intended that, in a flourishing nation of freemen, there should be no scope for their erection. Our fellow citizens of Baltimore have set us a noble example of redeeming the arts to the cause of free institutions, in the imposing monument they have erected to the memory of those who fell in defending their city. If we cannot be the first to set up a structure of this character, let us not be other than the first to improve upon the example; to arrest and fix the feelings of our generation on the important events of an earlier and and more momentous struggle, and to redeem the pledge of gratitude to the high souled heroes of that trying day.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Extracts from the Correspondence of Gov. Belcher, &c.

[Continued from page 256.]

From Secretary Waldron to Gov. Belcher, dated September 30, 1748. [*Extract.*] "The reason of my writing now is, because I have heard your Excellency's friends are meditating on some method to re-instate you at Boston, which if true may be counter-worked by the Kittery Kn—t's interest; for I have been told several times within one or two days, that he has advice by the last ships that his friends are getting Massachusetts for him, with a good prospect of success. Some carry it so far as to say, he has an absolute promise. Thus much I thought proper to hint, supposing it might be of service to your Excellency to know it, if you had any thoughts of being re-fix'd in the Massachusetts chair.

The Boston prints have this week proclaimed your Excellency's marriage; which I hope will prove as happy as it is now public."

From Gov. Belcher to Secretary Waldron, dated Burlington, N. J. Dec. 29, 1748. [*Extract.*] "I have received your few lines, of 30th Sept., in which you suggest nothing new, but *a meditation* of my friends; in this I am obliged to them,

but it's an affair of so grave a nature, that I do not incline to take one step in it, without a previous consultation with some choice friends at my cabin in this village.

I have lately had a very respectful letter from (late Madms) D–ngl–r, wherein he seems to rise upon his trig, and is now actually making a push for great things; and at his request, I now enclose him a letter to a friend in London, in his favor, who is able to do service; and his son (who, with the great brother, is to join in the solicitation) is to supply the unum, and which he assures me will not be wanting, to the tune of 1000 pieces; indeed, this seems to me more likely than any attempt of the Sapling.

I thank your kind wishes upon my marriage."

From Gov. Belcher to Secretary Waldron, dated Burlington, August 7, 1749. [*Extract.*] "Of the three candidates, I think Sir K——y stands the fairest, especially if he will commute his half pay for it. I really think it an insult upon all Governors and government to mention the names of Rh—d—m—nt—do, or the S—pl—ng. However, by my latest letters from London, (in May) I don't find the least lisp of an alteration. Nor do I think the hankering Attentates push in the most proper and effectual manner. I am sensible that a change is your aim, and that in such case you think things can't be worse; yet this will be just according to the hands a new cormorant may fall into. If K——y fails, I think the others will only beat the bush for some strange hound to catch the hare.

I can form no rational view of what my friends seem to be warmly desirous of. Wishers and woulders are but poor house builders; a good solicitor at home, with a pocket full of yellow dust, might do something; but alas where is such an one to be found? As to myself, I would not pass through another purgatory of a three year's voyage, dancing attendance, and expense, for the King's favor, in making me Vice-Roy of his English America; indeed, sir, if I know my own heart, I would not. I am just at the heels of 68, and not only contented, but thankful in my present situation; and yet I don't enjoy my quondam health."

From Secretary Waldron to Gov. Belcher, dated December 29, 1749. [*Extract.*] "Sir William's departure was almost as sudden in regard to himself, as to any body else; for it was not a determined point till the Thursday noon preceding the Saturday morning that he sailed; and what fixed his resolution was the receipt of a letter from Admiral

Warren, which urged his hastening home on various occasions; but more especially to assist in settling their Louisbourg accounts; therefore, I don't apprehend a coolness in friendship can be inferred from his not giving your Excellency a previous notice. I cannot be of opinion, that he has the least view toward Massachusetts; but on the contrary, am persuaded he would make New-Hampshire his choice, if he had his option of the two. This I have in such a way, as leaves no room with me for doubt. I know the Boston politicians conjecture as your Excellency hints, but their thoughts are but chimerical imaginations. What I ground my opinion on comes from his s—n in L——n, who is his prime minister and cabinet counsellor. Moreover, there are circumstances to convince, that there is no feint or artifice in the case. It is supposed the Duke *Trinkalo* will move the waters *Acheron* to remove his quondam friend the *Learned*, and will make an attempt to be the successor."

[To be continued.]

MISCELLANIES.

Officers of the New-Hampshire Regiment in the Crown Point Expedition, 1755.

In 1755, three expeditions were undertaken by the English against the French forts in America, viz. one against Fort Duquesne, on the Ohio, conducted by Gen. Braddock, one against Niagara, by Gov. Shirley, of Massachusetts, and a third against Crown Point, by General Johnson. For the expedition against Crown point the province of New-Hampshire raised five hundred men, who were placed under the command of Col. Joseph Blanchard, of Dunstable.

We have lately been favored with a journal kept by one of the officers belonging to Col. Blanchard's regiment, from which we copy the names of the field and company officers.

Col. Joseph Blanchard.
Lieut. Col. Josiah Willard.
Major ——— Matthews.
Adjutant, Nathaniel Morse.

Company Officers.

Capt Josiah Gage	Capt. John Tasker
Lieut. —— Emery	Lieut. —— Evans
Ensign —— Whitney	Ensign —— Titcomb
Clerk —— Farley	Clerk

Capt. Robert Rogers
Lieut. John Stark
Ensign Abraham Perry
Clerk Hugh Sterling

Capt. [Thomas] Tash
Lieut. Nehemiah Lovewell
Ensign Wilder Willard
Clerk Bryan ——

Capt. John Goffe
Lieut. John Moore
Ensign Nathaniel Martin
Clerk Thomas Merrill

Capt. —— Symmes
Lieut. —— Gerrish
Ensign —— Page
Clerk James Swan

Capt. Joseph Eastman
Lieut. Nathaniel Abbot
Ensign Jonathan Hubbard
Clerk Nathaniel Morse

Capt. John Moor
Lieut. ———
Ensign James Todd
Clerk Ezekiel Steel

Capt. Peter Powers
Lieut. Benjamin Abbot
Ensign William Cummings
Clerk —— Colburn

Capt. Nathaniel Folsom
Lieut. —— Gilman

Commissary Jonathan Lovewell
Chaplain Samuel Emerson*
Surgeons Drs. Anthony Emery and John Hale
Interpreter Jonathan Burbank

This regiment was ordered by Governor Wentworth, to proceed to Connecticut river, and build a fort at Cohos, supposing it to be in their way to Crownpoint. They first marched to Baker's-town, (Salisbury) where they began to build batteaux, and consumed time and provisions to no purpose. By Shirley's advice they quitted that futile employment, and made a fatiguing march through the woods, by the way of Number-four to Albany. Whilst Johnson lay encamped at Lake George, with his other forces, he posted the New-Hampshire regiment at Fort Edward. On the eighth of September, he was attacked in his camp, by Baron Dieskau, commanding a body of French regular troops, Canadians and Savages. On the morning of that day, a scouting party from Fort Edward discovered waggons burning in the road; upon which captain Nathaniel Folsom was ordered out, with eighty of the New-Hampshire regiment, and forty of New-York under captain McGennis. When they came to the place, they found the waggoners and the cattle dead; but no enemy was there. Hearing the report of guns, toward the lake, they hasted thither; and having approached within two miles, found the baggage of the French army, under the care of a guard, whom they attacked and dispersed.—When the retreating army of Dieskau appeared, about four

* Probably Rev. *Daniel* Emerson, of Hollis.

o'clock in the afternoon, Folsom posted his men among the trees, and kept up a well directed fire, till night; the enemy retired with great loss, and he made his way to the camp, carrying his own wounded, and several French prisoners, with many of the enemy's packs. This well-timed engagement, in which but six men on our side were lost, deprived the French army of their ammunition and baggage; the remains of which were brought into camp the next day. After this the regiment of New-Hampshire joined the army. The men were employed in scouting, which service they performed in a manner so acceptable, that no other duty was required of them. Parties of them frequently went within view of the French fort at Crown-Point; and at one time they brought off the scalp of a French soldier, whom they killed near the gate.—*Belknaps' Hist. N. H.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

MESSRS. EDITORS,

The following extracts from an European Magazine for 1786, will prove, I hope, not unacceptable. They show at least the spirit of the times when they were written, and when the views then entertained are contrasted with our present situation, they exhibit in brighter colors the great improvements which America has within 36 years effected. I could have hardly thought it possible that such language as the following, should, in 1786, be used in their popular and periodical Magazines. I have made three extracts, one from January, one from August, and one from December, 1786.

Jan. 1786.—"The States of North America keep rushing more and more into anarchy, confusion, and political destruction. They are said to have concluded a treaty with the Emperor of Morocco: much good may it do them! They will not find it a very easy matter to feed him with presents, and even then, they would have more work on their hands than ever they will be able to perform."

Aug. 1786.—"America keeps receding farther and farther from peace and good order, prosperity, safety, and tranquility. She bid adieu to all these comfortable ingredients of national felicity, when she broke off her relation to, and connexion with Great Britain. Surrounded on every side by enemies, by land and water, unable to defend herself and protect her trade, without a friend to protect her or aid her efforts in

her own defence, she is left a prey to incensed inveterate Indians, and rapacious and piratical States. The prospect is truly alarming, hopeless, and desperate in the extreme! It is certainly right in our Government to leave the Americans on the ground of their own choosing, that is, of alienation from Great-Britain and her dependencies; there let them be, and let their Ambassador go wherever he pleases. His departure from us is a matter of no moment, not worthy of a serious conjecture or speculation of our meanest politicians."

Dec. 1786.—"Every account from America confirms the distractions that reign in those States, which, taking their rise from the absolute inability of the people to support the necessary expenses of independent governments, must necessarily subsist as long as their independency, nor will they probably enjoy a moment's tranquillity till they put themselves under the protection of some foreign power. The only alternative, therefore, left for them is to become subjects of France, or return to their former allegiance to England, and which of the two will be the most eligible, they may easily judge from a comparison of the treatment the French colonies from their mother country, with that which they formerly met with from Great-Britain. *Heaven forbid that Great-Britain should accept their offer!!*"

Biographical Curiosity.—It is asserted, that the greatest characters the world has known, have arisen from obscure origin. The following list, in proof of this assertion, might be greatly enlarged, and particularly by those who have been, or now are, eminent in the United States. Demosthenes was the son of a forgeman; Virgil, of a baker; Horace, of a freedman; Theophrates, of an old clothesman; Rosseau, the poet, of a shoemaker; J. J. Rosseau, of a watch-maker; Rollin the historian, of a cutler; Massillon, of a tanner; James Cook, of a very indigent peasant; Shakspeare, of very poor parents; Benjamin Franklin, of a tallow-chandler; James Monroe was the son of a mason; Rittenhouse was a goldsmith.

Here is encouragement for young men of genius. Through the means of industry, perseverance, of good habits, every obstacle to the road of everlasting fame has often been surmounted. If a young man of talents resolves to be eminent, and pursues the requisite course, he will become eminent.

It was a saying of the British Lord Halifax, that, "If ordinary beggars are whipped, the daily ones in fine clothes, out of a proportionable respect for their quality, ought to be hanged."

COLLECTIONS,

Historical and Miscellaneous.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1824.

HISTORICAL.

FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

On the Origin and Progress of our National Character.

An attempt to point out some of the distinguishing features in the origin and progress of our national character, and to urge a few reasons in favour of the stability of our civil institutions, we hope will not prove entirely without interest to our readers. Our limits require us to be brief and imperfect; the subject can here be but partially unfolded;—but considered in all its bearings, it will amply repay the investigating mind, and animate the heart of the good citizen.

Perhaps it may be urged that we have yet no strongly marked national characteristicks, and this may be true in a qualified sene, and the reason plain. Our territory is so widely extended, and the population so scattered, the original settlements were made by so many different classes of men, such modifications have been occasioned by the separation into sovereign states, by the diversified laws resulting from such separation, by the influence of foreign emigration; and withal the various elements have so lately been combined, that it would be strange indeed were there no distinctive peculiarities existing in some parts of the nation, not to be found in others. However this may be, there are well defined traits in the unbounded spirit of enterprize, the sacred regard for free institutions of government and the prevalence of intelligence and good habits, that present themselves most forcibly to the mind. In speaking of the origin of our national character, especially in this part of the union, from which the best qualities have been gathered and extended, it seems proper to revert to the situation of England prior to the colonial establishment on these shores.

The protestant reformation that was introduced into England by accident, or rather through the momentary passion of Henry VIII. acquired a vast increase of consistency and strength on the accession of Elizabeth. During her reign, many of the superstitious observances of the church of Rome were abolished; the principles of protestantism gained ground, and though very imperfect in their operation and still incumbered with much of the pomp and circumstance of the catholic worship, a broad foundation was laid for a mighty change in the abstract principles and practical concerns of government. The restraints that had encircled the intellectual nature of man for ages, were gradually disappearing. But the progress was slow and hesitating; it was impossible for the mind to free itself at once from the thraldom that had endured so long, and the degradation that had been so complete. The prisoner released from the fetters that have confined him for years, does not immediately regain the free exercise of his limbs.

The house of Tudor continued to rule with an authority well nigh absolute; and James who possessed the same arbitrary feelings, without the distinguished talent for government, that belonged to his immediate predecessor, seemed resolved to maintain without diminution, the power and prerogatives of the throne.

These lofty notions of kingly power were inherited by Charles, and were exhibited in many measures during the reign of that misguided but amiable prince. The royal prerogative had been extended so far in many instances, as to do away the force of law; the star chamber and high commission courts, were in the full exercise of their undefined jurisdiction; arbitrary imprisonments became frequent; taxes levied without the intervention of parliament; compulsatory loans, unauthorized exactions and monopolies were the common methods in use for supplying the wants of a needy king. Had these abuses been of unfrequent occurrence, they might have been endured, rather than hazard the peace of the nation by a revolutionary effort. But misrule and violence had spread over the land in every form; the government had become tyrannical in principle and practice; concessions were no sooner made than retracted; in short, no course was left to the oppressed, but either to submit quietly to bondage or to make vigorous exertions to regain justice and right.

It cannot be denied that till then the rights of mankind had not been thoroughly understood, and that the nation

had possessed but little well regulated liberty. There was more indeed, in England, than on the continent, but none that was firmly established and secure. The great charter had been violated so frequently, that many of its provisions were but a dead letter. Nor were the religious rights of the subject less in need of protection than his civil liberty. The Church of England had indeed succeeded to the Roman See, and the individual had gained somewhat by the transfer.—Still the liturgy remained, with but little alteration, the solemn pageantry, the modes and forms of worship existed in part, and the people were in the situation of Blackstone, who came to New-England to be well rid of the Lord Bishops, and removed from Boston to avoid the Lord brethren. A disposition was manifested to bring the English church, as it regarded ceremonial observances, into a close resemblance to that of Rome. Conformity to the established worship had been strictly required by Elizabeth, and many suffered persecution by resisting the royal mandate. The same attempts were renewed by Charles; but another age had arrived, and new difficulties were encountered in every endeavor to compel obedience. No one was so forward in these measures as the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose zeal and learning were superior to his prudence. The more rigid amongst the protestants rejected, with horror, the idle and ostentatious parade that belonged to the Roman Catholics, in the most corrupt state of their religion. About doctrines there was no contention; it was merely discipline and rites that drew the broad line of separation at that time.* Doctrinal differences, had there been any, might have been healed; for it is a principle of man's nature, frequently to yield the substance, whilst he is tenacious of forms, or to accede to the one, whilst he views the other with holy dread. So it was at that time; the use of the surplice, the crucifix, and copes, the ceremonies observed in the approach to the altar, and in administering the sacramental elements, tended to increase the points of difference already numerous and embittered.

There existed at this time a large class of individuals, separated from the rest of the nation by striking peculiarities,

* And so it is now. Indeed, so comparatively insignificant are the differences in essentials between the churches of England and Rome, that a proposition has lately been laid before the English public, respecting the *coalition* of the two religions, and recommended by a Bishop of the established church, who openly declares that those differences are but slight, existing only on minor points; and who expresses a strong persuasion of the practicability of such a union. Still it is not probable that such a desirable measure will soon be adopted. The deep rooted prejudices of ages are first to be eradicated, and those who have always regarded each other as enemies, must learn the lesson of forbearance—yea, of amity. And, after all, would it not be a *Holy Alliance* against the dissenters?

who had first attracted notice about the middle of the sixteenth century, and had met with severity from Elizabeth, on account of their persevering dissent from the innovations introduced in the forms of the established church. These were the *Puritans.* At that time, their number was small, and they possessed none of the artificial distinctions of rank or wealth. In the early part of the reign of Charles, they had become quite numerous; still, however, they had to contend against seemingly fearful odds. The royal party, though shorn of some of its beams, was imposing and strong; the divine right of kings, and the consequent doctrine of passive obedience, were far from being antiquated; indeed, they were openly asserted and defended by those who may be termed the *ultra royalists* of that day. The church, with all her power, the royal party, in short, all who through fear or reverence cherished the mouldering abuses of a darker age, united vigorously in the arbitrary measures pursued against the rising party. But all would not do; there was a spirit abroad, in the more thinking part of the community, hardly aware of its own strength, that gave promise of better things. The mild lustre of christianity had been separated by the puritans from the childish parade of the church of Rome; and there was an increasing disposition to divest religious observances of that splendor that had engrossed the imagination, and had acted as an impediment to higher aspirations, and to enable man, without the aid of sensible objects, to hold more immediate communion with his Maker. This spirit had extended itself, till it included many men in the middle classes of society, distinguished above the age for firmness of character and correct views, and possessing much influence in the community. Single handed, the puritans could not have withstood the weight of royal power; an accession of strength from some quarter was essential, and this was furnished by the rash conduct of Charles himself.

The abuses of prerogative, and the noble opposition of Seymour, Hambden and Wentworth, about the time when the celebrated petition of right passed both houses in parliament, created an excitement, and immediately formed a rallying point, around which the friends of civil liberty gathered in strong array. With these the puritans became identified, and acted in concert till church and state were crushed by their combined efforts. Fortunately for this country, our ancestors withdrew from this melancholy conflict ere it arrived at its horrid and guilty consummation.

They withdrew, as it seems to us, at precisely the fortunate moment when much light had been shed upon the science of government, and before puritanical notions had been carried to excess. At home, the apparent sanctity of the puritans, and their abhorrence of religious parade, were doubtless increased by the severity they had experienced: but, as they gained in power, this same sanctity quickened into fanaticism, or degenerated into hypocrisy. The tree that was transplanted became vigorous and healthy, whilst that which remained in its native soil, though it increased more rapidly and overshadowed the land, contained the seeds of its own decay and soon perished.

It was under these circumstances that New-England was first settled. The leaders amongst the emigrants were principally of the clergy, or others who possessed sound learning and judgment, in addition to the stern principles of their faith. The state of society that soon prevailed was rather peculiar, and deserves a short notice.

Light and darkness were struggling for the ascendency in the land which the puritans had abandoned. They threw off at once, the remnants of the feudal system, the acknowledgment of the divine right of kings, and all its accompanying absurdities. As religion was the great cause of the emigration, it lay at the foundation of their whole polity, tinctured all their proceedings and was visible in all their legislative enactments. They were a body distinct from the rest of the world—they seemed for some time like a large family, united in feelings and sentiments, having the same great object in view, and actuated by the same common principle. Christianity, in its purity, is a religion friendly to the civil interests of man; but when corrupted, it is a powerful engine in enslaving the mind. Salvation, through faith in the church, a mere human institution, is the main doctrine of the catholic religion; the authority of the Pope and the Priesthood, auricular confessions, and absolutions, all together, form a system that tends to any thing, but intellectual, or civil freedom. Accordingly, we can find no country in Europe, really free, that has adhered to the church of Rome; nor partially free, unless the effect of this adherence has been modified by other very powerful causes. But the religion of the puritans, which has been aptly termed the *diffidence of dissent*, admitted no infallible authority in man—it was jealous of all interference, and finally, conducted its followers to enlightened views in all the most interesting concerns of life. The character of these men was happily formed; it contained no in-

gredient of slavery—there was nothing temporizing—it was not the creature of circumstances—of short-lived, accidental impulse—but was full of calm unwavering resolve, of high moral courage, that difficulties and dangers could not conquer. All this is manifest, when we look at the early history of the Colonists—when we observe their strong attachment to their peculiar faith—their resolute denial of the right of appeal in civil causes to the parent country—and the right of imposing taxes; for even this was denied, a century before the revolution. Nor is it less manifest, in their bold exercise of many of the acts of sovereignty—in establishing a house of delegates, elected by the freemen, a power not granted by the charter, in coining money, and in the early confederation of the New-England colonies.

Free institutions, however ardently loved, cannot be long supported, nor a high moral tone be diffused through a community, unless cherished and aided by a general prevalence of knowledge. The colonists seemed to be fully aware of its importance; in the measures that were adopted, the clergy, who are the principal patrons and depositaries of learning in an early state of society, took the lead. Most of them had been educated at Cambridge or Oxford, and were learned according to the times. They well knew the value of education, for it had given them importance and influence in society. They were anxious for the welfare of Church and State, and to provide able successors to themselves; their advice was followed, not only in individual cases, but in the more weighty concerns of civil government.

It is no intention of ours, to give unqualified praise to the clergy of that period, as it regards catholicism in religious principle, or conduct. Suffice it to say, that toleration of any sect but one's own, was universally considered at that time, as a doctrine absolutely heretical, as subversive of all religious faith and discipline; it was spoken against, written against, preached against. Indeed, where this body of men is not kept in awe by the civil authority, a spirit of intolerance will rage, proving the truth of the remark of Montesquieu, that "it is a principle that every religion which is persecuted, becomes itself persecuting, for as soon as by some accidental turn, it arises from persecution, it attacks the religion that persecuted it." The laws against the anabaptists, and especially against the Quakers, not then so orderly a people as at present, were severe in the extreme, and executed to the very letter. On the other hand, I do not wish to detract from the many great and good qualities the clergy

at that period possessed, or to think lightly of the numerous and important obligations that we their posterity owe to their memory; indeed, religious principle, refined moral feeling, and the means of acquiring knowledge, are the noblest legacy a community can receive.

The obligation to support Schools, was enforced to the end, as is expressed in an ancient statute, "that learning may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers." A system of education, in substance, the same as now exists, was early adopted, and a higher literary institution was established to supply the public wants—an institution, in its origin and whole history, never behind the spirit of the age. The general system of education, diffused light in every quarter, and the standard of action and character was consequently elevated. The humblest individual received the rudiments of learning, and could raise himself by his own efforts to standing and influence in society. He became more of an intellectual being, he could no longer be operated upon, as it were, mechanically, through the medium of his passions—his capacity of thought grew wider and wider—the dignity of his nature was better understood—his rights and attainments exerted a reciprocal influence; far from acting through the impulse of feeling, it became necessary to address his reason. Thus situated, he was qualified to act understandingly in civil affairs and to exercise important political rights, and to feel the laudable pride of a citizen. General intelligence, wealth, and good government, flourished with christianity and learning, for their foundation. There were some other circumstances of favorable tendency in the early colonial history. At the first emigration, the government was in some measure, a theocracy: the code of laws, proclaimed from Sinai, at least, those parts which gave to the eldest son, a double portion in the inheritance, and defined capital crimes to the number of nineteen or twenty, early went into effect. The colonists paid this code their devout homage, not reflecting that it was local in its nature, binding only on a rude, ungrateful people, who were just emerging from barbarism, and not adapted to the necessities of a modern community. Recourse was therefore had to the common law, as better suited to regulate the concerns and intercourse of civilized society: a law which we freely call, a law of liberty, notwithstanding all that has of late been written against it. How can it be otherwise, since it recognizes and enforces the right of commons to establish general Legislative assemblies—makes all offices but the very highest, elec

tive, denies the right of primogenture in the succession to property, establishes courts of judicature in every county; and above all, does so much for the security of the subject in giving origin to trial by jury? These *were* its main principles in the time of the Saxons; afterwards,indeed,almost buried under the arbitrary constructions and enslaving doctrines of the Normans. It was introduced here in its original purity,divested of the fiction of feudal tenures and its consequents of aids, reliefs, primerseizin, wardship, marriage, corruption of blood and fines for alienation, which were brought in at the conquest. or were afterwards engrafted on the main stock. The Colonists simplified land titles and the process of conveyancing, gave form and purity to the elective franchise,and ease, economy and despatch to redress in the courts of law. They further altered the code in succeeding years, according to the circumstances of their situation, and the peculiarities of their character. The prevalence of knowledge led them to clear views of the system of law that was to be their protection and defence; all acts of government, were made public, and invited discussion; the people were called upon to take part in elections and to exercise the civil administration in counties and towns. All these things made them watchful of changes in the laws, and gave them a correct understanding of political rights and measures. It was in this way, that errors and prejudices were dispelled, and an attachment to wholesome, well regulated liberty, cultivated—of that liberty whose cause *is of too much dignity to be sullied by turbulence and tumult.* During the times of simplicity that early prevailed,the influence of the clergy, as has already been remarked, was extensive and powerful in almost every department. But as society increased, its institutions were multiplied, and the simplicity of the fathers gave way by degrees to habits consequent upon the civil improvement and growing refinement that were diffused. The relations between the citizens became more numerous and complex, the concerns of government, and the interpretation of the laws more laborious, and requiring more intense study and greater discrimination of mind. Although these changes were going on, the clergy were regarded with the high respect belonging to their character and office, but blind reverence was yielding to a more rational attachment. Nor was this effected by religious feuds, such as now prevail: it was the result of the natural progress of the mind. At this time, the profession of law, as a distinct profession, rose to notice and influence. The systematic

study of the law, is an era in our history. In early times, the field of its exercise was very limited; the whole business of life—the whole intercourse of society, were too simple to require it. Strong natural sense, and a general education, were sufficient to enable the magistrates, that is, the assistants to *judge righteous judgment.* It was generally considered their duty, and they were usually applied to, to give legal advice in all difficulties that occurred. The profession of law seemed to be in no high repute, if we may judge from the fact, that attorneys were forbidden to sit as deputies in the General Court. It demanded a wider range—it is the offspring of an age, somewhat advanced in population, refinement, the arts, and in the innumerable connections in an increasing and highly civilized community. Accordingly, we find, that soon after the province charter went into operation in Massachusetts, and about the same time in most of the other colonies, this profession grew into importance and distinction. It justifies the remark of Burke, as being "a science, which does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding, than all the other kinds of learning put together." It is best adapted by the nature of its studies, and reflections upon the nature and operation of law, and its close connection with the science of government, to protect against the invasion of rights and give a proper impulse to public opinion. The effect soon became apparent, when foreign oppression called into exercise the brightest talents of the country. Many lawyers, and ripe and good lawyers, too, came forward well qualified to explain and illustrate correct political principles, and to defend the rights of their fellow citizens from the attacks of encroaching power. They were the principal and most able writers against the claims set up by the mother country. To them may be attributed, we believe without arrogance, the praises of diffusing and fixing in the public mind, the true limit of the authority of the crown and the rights and duties of the subject, when that authority was transgressed; of allaying the ferment when too much excited, and giving it new impulse when too feeble.

Their profession gave them a knowledge of the nature and extent of the common law, and of the course and detail of English history: it led them back to the origin of their liberties, and guided them in the pursuit; it brought mind into collision with mind; it operated not merely by writings, but in leading them into the busy haunts of men, by that living eloquence, that coming from the heart reaches the heart, active and efficient. Hence it was, that when

dangers were gathering fast, and the *days drawing nigh* in which many were ready to exclaim, we have no pleasure in them, they were called to the most important offices, and ably kept up the ardor of public sentiment. In these various ways was national character formed and that liberty secured—

> "Such as Columbia saw arise,
> When she sprang forth a Pallas armed and undefil'd."

Our regard for popular institutions has doubtless been increased by the experience we have had of their many excellencies. Many, however, entertain fears that these institutions will be of short continuance; they predict the separation of jarring elements and our return to a political chaos. Such views, it appears to us, are not well founded. It is granted that there are many things whose tendency is to produce separation, but other and more powerful agents are at work in strengthening the ties of union and harmony. The situation of Europe augurs well for us, for many coming years. The alliance of the monarchs, in support of legitimacy and antiquated abuse, is an open avowal of principles that are at war with the spirit of the age, and the privileges we value most highly: nor can it be reasonably doubted, that did the power exist, the pretence would not be wanting to degrade this land to the condition of Italy and Spain. The supporters of these principles look with hatred upon the practical illustrations of the benefit of self-government, by which their own situation is rendered more insecure: their subjects will examine and receive the light that gradually dawns upon the mind. But the time is not yet: the struggle of liberty with oppression, is usually long and bitter. This combination against the rights of man, it seems to us, will bind us more intimately together: the effect will soon be visible. Our internal differences and jealousies will sink into comparative insignificance; and there is no danger that contentions at home, however violent—that factions, however zealous, will shake the foundations of our government; at least, while the dark clouds continue, that hang over the European continent. Nor, again, are we to apprehend danger from the fate of the ancient Commonwealth. This has long been a favorite theme of declamation with superficial politicians.

Apart from all our own experience, it may be affirmed, that they who hold up the old government, as an example of what we are to become, reason from imperfect analogies, that are always deceptive and inconclusive. It is an attempt to apply the same rules of construction to an intelligent nation, that answers only for a community somewhat ignorant and depraved.

All these governments, whether bringing power into one common centre, or giving unlimited authority to one individual or to a few, or distributing it into two, three, or four branches, were defective; because, in one case, the authority of the individual became so despotic, that nothing but the extreme of popular violence, could overthrow it; in another, each one sought his own aggrandizement, without regard to the general good; and worst of all, where the government was centered in one popular assembly, injustice, disorder and corruption, always ran riot—directing its power, than which nothing could be more tyrannical—none more oppressive against the wisest and purest citizens, and possessing all the characteristics of a mob, excepting a specious show of order in its lawless irregularities and crimes. In none of these forms was power so constituted as to be subject to any salutary legal check. Did any error prevail, was there any defective part that required separation from the rest, the whole system became disorganized, and a revolution, instead of eradicating the evil, generally revived it in a new form. To the principal civilized nations of antiquity we are indeed deeply indebted for philosophy, science, literature and the arts; but for little that is valuable in the science of government, excepting the warning they give us, that we may shun the evils that were fatal to them. Permanent well regulated liberty they did not possess. Patricians and plebeians, kings, Senates, Ephori, archons and Commons were in almost a continued conflict. And it may be doubted whether the ancient states were sufficiently enlightened to support free institutions, even had the true *modus* of government been discovered. The true system of checks and balances was comparatively of modern introduction, or was rather the result of accident and circumstance, and a careful watching of opportunities. It came to maturity in England, and was adopted here with some alteration, and improvements, not affecting the principle of the distribution of power between the executive and legislative branches, and a distinct and independent Judiciary. Besides this, and not to make mention of the art of printing and the diffusion of knowledge, those great preventives of the degeneracy of the human mind, there was nothing in the religion of the ancients, to give stability and purity to public or private character; although splendid in its rites, it was incongruous and gross. Their divinities were merely personifications of human passions, affections, virtues and vices, with more than mortal power, but above the moral obligations that bind man to his duty. It

was a religion, adapted to a superstitious people; a people who were fond of passion and strong excitement—who were too material to feel a spiritual worship; and were to be operated upon, only through the medium of sensible objects. Hence, images, a gorgeous worship. oracles, prodigies, and sacrifices, all that was brilliant and mystical, were requisite to arrest the attention. Learning, philosophy and refinement, were the inmates of the Academy, the palace, and the portico; sanctuaries apart from the world, and only accessible to the initiated few; whilst the popular mind, dark and depraved, was looked upon as a hateful thing. Their oratory, too, at least that part which was exercised in the assemblies of the people, was full of loud appeals to the passions; nor did the state of society require, as at the present day, at least amongst our deliberate countrymen, that man's reasonable nature should be stirred, and that he should be prompted to action by something like argument. Indeed, the most important features of society have been so essentially changed, after the lapse of nineteen centuries. that to judge of what is, by what has been, would be as unphilosophical and irrational, as to affirm, that, because a particular relation once existed between a certain cause and an effect, the same relation will continue when the cause is modified or changed, or a new combination of causes is introduced. Amongst other things, calculated to give stability to the union, the Supreme Federal Court holds a distinguished place. This is the only country, in which judicial tribunals have the power of deciding on the validity of laws, when tested by the constitution. In one class of cases, in particular, the excellence of this court becomes manifest: that is, when the authority of the Union and that of an individual state, come into collision, on some important constitutional question.

Although much excitement is occasionally produced amongst those who entertain an exalted opinion of state sovereignty, this court possesses so wholesome and independent a power, it is so respectable in itself, and derives such additional support from enlightened public opinion, that its judgments go forth to the world with a high and imposing sanction. Its mode of construing the provisions of the constitution, not according to the *letter that killeth*, but according to an enlarged and equitable spirit that gives life and energy, is of the same beneficial tendency. No tribunal would be devised, better suited to go between contending sovereignties, and mark their respective boundaries; no umpire could be selected more upright and free from local prejudices. And here, we

cannot forbear paying our feeble tribute of praise, to the eminent qualities of Chief Justice Marshall. He, more than any other individual, has given strength and consistency to our national government, by his construction of great constitutional provisions. His is the ruling mind—the deep comprehensive, philosophical spirit that spreads over and penetrates every subject which it grasps. They who have read his luminous expositions of constitutional law, and have followed his fine strain of reasoning on general principles, will not say that we speak too highly of his importance and merits.

The facilities of intercourse are continually making us better acquainted with every part of the country, and assimilating our interests and feelings; the improvements in roads and stage coaches, the power of steam, our lakes and canals and navigable rivers, have, in some measure, enabled us to realize the lover's prayer in the comparative annihilation of time and space. Although occasionally a turbulent spirit of declamation spreads itself around, it wastes away by neglect, or sinks into insignificance. In most other countries it would meet with notice, opposition would give it strength, punishment would give it notoriety and excite sympathy; the sufferer would retain a lasting remembrance of the injury; the fury of resentment might be concealed, but not quenched. The opposite course saves us from popular tumults and malignant feelings. The steam, that by too great compression bursts forth with violence and spreads devastation, becomes harmless when allowed to mingle with the air. The only lasting attachment to free forms of government must be founded on the approbation of an intelligent community. If these forms are ever overthrown, it must be by the extremes of violence, to which would succeed contentions between individual States, or different coalitions of States; or else a stern military despotism. One generation brought up in ignorance and vicious habits would destroy the nation and turn these hallowed seats into waste places. Corruption, that is too apt to increase with the increase of refinement and luxury—whose course, at first, is secret and noiseless, and then appears without a blush before the world, and infects all classes in society, is to be greatly dreaded. But we may be assured, should we ever become disunited, and fall from our high and commanding station, it will be the result of our own degeneracy and degradation.

Excursion to the Old Colony.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM F. J.

My journey to New Bedford has been performed, and while on the way, I heard, saw and thought of many things which I knew would be interesting to you, and if I could have written as I rode, should doubtless have taxed your patience with half a dozen sheets. I intended to have written you soon after my return, but in my absence numerous little matters floated along and lodged at my door, in themselves mostly trifling, but in the aggregate demanding considerable attention; and in the mean time my roadside resolution was deferred and disabled, my materials confused and displaced by fresher transactions, and a few desultory sketches and observations are all I am now able to give you. I congratulate you however, as well as myself, in escaping the budget with which I threatened you on the way; but lest I should be all introduction and no application, (a very common fault) I will proceed to a brief notice of the towns Mrs. —— and I passed through, viz. Roxbury, Dorchester, Milton, Quincy, Braintree, Weymouth, Abington, North Bridgewater, Bridgewater, Middleborough, Rochester, Fairhaven and New-Bedford. Roxbury, I presume, derives its name from its numerous rocks and berries. This supposition is founded on the circumstance of its being spelt in the ancient records, *Rocks berry.* This town has three Unitarian Societies, one Universalist, and one Baptist Society. Dorchester was named from a town in England, and Milton probably in honor of the immortal bard. Quincy owes its name, as well as much of its fame, to the illustrious family of that name which early settled there, and from which our worthy and "efficient" Mayor descended. He is of the sixth generation from the first settler there, and lives on the same spot. It is very pleasant and retired, and borders on Boston Bay, where he has erected very extensive salt-works. There are on the estate about five miles of hedge fence, which makes an elegant and uniform appearance, and at the same time is so completely and thickly grown, as to defy the most unruly cattle. I cannot resist the temptation of relating a circumstance which happened at this hospitable mansion, and was very honorable to the parties concerned. Mr. Quincy gave a dinner to the trustees of the Mass. Agricultural Society, and President Adams was invited of course. One of the trustees unexpectedly brought Col. Pickering with him, (the Col. takes great interest in agriculture) whose

presence produced some agitation, when they were informed that the President was every moment expected. As soon as he arrived at the door, Mr. Quincy informed him that Col. Pickering was within. He very mildly replied, that "he had as lief see Col. P. as any body else;" and added, that "he expected to see him in heaven." Accordingly they met, shook hands very cordially, and appeared glad to see each other. This was the first time they had met since the President dismissed Col. P. from the office of Secretary of State in 1798. The father of our Mayor was the orator spoken of in Tudor's Otis, and his name should be held in sweet remembrance by every friend to his country. No history has as yet done full and ample justice to the efforts and sacrifices of this ardent and devoted lover of liberty, in assisting to bring about our glorious revolution. His writings, which are numerous, are in the son's possession; and it is hoped that he will at no very distant day, gratify his fellow citizens by publishing a biography of his father.

Dorchester has two Unitarian Societies, and one Calvinistic. Quincy, one Unitarian Society and an Episcopal Church. These towns are all in the immediate vicinity of Boston, are very pleasant aad fertile, abounding in choice farms, elegant country seats, and every thing common to New-England; not excepting luxury, superfluity and extravagance, the natural consequences of great wealth. The town last named has given birth to some of the first men in America, viz. John Adams, Josiah Quincy, John Hancock, John Q. Adams, &c.

In the Quincy burying-ground is an elegant marble monument, enclosed with an iron railing, erected by the Mayor of Boston, to the memory of his father and mother. The closing part of the inscription is as follows:

"Stranger! in contemplating this monument as the frail tribute of filial affection,
Glows thy bold breast with patriotic flame?
Let *his* example point the path of fame:
Or seeks thy heart, averse from publick strife,
The milder graces of domestic life?
Her kindred virtues let thy soul revere,
And o'er the best of mother's, drop a tear!"

President Adams has erected four of as durable granite monuments as can be built; two of them are solid block. They are designed to perpetuate the memory of his great-great-grandfather, great-grandfather, grandfather and father, with appropriate inscriptions; they will, to all appearance, last as long as the ground they stand upon. In a very few more years his own will be reared. I took the liberty of calling on this venerable statesman, and found him quite pleasant and cheerful; and though he is somewhat debilitat-

ed in body, his mind and memory are still firm. His decay is like that of a pasture oak. His mansion appears venerable and convenient; every thing about him is economical, without even the shadow of extravagance. He is a true descendant of the Pilgrims, and dwells upon their characters with profound respect and veneration. He is one of the Patriarchs of New-England.

There are inexhaustible ledges of granite in this town; not quite so handsome and light colored as the New-Hampshire State House, but they find a ready market in the city, and the stone business in Quincy, is becoming great and permanent. A canal is just begun to be opened from the landing places towards the ledges, which will greatly facilitate the transportation of the stone.

Braintree and Weymouth, are next to Quincy, and they resemble New-Hampshire more than any other towns in the old Colony; rocks and hills, and hills and rocks. Braintree was probably named from a town in England. It was inhabited by a few settlers as early as 1622 or 3, and called Mount Wallaston. It was a part of Boston until 1639, after which time it included Quincy and Randolph. These towns were both set off about forty years ago. There are persons now living in Braintree, only the fourth generation from the Pilgrims. Braintree has one Calvinistic, and one Unitarian Society, and Weymouth the same. Abington is a pleasant town, with pretty good land; has four religious Societies, I believe mostly Calvinistic. One of their ministers was dismissed a few years since, for turning Swedenborgian. East-Bridgewater, North-Bridgewater, and Bridgewater, are very pleasant towns—land tolerable. They have a number of religious societies, of which, only one I believe is Unitarian; and from this about twenty have seceded, and formed a society of Swedenborgians. Middleborough is a very large town; some parts quite pleasant. It has four Baptist, and three Congregational societies. We arrived here from Quincy, in the forenoon about twenty-eight miles. Mrs. ——— being much fatigued, staid at Middleborough, at the house of Mr. Standish, and I proceed to New-Bedford, passing through Rochester and Fairhaven. The only things I saw worthy of notice in Rochester, were its large ponds, on the banks of which, is the degenerate remnant of a once powerful tribe of Indians, (the name I do not know) owning lands and occupying some eight or ten miserable huts—like the last glimmerings of a once brilliant torch, now just about to expire for want of its own native energy and ele-

ment. I noticed two burying-grounds in the woods, and nearly all the graves--tones of one of them were rough and without letters. I could not conceive the use of them, unless they served as a sort of landmark to the undertaker. Fairhaven is truly named; the water in the haven or harbor flows up between this place and New-Bedford, from Buzzard's Bay, and forms a fair haven indeed. From Fairhaven the beautiful town of New-Bedford presents itself, with its steeples and forest of masts and shipping. Its wharves were lined with hogsheads of oil. Many of the houses are elegant, and most of them handsome; and in the vicinity are many productive farms, with large stone walls and thrifty fruit trees. The town stands high, having a gentle rise from the wharves nearly half a mile; so that nearly all overlook, and are overlooked. Nearly half this people are Friends, and that half is about equally divided between the old order and the new-lights (as they are called;) the former adhering more strictly to their peculiarities, than the latter. The Friends have two or three meeting-houses: one of which is a very large, plain, and thorough building of brick, and newly erected. I was told that nearly all the wealth of the place was in the hands of the Quakers; and that they disbursed it with a liberal hand to the destitute. The whale fishery has made them rich; but that business has been, for two or three years past, and will be, for as many to come, extremely depressed. This state of things has caused this once flourishing place to droop. Many failures have taken place since the depression of trade, of which only two or three are among the Quakers. These oilmen, and the Boston tallow chandlers, have had some clashing of late, the former petitioning Congress to encourage the oil business, and the latter remonstrating against it. There is one Calvinistic, one Baptist, and one Unitarian Society in this place. Mr. Dewey, a very able man, and formerly colleague with Dr. Channing, of Boston, was settled over the latter Society, a year since, and I was told by a Baptist, whose prejudices, I suppose, rather leaned against him, that he had drawn together the most respectable society in the place. By this remark, I understood him to mean the richest—a great number of the liberal Quakers are among his hearers.—There is a small piece of road in one of their streets, made upon M'Adams' plan; and a desire to see this road, was one inducement which led me to the place. I had, (I had almost said) the pleasure of riding over it: but in this I was somewhat disappointed, as it was too rough to

be inviting. This road was made by way of experiment, but they did not adhere close enough to the original plan; which was, to break the granite into pieces of the size of an egg or less, so that after it has been considerably used, they will bed together, and become like solid rock. I have since learned, that this road has been greatly improved, and that they are about to try more of it. New-Bedford, Fairhaven, and Westport, were formerly a part of Dartmouth. A Mr. Russell once owned the land on which New-Bedford now stands; and Russell being the name of the Duke of Bedford, it was named New-Bedford. Mr. Rotch, of Nantucket, purchased the land of Mr. Russell, built a house, store, and wharf, and was soon joined by others. The town was not incorporated until 1787. This town did not escape the ravages of the British troops, who landed under Gen. Gray, in 1778, and burnt and destroyed property to the amount of $300,000, and upwards. This roused the militia, who assembled with alacrity to prevent a similar catastrophe to the village of Fairhaven. Their commander was a man advanced in years, and somewhat opposed to "the quarrelsome business of fighting;" so he thought it not advisable nor prudent to oppose the enemy. Among the officers assembled, was Israel Fearing, Esq. major of one of the regiments. This gallant young man, observing the torpor which this decision had occasioned among the troops, determined at all events to make an effort to save the place, and accordingly invited all who had sufficient spirit, to follow him, and place themselves at the post of danger. Among those who accepted his invitation, was one of the Colonels, who of course became the Commandant; but after they had arrived at Fairhaven, the Col. proposed to march the troops back into the country. Maj. Fearing objected: and the Col. finding he could not prevail, prudently retired to a house, three miles distant, where he passed the night in safety. Major Fearing now commanded, and made his arrangements with activity and skill, and soon perceived the British approaching. The militia, alarmed by the reluctance of their superior officers, were now panic-struck, and began to quit their posts. At this critical moment, Maj. Fearing placed himself in the rear, and declared, that he would shoot the first man who attempted to retreat. His resolution and perseverance had the desired effect, and they obeyed his orders. Being concealed from the enemy, he directed them to lie close, and reserve their fire, until he gave the word. When the enemy had arrived within a short distance, the Ameri-

eans rose, and gave them a warm and unexpected reception. The British were thus surprised and suffered considerable loss—they fled to their boats, and fell down the river with despatch. Thus did this heroic youth, in opposition to his superior officers, preserve Fairhaven. After the enemy were driven off, one of the soldiers resolved to hunt up the prudent Colonel. He succeeded in finding the house where the Col. had taken up his lodgings for the night, and voluntarily stood his centinel. Having mounted the jaw-bone of a horse, on a pair of small wheels, for a cannon,—he charged and discharged his mock artillery, at regular intervals, during the night, as the proper means of defence to his gallant commander, and had the satisfaction next morning of seeing him safe and sound.

I began an hour before sunrise to retrace my steps to Middleborough, and when about five miles this side, the sun rose and darted its first rays on the beautiful eminence of New-Bedford, gilding its windows, and silvering its white houses. I stopped for a few moments, to enjoy the delightful and enchanting prospect. A refreshing shower had fallen during the night—the green fields smiled in all the beauty of vegetation, the apple-trees were in full bloom, the air was teeming with fragrance, and my path was literally strewed with flowers. Being alone, I had full leisure to observe the objects which naturally arrested attention, and reviewed the inhabitants, their houses, lands, fences, burying grounds, &c. These things are a pretty correct index, and will generally give a clue to the character of the people. I was sorry to see so much of that miserable, crooked fence, of which, to use a military term, every other length appears exactly like echelons of platoons, half wheeled from line; and at a distance, resembles the tented field of an encamped army.

The Old Colony is a very level country, and the eye can stretch to a great distance, from every little eminence. There are a few little ups and downs, just to remind the travellers of one condition, which is interwoven with all our concerns here below. After arriving at Middleborough, where Mrs. ——— was waiting for me; and spending a few hours in conversation with Mr. Standish, we began to be retrograde. Mr. S. informed me, that he is of the sixth generation from old Capt. Miles Standish, who was, emphatically, the sword of the Pilgrims, and the flaming sword, too, for he turned every way to guard them. Indeed, he seems to have practically illustrated the figurative account in the third chapter of Genesis.

Mr. Standish is pretty well acquainted with the history of the Old Colony, which he has derived more from tradition, than regular history. He related many of the feats of his ancestor with the Indians, with a pride of ancestry quite apparent, and a satisfaction for which no one would blame him. Some of his expressions were that "old Capt. Miles was clear grit" "spunk up to the handle," &c. He says his coat of mail hung in his father's stairway until the old house was pulled down, when it was thrown out almost entirely decayed. He observed, that he had played with his old sword many an hour; but it was so anxiously sought after, that he finally gave it up. It now reposes peaceably and quietly in the Boston Museum; an object, not of dread, but of laudable curiosity. Capt. Standish had land allotted him in Duxbury, at an early period, and here he resided. The soil is good. Captain's hill is included in this tract, and affords an extensive view of the surrounding country. Many of the public actions and heroic exploits of Captain Standish are not recorded in history; but they still live in the memory of his descendants. Dr. Belknap observes, that Standish is not named in the Pequot war in 1637; but it is a fact, that the government of Mass. did apply to Plymouth for assistance at that time, and the government of Plymouth ordered men to be raised, and appointed Capt. S. to command them. But in consequence of the victory obtained over the Pequots by Capt. Mason, of Connecticut, neither the Plymouth nor Massachusetts troops arrived in season. In 1642, Gov. Winslow and Capt. Standish were sent by the court, at Plymouth, to Mass. to solicit protection from the Indians.

In 1645, the Commissioners of the four United Colonies appointed a Council of war, and placed Capt. S. at its head. He was appointed in 1649, to command and inspect all the military companies in the Colony. In 1654, he was appointed to command the Plymouth forces destined to act with the Mass. and Connecticut troops against the Dutch and Narragansets. He was frequently employed in surveying grants of lands, and laying out roads; and was sometimes arbitrator between differing parties. In 1655, he and John Alden were appointed by the Court, to go to Marshfield, and signify the Court's desire, that the inhabitants thereof, should take notice of their duty, and contribute, according to their ability, to the support of the Gospel Ministry. He was also sent to Rehoboth for a similar purpose. He was treasurer of the Colony several years, and held that office when

he died. In 1653, Gov. Bradford, expecting to be sometime absent, appointed Capt. S. in his stead. I send you Capt. Standish's Will and Inventory, every item of which is interesting: and both shew the simplicity of the manners and customs of those days. It is not too much to say of Capt. S., that, but for him, the infant Colony would have been annihilated: he was their Washington.

Mr. S. related to me many Indian fights and frolics, and shewed me where stood an old guard house, &c.

OLD PLYMOUTH CONTRACT.

[We have been induced to copy this ancient document into these Collections, that we might introduce to our readers the names of those distinguished men, to whom belong the honor of effecting a successful and permanent establishment in our country—men whose characters were formed amid its persecutions and sufferings, and whose virtues appeared in all the calamities and hardships they were called to endure.]

'*In the Name of* God Amen: *We whose Names are under* '*written, the Loyal Subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord King* 'James *by the Grace of* God, *of* Great-Britain, France *and* 'Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith*, &c.

'*Having undertaken for the Glory of* God, *and advancement* '*of the Christian Faith, and Honour of our King and Country, a* '*Voyage to Plant the* first Colony *in the* Northern Parts *of* 'Virginia; *Do by these Presents solemnly and mutually in the* '*Presence of* God, *and one of another*. Covenant *and* Com- 'bine *ourselves together unto a* Civil Body Politick, *for our* '*better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends* '*aforesaid; & by Virtue hereof to enact, constitute & frame such* '*just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions & Offi-* 'ces [1] *from Time to Time, as shall be tho't most meet and con-* 'venient *for the General Good of the* Colony; *unto which we* '*Promise all due Submission and Obedience*: In witness *where-* 'of *we have hereunder subscribed our* Names *at* Cape Cod, *the* '11th *of* November, *in the Year of the Reign of our Sovereign* '*Lord King* James *of* England, France *and* Ireland *the* Eigh- 'teenth *and of* Scotland *the* Fifty fourth, Anno Domini, '1620.' (*B*)

To this Instrument Mr. *Morton* sets the *Subscribers* in the *following Order*: But their *Names corrected*, with their *Ti-*

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[1] So *Bradford, Mourt & Purchas*; but *Morton* says *Officers*.

tles and *Families* I take from the *List* at the End of Governor *Bradford's* Folio *Manuscript :* Only this I observe. that out of Modesty, He omits the Title of *Mr.* to his own Name, which He ascribes to several others.

N. B. 1. Those with this Mark (‖) bro't their *Wives* with them; Those with this (*) for the Present left them either in *Holland* or *England.*

2. Some left behind them some, and others all their Children, who afterwards came over.

3. Those *Italica'd* Deceased before the *End* of *March.*

4. The *narrow Column* contains the *Number* in their several Families.

Names.	No	Names.	No
1 Mr. John Carver ‖	8	22 *John Turner*	3
2 William Bradford ‖	2	23 Francis Eaton ‖	3
3 Mr. Edward Winslow ‖	5	24 *James Chilton* ‖	3
4 Mr. William Brewster ‖	6	25 *John Crackston* [5]	2
5 Mr. Isaac Allerton ‖	6	26 John Billington ‖	4
6 Capt. Miles Standish ‖	2	27 *Moses Fletcher* [6]	1
7 John Alden	1	28 *John Goodman*	1
8 Mr. Samuel Fuller *	2†	29 *Degory Priest* [7]	1
9 Mr. *Christopher Martin* ‖	4	30 *Thomas Williams*	1
10 Mr. *William Mullins* ‖	5	31 Gilbert Winslow	1
11 Mr. *William White* ‖	5‡	32 *Edmund Margeson*	1
12 Mr. Richard Warren *	1	33 Peter Brown	1
13 John Howland [4]		34 *Richard Britterige* [8]	1
14 Mr. Stephen Hopkins ‖	8§	35 George Soule, [9]	
15 *Edward Tilly* ‖	4	36 *Richard Clarke*	1
16 *John Tilly* ‖	3	37 Richard Gardiner	1
17 Francis Cook *	2	38 *John Allerton*	1
18 *Thomas Rogers*	2	39 *Thomas English*	1
19 *Thomas Tinker* ‖	3	40 Edward Dorey ¶ } [10]	
20 *John Ridgdale* ‖	2	41 Edward Leister }	
21 *Edward Fuller* ‖	3		
			101

† *One of these was* the Servant *who died before their Arrival.* (B)
‡ *Besides* the Son, *born in* Cape Cod Harbour, *named* Peregrine. (B)
[4] *He was of Governor* Carver's *Family.* (B)
§ *One of these was a Son Born at Sea, and therefore named* Oceanus. (B)
[5] *Mr.* Morton *calls him* Craxton.
[6] *Mr.* Morton *seems to mistake in calling him* Joses.
[7] *Mr.* Morton *calls Him* Digery.
[8] *Mr.* Morton *calls Him* Bitteridge.
[9] *He was of Governor* Winslow's *Family.* (B)
¶ *Mr.* Morton *seems to mistake in calling Him* Doten.
[10] *They were of Mr.* Hopkins's *Family.* (B)

So there were just 101 who sail'd from *Plimouth* in *England*, and just as many arriv'd in *Cape Cod* Harbour. And this is the solitary Number, who for an undefiled Conscience and the Love of pure Christianity, first left their Native and pleasant Land, and encountered all the Toils and Hazards of the tumultuous Ocean, in Search of some uncultivated Region in *North Virginia;* where they might quietly enjoy their Religious Liberties, and transmit them to Posterity, in Hopes that none wou'd follow to disturb or vex them.

Prince's Chronology.

Historical Sketch of Sanbornton, N. H.

[From the first No. of the Weekly Visitor, a newspaper, recently commenced at Sanbornton.]

SANBORNTON was granted by the Masonian Proprietors in 1748, to John Sanborn, Daniel Sanborn, Daniel Sanborn, jr. William Sanborn, Jeremiah Sanborn, Jabez Sanborn, Abraham Sanborn, Josiah Sanborn, Ebenezer Sanborn, Jonathan Sanborn, Josiah Sanborn, jr. Marstin Sanborn and forty-eight others, upon the following conditions :—That said Proprietors should, within one year, lay out said township, into eighty-two shares, each share to be divided into two lots; and the shares to be numbered and drawn for by the Proprietors, which must be done at Portsmouth : That one share be reserved for the first Minister of the Gospel, that should settle in said town—one for the support of the Gospel—one for the support of the school—seventeen for the use of the grantors, and two for John Thomlinson, Esq. of London :—That the proprietors make a regular settlement by building a house on each of said sixty shares, eighteen feet long and fourteen feet wide ; and clear three acres of land within eight years : —That they should build a meeting house within ten years : —That there should be a saw mill built within three years : —That the seventeen shares reserved by the grantors, and the two reserved for John Thomlinson, Esq. be exempt from taxes, during the settlement of said town : and that " all the white pine trees, fit for masting his Majesty's Royal Navy, be reserved."

The proprietors held their meetings at Exeter, and proceeded to raise money to lay out the town; and in 1753, the lots were numbered and drawn by the proprietors, at Portsmouth ; but in consequence of the French war, which broke out in 1755, its settlement was delayed until 1764 and '65—when it was commenced by John Sanborn, Andrew Rowen, David Dustin, Thomas Danford, Solomon Copp, Daniel Fifield and others.

At this time, the Indians had entirely deserted the town, although it had "once been the residence of a powerful tribe, or at least, a place where they resorted for defence. On the Winnepissiogee, at the head of Little Bay, are found the remains of an ancient fortification. It consisted of six walls, one extending along the river, and across a point of land into the bay, and the others in right angles, connected by a circular wall in the rear. Traces of these walls are yet to be seen, though most of the stones, &c. of which they were composed have been removed to the dam thrown across the river at this place. Within the fort have been found numbers of Indian relics, implements, &c, and also on an island in the bay. When the first settlers arrived, these walls were breast high, and large oaks were growing within the enclosure." In 1762, the proprietors voted to clear a road from the settlements at Canterbury, to the Centre Square, five feet wide; and in 1766, voted, that Abraham Perkins, should have 23 pounds and 10*s*, O. T., a mile, for continuing it through the town, ten feet wide. The first saw mill was built in 1763, near where Maj. Bradbury Morrison now lives.

In 1767, the proprietors raised sixty dollars to pay towards preaching the gospel, and continued so to do, until 1771, when they raised ten dollars on each original right, or share, to assist the inhabitants in settling a minister; and likewise, in 1773, they voted to assist in building a meeting house.

The inhabitants held their first town meeting at the house now occupied by the Hon. Nathan Taylor, in the year 1770; and afterwards, (for several years,) at the house of Daniel Sanborn, Esq. now Doctor Benaiah Sanborn's.

Sanbornton was incorporated in 1770, and in '71 the town, assisted by the original proprietors, settled the Rev. Joseph Woodman in the ministry, with a salary of two hundred dollars per ann. one hundred and twenty of which, was to be paid in cash, and eighty in labor. They also voted, "that he should have liberty to preach *old Sermons* when his health would not admit of his making *new ones*." He preached the first sermon in the meeting house, May 21, 1775, and continued to supply the pulpit till 1806, when he was dismissed, and died in 1807. He was an able, pious and faithful minister of the Gospel; and a respected and highly useful citizen. In 1781, when the country was reduced almost to poverty by the depreciation of the paper currency, and many other causes, his patriotism and zeal for the common cause, induced him to make proposals to the town, to give *in*, for that year and during the war, one half of his money

salary, which was then one hundred and twenty dollars! The first child born in Sanbornton, was John Sanborn, son of Daniel Sanborn, Esq. June 14, 1766, who received a lot of land offered by the proprietors, to the first male child that should be born in the town.

The first school in town, was kept in Josiah Sanborn's house, near where the meeting-house now stands, in 1775, by Abraham Perkins, who afterwards kept in barns, and in the meeting house before it was finished, and was the only school-master in the town for several years. Many of his scholars at that time wrote on birch bark!

As is common in a new part of the country, wild beasts were plenty here, during the early settlement of the place.—Deer were very numerous, and for several years the town chose a committee to preserve them, who were styled "Deer keepers."

A Mrs. Sanborn, wife of Abijah Sanborn, one evening, during the absence of her husband, heard a noise in the cornfield, and on going out with a little dog, found very much to her surprise, that an old bear and two cubs had taken possession of the field, and were not disposed to relinquish it, so readily as might have been wished.—She, however, proved herself of superior courage, and drove them from the corn, up a large tree, where she watched them till morning—when, with the assistance of a neighbor, she succeeded in killing them all.

In May, 1775, Daniel Sanborn, Esq. was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Congress, holden at Exeter. He was the first representative from this town, and was to remain in office six months. In December, of the same year, Sanbornton and Meredith were classed together, and chose the Hon. Ebenezer Smith, of the latter place, for their representative.

This year was a period of deep anxiety and gloom: Repeated and unjustifiable acts of oppression, on the part of the mother country, had driven the Colonies into bold and decisive measures of resistance. The belief that a struggle must ensue, had become universal; and in every town throughout the country, preparations were making for the approaching conflict. The inhabitants of this town, though few in number, were active and bold in advocating the cause of their country.

Early in the season, news came, that the "*Regulars*" were marching through the country, sparing neither women nor

children, and that they had got up as far as Sandown. The militia, commanded by Capt. Daniel Sanborn, immediately turned out, and every man that had a gun, or could obtain one, set out about sunset to meet them. Some of them marched as many as sixteen miles, before they heard it was a false alarm.

News of the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, reached here on Sunday, the day after it was fought, and on Monday morning the following persons marched from this town, and joined the army at Charlestown, on the third day: —Lieut. Aaron Sanborn, Ensign Thomas Lyford, Jonathan Thomas, Jacob Tilton, Israel Tilton, Jacob Garland, Elisha Cate, William Hayes, Jonathan Lary, Jacob Smith, Joseph Smith, Levi Hunt, Philip Hunt, Nathan Taylor, William Taylor, William Thompson, and Ebenezer Eastman. These seventeen men composed more than one third part of the men, then in the town, capable of doing military duty.

In 1776, a much larger number of men went from this town into the service; and in 1777, more than one half of the soldiers, belonging to the town, were out, either as militia men or in the Continental army.

Capt. Chase Taylor, with a company of militia, twenty-five of which belonged to this town, was in the battle of Bennington. He arrived there the evening before the battle, and was of great service, although he was wounded early in the engagement. His men, like all others engaged in that important action, behaved themselves like soldiers.

It is believed that no town in this vicinity, furnished more men, or did more in the cause of the Revolution, according to the number of inhabitants, than this.

Those who remained at home, scarcely shared an easier fate, than those who were in the service. All were ready to sacrifice every thing in life, and even that at the shrine of Freedom. The inhabitants for several years, chose a committee to provide for the families of those who were in the army, and in 1780, voted to raise money to make up the soldier's wages to a certain sum.—In 1781, voted to pay a bounty of 100 *silver* dollars to each of the ten men that enlisted that year, during the war, to be paid in four yearly payments; and in fact, every dollar that could be raised, was cheerfully contributed to aid the cause of LIBERTY; and the only complaint that was heard—was, that it was not in their power to do more.

In 1784, Daniel Sanborn, Esq. was chosen a delegate to the convention holden at Concord, for the purpose of form-

ing a new plan of government. William Harper, Esq. was chosen a delegate to the convention holden at Concord, in 1788, for adopting the Federal Constitution. After he was elected, the inhabitants ascertained that he would probably be opposed to its adoption, and chose a committee to consult with, and give him instructions; but he liked his own opinion best, and finally voted against it.

The Baptist meeting house was built in 1791, the society formed, and the church constituted in 1792. The Rev. John Crockett commenced preaching in 1793, and was ordained in 1794. His church then consisted of about 40 members. Since that time it has been constantly increasing, and its present number is 223.

In November, 1806, the Rev. Mr. Woodman's connection with his church was dissolved, and in 1807, the Rev. Abraham Bodwell was ordained to its pastoral care. The number of members then belonging to the church was about 50, and the present number is 141.

From the first settlement of the town to the present time, great attention has been paid to the preaching of the Gospel; and, generally, there has existed a great degree of harmony and good feeling between the different societies.

The marriages in this town cannot be ascertained precisely, as the records are rather imperfect in that particular. The number of marriages by Mr. Woodman, on record, is 155, but it is probable he married several more. The number by Mr. Crockett is 501; by Mr. Bodwell 181—making 837. The marriages solemnized by other persons in the town will make the whole number exceed one thousand.

The number of deaths in the town, from 1790 to the present time, is 1036; of which number, sixteen were drowned; four accidentally killed; one burned; three frozen; and two by suicide. The greatest number of deaths in any one year was 67, the least number 8, and the average number yearly, for the whole time, about 31. The whole number of deaths may be estimated at about 1275.

The surface of Sanbornton is pleasantly diversified with large swells and valleys; and scarcely any part is unfit for cultivation.

In the centre of the town is a large swell of excellent land, on which is situated the meeting house, which was built in 1774, at an elevation of upwards of two hundred feet above the level of the river. About one mile to the northwest of this, stands the meeting house, belonging to the Baptist So-

ciety; and in the northeast section of the town, near the great Bay, stands another meeting house, belonging to the Second Baptist Society.

At Sanbornton Bridge, which connects this town with Northfield, is a growing village, in which is situated an Academy, which was incorporated in 1820, and is now in a flourishing state. There are in the town 15 saw-mills, 14 grist-mills, 6 carding-machines, an oil-mill, 5 clothing-mills, 1 circular saw clapboard-machine, 12 stores, about 500 dwelling houses, and about 3500 inhabitants. There are 4 religious societies, 2 incorporated musical societies, 3 libraries, containing about 700 volumes, and one fund Association. The surplus produce, &c. of the town is estimated to exceed $25,000 annually.

During the brief period which has elapsed since the first settlement of this town, its growth, like the growth of the country, has been rapid and interesting. From the wild wilderness which it presented to our first settlers, it has, by persevering industry, been converted into *fields and gardens;* and whilst we reflect, that most of our worthy progenitors have left this stage of life; and that we are reaping the fruits of their toils, their care and perseverance, we should endeavor to improve our superior advantages, and to imitate their virtues.

Insurrection in New-Hampshire, 1786.

[The following account of the insurrection that occurred in this State, in 1786, which is more particular in some repects than the account given by Dr. Belknap, we copy from the *Rockingham Gazette*, a new paper lately commenced at Exeter. It is written by an eye-witness of the scene.]

RECOLLECTIONS.

You ask me for a narrative of the insurrection of 1786, and it gives me pleasure to recal the particulars of that occurrence, as far as the frailty of my recollection, and the distance of time will permit. Its causes belong to history: and I will only observe, that the legislative acts, which had been devised to remove them, had produced precisely the opposite effect. It was at this period, that the clamor for paper currency began. Many indulged the hope, that a

liberal emission of bills of credit, and a mere order on the part of government that they should be received in all cases as equal in value to specie, would operate as an immediate and effectual remedy for all their grievances.

On the morning of the 20th September, we were informed that a large body of insurgents were on their march for Exeter, where the Legislature was then in session; and at three in the afternoon they made their appearance. I saw them as they passed down the street by the Academy. More than a hundred were tolerably well armed; but the rest, (for they were upwards of two hundred in number) were mounted, and their arms consisted only of whips, cudgels, and such weapons as tradition has assigned to the Georgia militia. They pursued their march over the bridge, overturning or thrusting aside all who ventured within their reach. In a short time they returned, and invested the court house. Judge Livermore, who was then upon the bench, and the severity of whose countenance was not diminished at sight of the array, would not permit the business of the court to be interrupted, or allow any one to inspect the besiegers from the windows. In a short time, however, finding their mistake, and probably supposing it rather a hopeless business to ask redress of grievances from a court of law, they marched to the meeting house, where both houses of the Assembly were met in conference. The meeting house, at that time, stood where Rev. Mr. Rowland's has since been erected, and the court house was just opposite. They here began to load all the muskets which had not been previously prepared, and to point them at the House. After spending some time in this parade, they sent in a deputation, to demand, that the Legislature should allow an immediate issue of paper, which should be made a tender in all cases for debts and taxes; and laid close siege to all the avenues of the House, intending to detain the members, until they should see fit to grant their request. Some, who endeavored to make their escape, were driven back with insult. It had been publicly known some hours before, that the insurgents were on their march, and a large concourse was assembled to watch their motions. Some gentlemen attempted to reason with them on the folly of their conduct, but without effect. President Sullivan soon came to the door. He addressed them with the most perfect coolness; expostulated with them for some time; assured them that their reasonable demands should not be neglected: but that they might at once abandon the idea

of forcing the government into submission : that their array was not so formidable as to terrify an old soldier. It was now evening, and they still adhered resolutely to their post.

President Sullivan having, as I said before, addressed the insurgents without effect, there seemed no mode remaining of liberating the Legislature from their imprisonment, but a resort to force ; until a plan, devised by a gentleman now living, was resorted to with unexpected success. It was now twilight. The meeting house was surrounded by a high fence, which intercepted the view on all sides. A drummer was summoned, who stood at a little distance, and beat his drum with as much vigor and effect, as if a regular army were advancing to the rescue, and a band, rendered most formidable in appearance by the indistinctness of evening, marched towards the rebel forces. The surrounding crowd at the same time shouted for government, and loudly expressed their apprehensions that the enemy would be annihilated by the vengeance of Hacket's artillery. The insurgents, unable to measure the extent of their danger, needed no second invitation to decamp. Their whole array was dissolved in a moment. They scampered through lanes, streets and fields, and clambered over walls and fences with a rapidity which nothing but fear could give them, and did not stop, until they had reached a place at the distance of a mile, where they considered themselves safe for the moment from the terrific host, whose sudden appearance had caused their flight. Here they endeavored to rally their broken ranks, and encamped for the night ; while the Legislature immediately declared them in a state of rebellion, and authorized the President to issue his orders for calling in the militia of the neighboring towns.

A company of volunteers was immediately enrolled under the command of Hon. Nicholas Gilman, late a Senator in Congress from this State. They were ordered to meet at the President's quarters early the next morning. I went to the place appointed before day-break ; and the first person I met in the streets was President Sullivan, mounted, and in full uniform. He told me that he was about reconnoitreing the enemy, and immediately rode away. In a short time, the militia began to pour in, and by the hour of nine, a large body was assembled. Among their officers, was Gen. Cilley, whose bravery and conduct in the revolutionary war are so well remembered. Many distinguished citizens also arrived, and attached themselves to the company of volunteers which I have just mentioned.

Before ten, the line was formed, and the troops commenced their march, commanded by the President in person. The enemy's line was formed on an eminence near the western bank of the river, that crosses the Kingston road, at the distance of a hundred rods from the burying ground. When the militia had advanced to a spot near the river, Gen. Cilley, at the head of a troop of horse, dashed into the enemy's ranks, which were instantly broken, and put to flight, without firing a single gun. Many of their officers were taken prisoners upon the spot; and the same night, a small detachment seized several of the ringleaders, and committed them to gaol in Exeter, whence they were shortly after discharged by the Court, after a proper submission. The vigorous measures of government, and the fear which they had inspired, rendered it unnecessary, as well as impolitic, to resort to severer punishments.

Great praise was justly due to President Sullivan for the characteristic energy he had displayed, and to the citizens of Exeter and the neighboring towns for their ready assistance in checking a spirit of revolt, which might, if it had been neglected longer, or opposed with less vigor, have been attended with very fatal consequences. That spirit had been widely diffused, and had extended to a class of people of whom we might have expected better things. Massachusetts was far less fortunate.

FOR THE COLLECTIONS.

Messrs. Farmer & Moore,

As you have been in the habit of publishing biographical accounts of several of our most worthy ministers of the Gospel, and the time and particulars relative to their settlement in the ministry, I send you the following scrap, which I lately found among the papers of Col. Benjamin Sumner, who was executor of the last will and testament of Rev. George Wheaton, the first minister of this town. It appears in the hand writing of the late Rev. Bulkley Olcott, of Charlestown, and bears date February 19th, 1772.

An Ecclesiastical Council met at Claremont, at the house of the widow Spencer, in order to ordain Mr. George Wheaton to the pastoral charge over the Church and people in the above named place. Present, by pastors and delegates, the church of Cornish, the church of Walpole;

the church of Woodstock, the church of Charlestown, the church of Keene, and the church of Winchester.

Voted, that the Rev. James Welman be moderator of this council, and the Rev. Bulkley Olcott be Scribe; then after solemn prayers to God for wisdom and direction in the affairs before them, they proceeded to inquire into the regularity of the call of Mr. Wheaton, by the church and people of Claremont; and nextly, into the credentials and testimonials respecting his qualifications for the work to which he is called. The council next proceeded to hear Mr. Wheaton's confession of faith, to examine into his principles of religion, his personal qualifications for the work of the ministry, and his aims and designs in undertaking of it; and unanimously voted their full satisfaction in all the above articles, and that the council are prepared to proceed to the work which they are called upon on this occasion: in which service it is voted, that the Rev. Mr. Lawrence begin with prayer, the Rev. Mr. Leonard preach, the Rev. Mr. Fessenden pray at the imposition of hands, Rev. Mr. Welman give the charge, Rev. Burlkley Olcott give the Right hand of Fellowship, and the Rev. Mr. Sumner conclude.

I also find the following Monumental Inscription, which appears in the hand-writing of Col. Sumner:—

"Here rest the remains of the Rev. George Wheaton, the beloved and affectionate Pastor of the Church of Christ in the town of Claremont, in the Province of New-Hampshire, and son to Doct. George Wheaton, of Mansfield. He finished his education at Harvard College in 1769; was ordained, Feb. 19, 1772, and died June 24, 1773, aged 22, sincerely lamented. His genius was bright and promising, his private conversation pleasant and instructive, and his public performances devout, manly, and graceful. The new country in which he settled opened a wide field for his useful labors, in which his readiness to oblige, and fervent zeal for his master's cause, urged him beyond the strength of his constitution, and brought him to languishment, of which he died; to whose memory this monument is gratefully erected by the people of his charge. Sic transit gloria mundi."

In the last will and testament of Mr. Wheaton, which bears date, June 15, 1773, may be found as follows:—"First, I do give and bequeath all my real and personal estate which I now own in the town of Claremont, to said town of Claremont, to be kept and improved for the support of a Congregational Minister forever, and never to be alienated or put

to any other use whatsoever. upon conditions that the said town of Claremont shall pay all my just debts, and the charges of my sickness and funeral. And further, I do give and bequeath unto said town of Claremont, all that is due to me from said town for my salary, and all that is any way due to me from said town, or any particular person."

No man stood higher in the esteem of the people, nor could possibly stand higher, than the before mentioned Rev. George Wheaton.

JOHN H. SUMNER.

Claremont, Sept. 1324.

FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

CINCINNATUS—No. CV.

The treasury department of the United States, is a branch of executive authority, of vital importance to the people and government. To this department is intrusted the management and direction of the finances and debts, and the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys; and without an accurate, faithful and judicious administration of its affairs, the nation can neither be secure nor prosperous. To grant and define the powers necessary to attain the various objects for which this department was instituted, and at the same time guard against the *abuses* to which those powers are incident, has been found, in all governments, a difficult task. My intention is to give an account of the origin, organization, and authority of this department in our country, and detail the changes that have, from time to time, been made in it. That the reader may the better judge whether these changes were improvements, I shall state most of them in the order of time in which they occurred; and perhaps the most accurate mode will be to give an abstract of the resolves, ordinances and laws that have been passed upon this subject. I am sensible this will require more of detail than will suit the taste of some readers, but to those who feel a particular interest in the administration of our government, it will be useful.

At an early period of our revolution, near a year before the declaration of independence, on the 29th of July, 1775, congress appointed two men joint treasurers of the United Colonies.

On the 27th of February, 1776, congress resolved, that a standing committee of five should superintend the treasury, and that it should be the business of that committee to examine the accounts of the treasurers, and from time to time report to con-

gress the state of the treasury; consider the ways and means for supplying gold and silver to support the army in Canada; employ and instruct proper persons for liquidating the public accounts, with the different paymasters and commissaries in the continental service, conventions, committees of safety, and all others who were or should be intrusted with public money, and from time to time report the state of those accounts to congress; superintend the emission of bills of credit, and obtain from the different assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, accounts of the number of inhabitants in each, that taxes might be apportioned according to the population.

Six days after this, congress authorized the committee to employ clerks to state, keep, and liquidate the public accounts under their direction, and to provide books and a suitable office for that purpose; and gave the committee power to call upon the different committees of congress, assemblies, conventions, councils, committees of safety, continental officers, and private persons who were or might be intrusted with public money, for their accounts and vouchers, and such other materials and information as the committee should judge useful in stating, checking, and auditing the public accounts.

On the first of April in the same year, congress resolved, that a treasury office of accounts be instituted and established, and that the office be kept in the city or place where congress shall hold their sessions; that the office shall be under the direction and superintendence of the standing committee of the treasury; that an auditor general, and a competent number of assistants and clerks, be appointed by congress and employed for stating, arranging, and keeping the public accounts; that all accounts and claims of the United Colonies, for services and supplies where the rates and prices have not been ascertained by congress, shall be presented by the committee of claims, liquidated by them, and reported to and allowed by congress, previous to their being passed at the treasury office; but all other accounts and claims, consisting of articles, the price or value of which shall have been previously by contract, or otherwise ascertained by congress, shall be settled at the treasury office, and reported for the allowance of congress, by the committee for superintending the treasury, and then passed and entered at the treasury office; and that all contracts, securities and obligations, for the use and benefit of the United Colonies, shall be lodged and kept in the treasury office of accounts—all moneys paid or advanced to be charged in their books, and no warrant to be paid by the treasurer until it is entered on the books and certified on the warrant.

In this state it remained until the 26th of September 1778, when congress revised the system, and resolved, that a house should be provided for the several offices of the treasury, to wit, comptrollers, auditors, treasurers, and two chambers of accounts.

Each chamber to have three commissioners and two clerks, to be appointed by congress; the treasurer, auditor and comptroller to be annually appointed by congress by the vote of nine states; the treasurer to appoint one clerk, the auditor and comptroller two each, and to be accountable for the clerks whom they appoint.

The auditor to receive all accounts brought against the United States, for money lent, expended, or advanced, goods sold or purchased, services performed or work done, with the vouchers, and to refer them to one of the chambers of accounts. The commissioners shall deliver them to their clerks, who shall state the accounts properly, number and arrange the vouchers, examine the castings, and make necessary copies. The commissioners to whom an account is referred, shall carefully examine the authenticity of the vouchers, rejecting such as shall not appear good, compare them with the articles to which they relate, and determine whether they support the charges; they shall reduce such articles as are overcharged and reject such as are improper, and indorse and transmit the accounts with the vouchers to the auditor, and cause an entry to be made of the balances passed. The auditor shall receive the vouchers of accounts from the commissioners to whom he referred them, and cause them to be examined by his clerk. He shall compare the several articles with the vouchers, and if the parties concerned shall appeal from the judgment of the commissioners, he shall call before him the commissioners and the party and hear them, and then make determination, from which no appeal shall lie, unless to congress. After a careful examination of the account in this manner, he shall indorse it, of which indorsement he shall send a duplicate to be filed in the chamber ot accounts, and shall transmit the account and vouchers to the comptroller.

That the comptroller shall keep the treasury books and seal, and file all the accounts and vouchers on which the accounts in the books are founded, and direct the manner of keeping the public accounts. He shall draw bills under the seal on the treasurer for such sums as shall be due on accounts credited, which previous to the payment, shall be countersigned by the auditor, and also for such sums as may from time to time, be ordered by resolutions of congress. When moneys are due to the United States on accounts accredited, he shall notify the debtor, and, after hearing him, if he shall desire to be heard, fix a day for payment according to the circumstance of the case, not exceeding ninety days, of which he shall give notice in writing to the auditor.

That it shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive and keep the moneys of the United States, and to issue them on bills drawn by the comptroller as aforesaid, filing duplicates thereof with the auditor day by day, as he shall make payment; that on a receipt of moneys, he shall give a receipt therefor, and transmit the

same to the comptroller; and that he shall draw out and settle his accounts quarterly, presenting them to the auditor to be examined by one of the chambers of accounts, to be from thence transmitted through the auditor to the comptroller, who shall compare it with the treasury books, ascertain the balance, and return a copy to congress.

That the comptroller shall receive from the treasurer all receipts by him signed, and after making due entry thereof by charging the treasurer and crediting the proper accounts, he shall certify the same that they are entered on the treasury books, and deliver them to the party who made payment, and he shall every quarter of a year, cause a list of the balances on the treasury books to be made out by the clerks, and lay it before congress. That where a person hath received public moneys which remain unaccounted for, or shall be otherwise indebted to the United States, or have an unsettled account with them, he shall issue a summons to the party, giving him a reasonable time to appear before the auditor to adjust and settle his accounts and notify the auditor. But if the party summoned shall not appear, nor make good essoine, the auditor, on proof of service, or other sufficient notice, shall make out a requisition requiring him to be arrested and brought before the auditor to account, which shall be sent to the executive authority of the state in which the party resides. And that it be recommended to the several states to enact laws for the taking of such persons, who, being indebted to the United States, shall neglect or refuse to pay the same; notice whereof shall be given by the auditor to the executive authority of the respective states, and requesting them to cause the sum due to be collected.

On the 11th of February 1779, congress resolved, that a secretary of the treasury should be appointed.

CINCINNATUS.

October 14, 1824.

CINCINNATUS—No. CVI.

GOVERNMENT.

In the preceding number, I omitted, in the order of time, to observe, that congress on the 2nd of January 1779, directed the board of treasury to prepare a circular letter to the states, to accompany their resolves relating to bills of credit.

On the 30th of July, 1779, congress passed an ordinance for *establishing a bourd of treasury, and the proper officers for managing the finances of the United States*

They resolved, that the principal officers of the board should consist of three commissioners, not members of congress, and two members of congress, any three of them to form a board to transact business. The commissioners to be annually appointed by congress, and to continue in office until a new election; but

no member of congress should be considered a member of the board for more than six months on one appointment, and only one member at a time should belong to the same state. The board to have a seal of office, a secretary, clerk, and messenger—the secretary to be annually appointed by congress, the clerk and messenger, by the board.

That the following offices should be established—auditor general's, treasurer's, two chambers of accounts, and six auditors for settling claims and accounts arising in the army. That in the auditor's office there be an auditor general and assistant, annually appointed by congress, and two clerks, appointed by the auditor general. That in the treasurer's office there be a treasurer annually appointed by congress, and one clerk to be appointed by the treasurer. That each chamber shall consist of three commissioners and two clerks. That the commissioners and clerks of the chambers of accounts, and auditors for the army shall be annually elected by congress; the auditor general, treasurer, and auditors of the army, respectively, to be accountable for the conduct of their clerks. That the board of treasury have authority to discharge the auditors of the army or any of them, whenever they shall find it expedient. And that apartments shall be provided for the accommodation of the several offices of the treasury, in the city or place where congress shall hold their sessions.

That the duties of the several offices, be as follow:

The commissioners or board of treasury, to have general superintendence of the finances of the United States, and of all officers intrusted with the receipts and expenditures, or application of the public money, bills of exchange, or loan office certificates: to inspect the treasury: to lay before congress estimates of the public expenses, and necessary supplies: and to call upon public officers for information: to carry into effect all acts and resolutions of congress for emitting bills of credit and of exchange, loan office certificates, and securities when emitted; and all monies when arising from loans, taxes, and lotteries: to see that the public accounts are regularly stated in the auditor's office, and all public debtors brought to account, frauds detected and defaulters punished: to sue and prosecute for all debts, wrongs and injuries touching the finances or property vested in congress; to instruct in their duty, all officers concerned in the finances or accounts, and to suspend any of them for negligence or misdemeanor, till the pleasure of congress can be known: to register and preserve all contracts and securities appertaining to the United States: to grant under their seal of office, *a quietus* to accountants on a final settlement: when objections are discovered against the report of the commissioners or auditors, to rectify their respective errors, and instruct them, where they are in doubt: to determine on appeals from the decision of any of the auditors or commissioners on any charge or voucher, which they

may respectively reject: to examine into the merits of all requisitions for the advance of money for public services, and report thereon to congress: to grant warrants under their seal on the treasurer, for balances of accounts, and partial payments, and for such advances as congress shall direct to be made for the public service; which being entered in the auditor's office, and certified to be passed by him, shall be paid. And generally to perform all such duties as shall be assigned them by congress.

All accounts and claims against the United States, (except such as are proper to be adjusted in the field by the auditors of the army,) sball be exhibited to the auditor general, and registered, and he shall refer them to one of the chambers of accounts for settlement, and being there adjusted shall be reported to him, he shall then, with his assistant, examine the nature of the charges and vouchers, and reject such as appear to him improper, allowing an appeal from his decision to the board of treasury, to whom he shall present the accounts for their final determination; he shall direct the method, not only of stating the public books of accounts of the treasury, (which are to exhibit a comprehensive view of the finances and expenditures of the United States,) but of all other books of accounts of public officers connected with the treasury, and the manner of their respective returns and reports; and through him all orders and instructions to the chambers of accounts and auditors of the army, are to be communicated. All warrants on the treasury or loan officers for issuing public money, are to be entered in the auditor's office and certified to be passed by him, before they shall be paid, and he is forthwith to charge the account of such warrant to the department, or the person, who is accountable. In case of his absence by sickness, or with the leave of the treasury board, all the duties assigned to him shall be executed by the assistant auditor general, who shall be the principal accountant in keeping and stating the public books at the treasury.

The treasurer is to receive and keep the moneys of the United States, and issue them on bills drawn by the president of congress, or board of treasury. On receiving money, he shall give a receipt, and on every payment take one to serve as his voucher; he is to render his accounts quarterly to the auditor general, for examination by one of the chambers of accounts, and being reported to and approved by the auditor, and presented by him to the board of treasury, and no objections appearing to them, a copy shall be presented to congress. All loan officers shall make monthly returns to him, as well as to the board of treasury, of moneys in their hands arising from loans, taxes or other means, which returns he shall charge to such officers in his books; when a warrant is drawn on him, and he finds it convenient that it should be paid out of the money in any loan office, he shall endorse on the warrant an order to the loan officer, requiring him to discharge it; but before it is transmitted, he

shall produce the endorsements to the auditor general, who shall register and certify it to have been passed by him, and the loan officer is authorized to pay it; and both the auditor general and treasurer are to credit the loan office with the sum which he is required to pay by such warrant and order.

The chambers of accounts, on the reference of the auditor general, shall carefully examine claims and accounts against the United States, compare the charges with the allowance made by congress, and the vouchers to support them; reduce such articles as are overcharged, and reject such as are groundless or unjust, as well as the vouchers which shall appear to them incompetent; they shall have power to examine witnesses, being first sworn or affirmed by them, or one of them, and to call for any books or papers in the public offices, or in the custody of any public officer; but when they reduce or reject a charge, or set aside a voucher, they shall allow the accountant or claimant an appeal to the auditor general, if demanded.

The auditors of the army shall, respectively, reside in the main army, or detachment of the army, for which they shall be appointed by the board of treasury, and not be absent without leave of the commander in chief or commanding officer. It shall be the duty of such auditor to call to account all regimental officers indebted to the public; to receive the pay rolls and abstracts of the army, from the paymaster general, or his deputies, who shall previously examine and certify the sum due; to settle all accounts of the army, excepting those in the departments of the quartermaster, paymaster, directors, clothier, barrackmaster, or commissaries of provisions, or military stores; but when any articles in any of those departments are mixed with charges within the immediate duty of the auditor, he shall settle the whole account; he shall settle all other accounts which he shall be instructed by the board of treasury to do. He shall present the accounts settled by him, and the abstracts, with certificates of what is due, to the commander in chief, or commander of a detachment, having a military chest, who shall, unless he have reasons to the contrary, issue warrants on the paymaster or deputy paymaster general, in discharge thereof. He shall make report of all his settlements and transactions, to the auditor general at such times, and in such forms, as the auditor general shall direct. In all other respects he shall execute his duty as prescribed by congress, and such instructions as he shall from time to time receive from the board of treasury.

On the 17th December, 1779, congress resolved, that the duty of keeping and stating the public books at the treasury, should be assignable, as often as necessary, to the first clerk in the auditor general's office, that the assistant auditor general might be the better enabled to perform other parts of his duty.

June 24th, 1780, congress resolved, that the chambers of accounts shall assign reasonable hours of office, and publicly no-

tify the time, that the board of treasury and the public accountants may know when to have recourse to them; that the chambers, when required, shall give information of their progress in the settlement of any of the public accounts. And that the chambers are bound to observe such general instructions for correcting errors, removing doubts, and facilitating the settlement of the public accounts, as shall be given them by the board of treasury, conforming themselves, as far as possible, to fixed and established rules for administering justice, equally and impartially, between accountants and the public.

CINCINNATUS.

November 5th, 1824.

BIOGRAPHY.

DANIEL GOOKIN.

Daniel Gookin, author of the Historical Collections of the Indians in New-England, was born in the county of Kent, about the year 1612. He came early to North-America, and at first established himself in Virginia.

In the year 1644, he removed with his family to New-England, and settled in Cambridge; "being drawn hither," according to Johnson, "by having his affections strongly set on the truths of Christ and his pure ordinances."

Soon after his arrival, he was appointed captain of the military company in Cambridge, "being a very forward man to advance martial discipline, as well as the truths of Christ." About the same time, he was chosen a member of the house of deputies.

In 1652, he was first elected assistant, or magistrate; and four years after, was appointed by the general court superintendent of all the Indians, who had submitted to the government of Massachusetts. He executed this office with such fidelity, that he appears to have been continued in it, except two or three years whilst he was in England, until his death.

In 1656, he visited Cromwell's court, and had an interview with the Protector, who commissioned him to invite the people of Massachusetts to transport themselves to Jamaica, which had been then lately conquered from the Spaniards.

In 1662, he was appointed one of the licensers of the printing press at Cambridge; the Rev. Mr. Mitchell being the other.

About six months after the writing of his Historical Collections, the harmony which had so long subsisted between the people of New-England and the Indians, was unhappily interrupted by the commencement of Philip's war. Some instances of perfidy in Indians, who had professed themselves friendly, excited suspicions and jealousies against all their tribes. The general court of Massachusetts passed several severe laws against them; and the Indians of Natick and other places, who had subjected themselves to the English government, were hurried down to Long Island in the harbour of Boston, where they remained all winter, and endured inexpressible hardships. Good Mr. Eliot had firmness enough to stem the popular current. But the only magistrate who opposed the people in their rage against the wretched natives, was our author; in consequence of which, he exposed himself to the reproaches of other magistrates, and to the insults of the populace, as he passed the streets. Gookin was too confirmed a patriot, to feel any resentment; nor did he wish to abridge the liberties of the people, because he had suffered the unmerited effects of their licentiousness.

Not many years elapsed, before he had an opportunity of recovering, by the fairest means, the confidence of his fellow citizens. Soon after Philip's war, which terminated in 1676, attempts were made to deprive Massachusetts of its privileges, which finally issued in the destruction of its charter. Our author was one of the firmest in resisting these machinations. This drew on him the resentment of the infamous Randolph, who in February, 1681, exhibited to the lords of the council, articles of high misdemeanour against him and others, styled by him a faction of the general court.

At this period there were two parties in the government, both of whom agreed in the importance of charter privileges, but differed in opinion respecting their extent, and the measures to preserve them. The governor, Mr. Bradstreet, was at the head of one party. Gookin was of the other party, which was headed by the deputy governor, Mr. Danforth. This party opposed sending agents to England, or submitting to acts of trade, which they apprehended to be an invasion of their rights, liberties and properties, they being unrepresented in the parliament of England. In a word, they were for adhering to the charter, according to their construction of it, and submitting the event to providence.

Gookin being advanced in life, desired that a paper, containing the reasons of his opinion, which he drew up as his dying testimony, might be lodged with the court. We are sorry that it is not in our power to present this paper to the public; but we have searched for it in vain.

He was now so popular, that the same year he was appointed major general of the colony, and continued in the magistracy till the dissolution of the charter in 1686.

He did not long survive the introduction of arbitrary government; but died 19 March, 1687, a poor man. In a letter written by Mr. Eliot to Mr. Boyle, not long after his decease, he solicits that charitable gentleman to bestow ten pounds upon his widow.

The features of his honest mind are in some measure displayed in his book; but we will add for the information of those who wish to be more intimately acquainted with him, that he is characterized by the writers who mention his name, as a man of good understanding, rigid in his religious and political principles, but zealous and active, of inflexible integrity, and exemplary piety, disinterested and benevolent, a firm patriot, and, above all, uniformly friendly to the Indians, who lamented his death with unfeigned sorrow.—These worthy qualities, we hope, will throw a veil upon his bigotry and prejudices, which are too apparent in some parts of his work. We would not presume to apologize for them entirely; but we think that they are in some measure extenuated by the opinions and habits, which generally prevailed among his contemporaries in Massachusetts. *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc. Vol.* 1, *pp.* 228-9.

[He left several children, of whom Daniel and Nathaniel were respectable clergymen. The former graduated at Harvard college in 1669, and was settled in Sherburne, Ms. and was preacher to the Indians at Natick. His house was burnt, and with it, a valuable MS. History, with the following title. "*The History of New-England, especially of the Colony of Massachusetts, in Eight Books, Faithfully collected by Daniel Gookin, one of the Magistrates thereof.*" Those who are acquainted with his Historical Collections of the Indians, cannot but regret the loss of such a valuable work as this history must have been. Nathaniel graduated at Harvard college in 1673, of which he was a fellow. He was ordained at Cambridge, Nov. 15, 1682; died Aug. 7.

1692, aged 34. His son Nathaniel, who graduated at Harvard college in 1703, succeeded the Rev. John Cotton, of Hampton in 1710, and died in 1734, aged 47. Nathaniel, a son of the last, graduated at Harvard college in 1731, settled at North-Hampton, in this state, Oct. 31, 1739; died Oct. 22, 1766, aged 53 years. He was the father of Judge Gookin, of North-Hampton.—EDITORS.]

TALES OF THE REVOLUTION—No. III.

CAPTURE OF GEN. PRESCOTT.

In the month of November, 1776, Major General Lee was surprised and taken prisoner, by a detachment of British troops. With a view to procure the exchange of that valuable officer, William Barton, then a Major in the Rhode-Island line, in the service of the continental Congress, and one of the most daring and patriotic soldiers of the revolution, projected the bold and adventurous expedition which is the subject of the following narrative.

Some months elapsed after the capture of General Lee, before an opportunity offered of effecting the object which Major Barton had in view. In the month following that of the capture of Gen. Lee, the enemy took possession of the islands of Rhode-Island, Canonicut, and Prudence. Major Barton was then stationed at Tiverton, and for some months anxiously watched the motions of the enemy, with but feeble prospect of obtaining the opportunity he desired.

At length, on the 20th June, 1777, a man by the name of Coffin, who made his escape from the British, was seized by some of the American troops and carried to Major Barton's quarters. Major Barton availed himself of the opportunity to inquire respecting the disposition of the British forces.—Coffin, on examination, stated that Major General Richard Prescott had established his head quarters on the west side of Rhode-Island, and described minutely the situation of the house in which he resided, which he said was owned by a Mr. Pering. His account was a few days after corroborated by a deserter from the ranks of the enemy. Major Barton was now confirmed in his belief of the practicability of effecting his favorite object:—but serious obstacles were first to be encountered and removed. Neither his troops, nor their commander, had been long enured to service; and the intended enterprise was of a nature as novel as it was

hazardous. Besides, Major Barton was aware that the undertaking, should it prove unsuccessful, would be pronounced rash and unadvised, and, in its consequences, though his life might be preserved, would be followed by degradation and disgrace. Moreover, to involve in the consequences of an enterprise, devised and undertaken without previous consultation with his superiors in rank, the interest and perhaps the lives of a portion of his brave countrymen, was a subject that excited reflections calculated to damp the ardor and appal the courage of the bravest minds. Still, however, upon mature reflection, aided by a consciousness that its only motive was the interest of his country, he resolved to hazard his reputation and his life in the attempt.

The Regiment to which Major Barton was attached, was commanded by Col. Stanton, a respectable and wealthy farmer in Rhode-Island, who, in the spirit of the times, had abandoned the culture of his farm and the care of his family, and put at hazard his property and his life in defence of his country. To this gentleman, Major Barton communicated his plan, and solicited permission to carry it into execution. Col. Stanton readily authorized him "to attack the enemy when and where he pleased." Several officers in the confidence of Major Barton, were then selected from the regiment for the intended expedition, on whose abilities and bravery he could rely:—these were, Capt. Samuel Phillips, Lieut. James Potter, Lieut. Joshua Babcock, Ensign Andrew Stanton, and John Wilcock. (Captain——Adams subsequently volunteered his services, and took an active part in the enterprise.) These gentlemen were informed by Major Barton, that he had in contemplation an enterprise which would be attended with great personal hazard to himself and his associates; but which, if success attended it, would be productive of much advantage to the country. Its particular object, he stated, would be seasonably disclosed to them. It was at their option to accept or decline his invitation to share with him in the dangers, and, as he trusted, in the glory that would attend the undertaking. The personal bravery of Major Barton had been previously tested; and such was the confidence and esteem which he had acquired among the officers under his command, that without insisting upon a previous developement of his plans, his proposal was immediately accepted. Major Barton experienced more difficulty in obtaining the necessary number of boats, as there were but two in the vicinity. But this difficulty, though it caused a few days delay, was at length obvi-

ated, and five whale boats were procured and fitted for service. Major Barton had purposely postponed procuring the necessary number of men until the last moment, from an apprehension that their earlier selection might excite suspicion, and defeat the object of their enterprise. Desirous that this little band might be composed entirely of volunteers, the whole regiment was now ordered upon parade. In a short, but animated address, Major Barton informed the soldiers that he projected an expedition against the enemy, which could be effected only by the heroism and bravery of those who should attend him; that he desired the voluntary assistance of about forty of their number, and directed those "who would hazard their lives in the enterprise, to advance two paces in front." Without one exception, or a moment's hesitation, the whole regiment advanced. Major Barton, after bestowing upon the troops the applause they merited, and stating that he required the aid of but a small portion of their number, commenced upon the right, and passing along the lines, selected from the regiment to the number of thirty-six, those who united to bravery and discipline a competent knowledge of seamanship, for the management of the boats. Having thus obtained an adequate number of officers and men, and every thing being ready, the party on the 4th of July, 1777, embarked from Tiverton for Bristol. While crossing Mount Hope Bay, there arose a severe storm of thunder and rain, which separated three boats from that of their commander. The boat containing Major Barton, and one other, arrived at Bristol soon after midnight. Major Barton proceeded to the quarters of the commanding officer, where he found a deserter who had just made his escape from the enemy at Rhode-Island. From this man he learned that there had been no alteration for the last few days in the position of the British. On the morning of the fifth, the remaining boats having arrived, Major Barton, with his officers, went to Hog Island, not far distant from Bristol, and within view of the British encampment and shipping. It was at this place that he disclosed to his officers the particular object of the enterprise, his reasons for attempting it, and the part each was to perform. Upon reconnoitering the position of the enemy, it was thought impracticable, without great hazard of capture, to proceed directly from Bristol to the head quarters of the British General. It was determined, therefore, to make Warwick Neck, a place opposite to the British encampment, but at a greater distance than Bristol, the point from which they should depart immediately for Rhode-Island. The most inviolable secrecy was en-

joined upon his officers by Major Barton, and they returned to Bristol.

On the evening of the 6th, about 9 o'clock, the little squadron again sailed, and crossing Narraganset Bay, landed on Warwick Neck. On the 7th, the wind changing to E. N. E. brought on a storm, and retarded their plan. On the 9th, the weather being pleasant, it was determined to embark for the Island.—The boats were now numbered, and the place of every officer and soldier assigned. At 9 o'clock in the evening, Major Barton assembled his little party around him, and in an address, in which were mingled the feelings of the soldier and the man,he disclosed to them the object of the enterprise. He did not attempt to conceal the danger and difficulties that would inevitably attend the undertaking; nor did he forget to remind them, that should their efforts be followed by success, they would be entitled to, and would receive, the grateful acknowledgments of their country. "It is probable," said he, "that some of us may not survive the daring attempt; but I ask you to hazard no dangers which will not be shared with you by your commander; and I pledge to you my honor, that in every difficulty and danger I will take the lead." He received the immediate and unanimous assurance of the whole party, that they would follow wherever their beloved commander should lead them. Major Barton then reminding them how much the success of the enterprise depended upon their strict attention to orders, directed that each individual should confine himself to his particular seat in the boat assigned him, and that not a syllable should be uttered by any one. He instructed them, as they regarded their character as patriots and soldiers, that in the hour of danger they should be firm, collected, and resolved fearlessly to encounter the dangers and difficulties that might assail them. He concluded by offering his earnest petition to the Great King of Armies, that he would smile upon their intended enterprise, and crown it with success. The whole party now proceeded to the shore—Major Barton had reason to apprehend that he might be discovered in his passage from the main to Rhode-Island, by some of the ships of war that lay at a small distance from the shore. He therefore directed the commanding officer at Warwick Neck, that if he heard the report of three distinct muskets, to send boats to the north end of Prudence Island to his aid. The whole party now took possession of the boats in the manner directed. That which contained Major Barton was posted in front, with a pole about

ten feet long fixed in her stern, to the end of which was attached a handkerchief, in order that his boat might be distinguished from the others, and that none might go before it. In this manner they proceeded between the Islands of Prudence and Patience, in order that they might not be seen by the shipping of the enemy that lay off against Hope Island. While passing the north end of Prudence Island, they heard from the sentinels on board the shipping of the enemy, the cry of "all's well;" as they approached the shore of Rhode-Island, a noise like the running of horses was heard, which threw a momentary consternation over the minds of the whole party; but in strict conformity to the orders issued, not a word was spoken by any one. A moment's reflection satisfied Major Barton of the utter impossibility that his designs could be known by the enemy, and *he pushed boldly for the shore.* Apprehensive that if discovered, the enemy might attempt to cut off his retreat, Major Barton ordered one man to remain in each boat, and be prepared to depart at a moment's warning. The remainder of the party landed without delay. The reflections of Major Barton at this interesting moment, were of a nature the most painful. The lapse of a few hours would place him in a situation in the highest degree gratifying to his ambition, or overwhelm him in the ruin in which his rashness would involve him. In the solemn silence of night, and on the shores of the enemy, he paused a moment to consider a plan which had been projected and matured amidst the bustle of a camp and in a place of safety. The night was excessively dark, and a stranger to the country, his sole reliance upon a direct and expeditious movement to the head quarters of a British General, so essential to success, rested upon the imperfect information he had acquired from deserters from the enemy! Should he surprise and secure General Prescott, he was aware of the difficulties that would attend his conveyance to the boat; the probability of an early and fatal discovery of his design by the troops on the Island; and even should he succeed in reaching the boats, it was by no means improbable that the alarm might be seasonably given to the shipping, to prevent his retreat to the main. But regardless of circumstances, which even then would have afforded an apology for a hasty retreat, he resolved at all hazards to attempt the accomplishment of his designs.

To the head quarters of General Prescott, about a mile from the shore, a party in five divisions now proceeded in silence. There was a door on the south, the east and west

sides of the house in which he resided. The first division was ordered to advance upon the south door, the second the west, and third the east, the fourth to guard the road, and the fifth to act on emergencies. In their march, they passed the guard house of the enemy, on their left, and on their right a house occupied by a company of cavalry, for the purpose of carrying with expedition the orders of the General to remote parts of the island. On arriving at the head quarters of the enemy, as the gate of the front yard was opened, they were challenged by a sentinel on guard. The party was at the distance of about twenty five yards from the sentinel, but a row of trees partially concealed them from his view, and prevented him from determining their number. No reply was made to the challenge of the sentinel, and the party proceeded on in silence. The sentinel again demanded, "Who comes there?" "Friends," replied Barton. "Friends," says the sentinel, "advance and give the countersign."

Major Barton, affecting to be angry, said to the sentinel who was now near him, "Damn you, we have no countersign—have you seen any rascals to-night?" and before the sentinel could determine the character of those who approached him, Major Barton had seized his musket, told him he was a prisoner, and threatened, in case of noise or resistance, to put him to instant death. The poor fellow was so terrified, that upon being demanded if his general was in the house, he was for some time unable to give any answer.—At length in a faultering voice, he replied that he was. By this time each division having taken its station, the south door was burst open by the direction of Major Barton, and the division there stationed, with their commander at their head, rushed into the head quarters of the General. At this critical moment, one of the British soldiers effected his escape, and fled to the quarters of the main guard. This man had no article of clothing upon him but a shirt; and having given the alarm to the sentinel on duty passed on to the quarters of the cavalry which was more remote from the head quarters of the General. The sentinel roused the main guard who were instantly in arms, and demanded the cause of alarm. He stated the information which had been given him by the soldier, which appeared so incredible to the sergeant of the guard that he insisted that he had seen a ghost. The sentinel, to whom the account of the General's capture appeared quite as incredible as to his commanding officer, admitted that the messenger was clothed in white;

and after submitting to the jokes of his companions, as a punishment for his credulity, was ordered to resume his station, while the remainder of the guard retired to their quarters. It was fortunate for Major Barton and his brave followers, that the alarm given by the soldier was considered groundless. Had the main guard proceeded without delay to the relief of their commanding General, his rescue certainly, and probably the destruction of the party, would have been the consequence.

The first room Major Barton entered was occupied by Mr. Pering, who positively denied that Gen. Prescott was in the house. He next entered the room of his son, who was equally obstinate with his father in denying that the General was there. Major Barton then proceeded to other apartments, but was still disappointed in the object of his search. Aware that longer delay might defeat the object of his enterprise, Major Barton resorted to stratagem to facilitate his search. Placing himself at the head of the stairway, and declaring his resolution to secure the General dead or alive, he ordered his soldiers to set fire to the house.—The soldiers were preparing to execute his orders, when a voice, which Major Barton at once suspected to be the General's, demanded what's the matter? Major Barton rushed to the apartment from whence the voice proceeded and discovered an elderly man just rising from his bed, and clapping his hand upon his shoulder, demanded of him if he was General Prescott. He answered "Yes, sir." "You are my prisoner, then," said Major Barton. "I acknowledge that I am," said the General. In a moment, General Prescott found himself half dressed, in the arms of the soldiers, who hurried him from the house. In the mean time Major Barrington, the Aid to General Prescott, discovering that the house was attacked by the Rebels, as the enemy termed them, leaped from the window of his bed-chamber, and was immediately secured a prisoner. General Prescott, supported by Major Barton and one of his officers, and attended by Major Barrington and the sentinel, proceeded, surrounded by the soldiery, to the shore. Upon seeing the five little boats, General Prescott, who knew the position of the British shipping, appeared much confused, and turning to Major Barton, enquired if he commanded the party. On being informed that he did, he expressed a hope that no personal injury was intended him; and Major Barton assured the General of his protection, while he remained under his control.

The General had travelled from head quarters to the shore in his waistcoat, small-clothes and slippers. A moment was now allowed him to complete his dress, while the party were taking possession of the boats. The General was placed in the boat with Major Barton and they proceeded for the main.

They had not got far from the island, when the discharge of cannon and three sky-rockets gave the signal for alarm. It was fortuuate for the party that the enemy on board the shipping were ignorant of the cause of it, who might have easily cut off their retreat. The signal of alarm excited the apprehensions of Major Barton and his brave associates, and redoubled their exertions to reach the point of their destination before they could be discovered. They succeeded, and soon after day break landed at Warwick neck, near the point of their departure, after an absence of six hours and a half.

General Prescott turned towards the island, and observing the ships of war, remarked to Major Barton, "Sir, you have made a dam'd bold push to-night." "We have been fortunate," replied the hero. An express was immediately sent forward to Major-General Spencer, at Providence, communicating the success which had attended the enterprise. Not long afterwards a coach arrived, which had been dispatched by General Spencer, to convey General Prescott and his Aid-de-camp prisoners to Providence. They were accompanied by Major Barton, who related to General Spencer, on their arrival, the particulars of the enterprise, and received from that officer the most grateful acknowledgments for the signal services he had rendered to his country.

Names of those who were at the capture of General Prescott.

William Barton, Ebenezer Adams, Benjamin Prew or Prue, Samuel Puther, James Patten, Henry Fisher, James Parker, Joseph Guile, Nathan Smith, Isaac Brown, Billington Crumb, James Hanes, Samuel Apis, Joshua Babcock, Alderman Crank, Daniel Page, Oliver Simmons, Jack Sherman, Joel Briggs, Clark Packer, Clark Crandale, Samuel Cory, James Weaver, Sampson George, Joseph Ralph, Jedidiah Grenale, Richard Hose, Daniel Wale, Joseph Dennis, Samuel Philips, William Bruff, Andrew Stanton, Charles Havett, Pardon Cory, Thomas Wilbeurn, or some such name, John Wilcocks, Jeremiah Thomas.

In 1767, there were in New-Hampshire, 9 regiments of militia, besides one of horse-guards; in 1788, there were 25 regiments, and 3 of light horse; in 1794, there were 27; in 1800, there were 31; in 1810, there were 37. There are now 39 regiments, divided into six brigades and three divisions.

MISCELLANIES.

Extracts from the Correspondence of Gov. Belcher, &c.

[Concluded from page 325.]

Mr. Waldron to Gov. Belcher, dated Boston, Sept. 10, 1750. [*Extract.*] "A burnt child dreads the fire; I had formerly spent £4000 of my own estate in the public service, more than ever I gained by my public offices, which was enough to make me cautious; but I forbear on this head, since I find your Exc'y has nothing more to say in this matter, save that I never doubted your meaning well and wishing me well, and that I received the proposal exceeding kindly and as an instance of your Exc's affectionate regard for me, though I could not see that it would yield me any profit, (unless by a mere accident) whereas the presumption was violent of its being an expensive feather. The intended Canada expedition has doubtless added weight to the Don's purse, who boggles at no unrighteousness, though on the other hand, the complaint of Sherburne and Gilman has cut him off of £600 sterling, upon the Canada pay-roll, in which he had placed the names of two of his sons, the one as Major and the other as Captain. We have it from all hands that he stands in a bad light with the Ministry, and his friend T. who said he was a d——d fool and rogue, and has wrote him several rebukes. Our Assembly has had a sittingof two or three days monthly, but Diego comes not to court, nor has there been any provincial business done since the present Assembly first convened, which was twenty months ago, nor seven months before, during which time the Province was without an Assembly."

"P. S. Mr. Solley is in raving distraction at Casco, whither he went to take passage for England. Parson Brown is gone to England and left his flock without a shepherd. Richmond Fort was attacked by the Indians last week, who continued their fire two days, and then went down the river and captured fourteen people on an island. It is reported that some are killed."

From Gov. Belcher to Mr. Waldron, Nov. 22, 1750. [*Extract.*] "(All compliment apart) I am grieved when you are a sufferer, as I find you have been since your concern in public affairs: yet when men have youth on their side and are pushing into the world, they are willing to run risques, knowing that time and chance happen to all men;

so as God pleases to cast the lot, we must submit and be content."

"I see the Spaniard has been guilty of the most nefarious crimes; after such detection, methinks it is an insult, and a high affront to the King's Commission, to suffer such a miscreant to hold it, and with what face can any one appear to keep him in the saddle?"

"Your province and people are in a dreadful situation, and like the ass, couch under their burdens; but why don't they as one man rouse out of their supineness, and rise into a good round sterling subscription, and send you home with a particular detail of all his rogueries, that they may be delivered from his tyranny. Your people don't seem to inherit the virtues of their ancestors and predecessors; how did Col. Partridge, and how did Maj. Vaughan, once and again deliver distres't New-Hampshire from the paw of the lion and from the paw of the bear? I don't think the Learned at all inferior to Diego, for perpetrating any rogueries or villany that tend to advance his own interests. And Count Cobler has an undoubted claim to be upon their muster roll; and, I believe, he may hang out a sign with the pourtray of his shirt, and write under it, *This is my last shift.* I think he will make no earnings against the North American mean *prostituted liquidator*, whom I take to be a necessary villain, and as such to be protected at all events; and is, doubtless, sent to Gaul, to be out of the way and thereby to tire out complainants, and to let things cool and blow over.—*Tempus ader Rerum; Monstrum Horrendum!*"

"Had your old friend gone into the black measures of the beforementioned triumvirate, the Plutonic crew would have thought no punishment adequate to such wickedness; but I bless God, who early instilled and kept alive in me quite another way of thinking and acting; and in my public life, I was always desirous to be able to chant with the Poet,

Nil conscire sibi nulla pallescere culpa
Hic murus Aheneus esto.

Solomon tells us, a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and is one of the rewards of virtue. The world is captious and censorious, and too apt to reproach a man's memory; therefore Pope says in caution,

The flame extinct, the snuff will tell
If wax, or tallow, by the smell.

"I have read your letter of 12th October with close attention, and am quite surprised in the surprising ecclaircissements it gives me: *O Tempore! O Mores!* I really thought

he would get, in addition, and even before his asking breath could well articulate into words—

The Commission for your Province, and the Surveyorship. And by what he wrote me to London, I have reason to think a government would have been a pleasing thing; but he returned with a bundle of invisible feathers, and he is a fresh instance of neglected worth and merit. The enterprize he attempted, and by the favor of heaven succeeded in, at the head of his brave New-England boys, brought on the peace, after we had been beaten over and over; restored the Austrian and Dutch Netherlands; saved Holland from becoming a County of France; and in short, procured every other good thing couched in the treaty: so that the brave, the honest Sir William Pepperell, richly deserves an accumulation of profits and honors from his king and country: and that he has not reaped great rewards, you may depend, is owing to the villanous craft and chicanery of the L–rn–d, who has been to him through the whole affair, a very Guy Vaux."

"As to your new candidate, I do not remember ever to have seen him, though I have sometimes heard him spoken of, but not in a light at all equal to what you now mention for him; nor do I wonder that you are not in the least dilemma what course to steer; if the B-r-n-t will be in earnest, and has a rational prospect of succeeding, of which I doubt, since he could do nothing when personally present and clothed with all his merit; I say, what can be expected, now absent, at 3000 miles distance?"

LONGEVITY.

[Communicated for the Collections.]

Daniel Hoopes and his wife were married in 1696. They resided in the county of Chester, Pennsylvania, ten miles from Wilmington, Delaware. They had seventeen children, who died at the following ages;—24, 6, 65, 48, 65, 83, 23, 81, 84, 82, 89, 87, 46, 85, 1, 74, 94. Total of their ages, 1037. Average age of eleven, eighty and nine elevenths.

John Cope, and Charity his wife, had eight children, all living in 1813, at the average age of eighty years.

Thomas Taylor, one of the first settlers of Danbury, 1676, died in 1736, aged 92 years. He had ten children, all by one wife, who died at the following ages:—

Thomas 90, Joseph 90, John 70, Daniel 94, Timothy 56, Nathaniel 100, Theophilus 90, Deborah 80, Rebecca 99, Eunice 99—Total, 868—Average age, 86 4-5.

Mrs. Easely, of Greenville district, (S. C.) now living, (1809) has been the mother of 34 live-born children, though she has never had twins but twice.—*Ramsay's History of South Carolina, Vol. II. p.* 415.

One specimen, both of longevity and multiplication, in a single family, deserves to be recorded. A married pair of the name of Clark, had eleven children. One died, if I mistake not, in early life: of the remaining ten, four lived to be above 90, three above 80, and three above 70. Six of them were sons, and lived, each with the wife of his youth, more than 50 years. The youngest son died in the 38th year of his age. At the time of his death there had sprung from the original pair 1145 persons, of whom 960 were still living.—*Dr. Dwight's Travels, Vol. I., p.* 339, 340.

LA FAYETTE ANECDOTES.

ALLEN M'LANE.

Although the events at Yorktown were generally of a serious and imposing character, yet there was some admixture of fun and frolic. On the night of the General's arrival at York, it was proposed that he should walk out on the remains of the British rampart to enjoy a perspective view of the illumination in camp, &c. Col. M'Lane,* a rare old soldier, of about seventy three, slipped away from the company, got first to the rampart, shouldered a corn-stalk, and mounted guard. On the approach of the General and his party, they were challenged in a bold and soldier like manner, and upon answering "Friends," were ordered to advance and give the countersign. Col. Fish advanced and tried Lafayette. It would not do. "Sergeant of the Guard, here! quick!" was now called. What was to be done? Col. Fish again advanced, and recollecting the ever memorable countersigns of 1781, gave "Rochambeau," "Paris," &c. This would do. Pass on, was the word, and in a moment the joke was discovered, the old joker grasped by the hand, and a hearty laugh ensued, which none more heartily enjoyed than Lafayette.

COL. CAMPBELL, OF THE KING'S MOUNTAIN.

Among the presentations to Gen. Lafayette, at his Levee, in the tent of Washington, there were neither honorables nor right honorables, Countesses or my ladies A, B, or C, but

*Col. Allen M'Lane, of Delaware, a most distinguished partizan officer of the Revolution.

the grand daughters of Col. Campbell, of King's Mountain. "Ah," said the veteran, touched by the talismanic remembrance of the heroic time, "Campbell, the King's Mountain," and pressing the hands of the ladies, assured them of his esteem, and complimented them upon the high revolutionary recollections attached to the memory of their distinguished grandsire. The affair of the King's Mountain, one of the most brilliant and decisive in the whole war of the revolution, occurred in 1780. Campbell, Cleaveland, Williams, Shelby, Winston, and Sevier, commanded the Americans, hastily assembled from their farms and their firesides. Williams fell. Ferguson, who commanded the enemy, a brave and skilful officer, was, like Tarleton, a pet of Lord Cornwallis. A part of his corps carried Ferguson's rifles, and were denominated sharp-shooters, but they were fatally convinced that the elements of sharp-shooting are to be found in American forests, where the eagle-eye, the sinewy frame, and the hardy habits of the mountaineers, render the †*shirt-tail man, and their cursed twisted guns, the most fatal Widow and Orphan makers in the world.*

PETER FRANCISCO.

This modern Milo of Grotona, a soldier of the Revolution, was introduced at the grand dinner, bearing aloft in his arms another soldier of no moderate size, and with the ease a nurse would have borne a child. Francisco fought in the successful and determined charge, made by *Billy Washington* and *Howard*, upon the guards at Guilford Court House, armed with a sword purposely made for himself, and which "drank no stinted draught" on that hard fought day. Afterwards, in Virginia, single handed, he encountered a detachment of Tarleton's Horse, several of whom he killed and wounded, and dispersed the rest. On the General's return to his quarters, he was escorted by Francisco, and horse, foot and artillery could not have better cleared the way, than the imposing stride of this testamonian Ajax, who is as a "lion brave and as a lion strong."

Indian Justice.—The town of Livermore, in Oxford Co. Maine, was settled about the year 1775. It was one of the favorite residences of the Indians, and the traces of their villages and burial places were easily distinguished by the first settlers as they were pointed out by the few Indians

†The term applied to Morgan's Riflemen, in the war of the Revolution.

that remained: or by those who came annually from Canada for the purpose of hunting. The rich interval bottoms of the Androscoggin afforded them beautiful positions, and that they were once thickly tenanted is demonstrated from the frequent discovery of their various implements, and from the traditions of those solitary individuals that are frequently seen travelling its banks and lingering around the few remaining traces of their former existence. Many of their peculiarities were noticed by the first settlers, one of which I will relate.

Among the Indians that frequently visited them, they noticed one uncommonly fierce in his disposition, and always controlling his comrades, by his great strength and brutality. He had been in the French wars, and his person was hideously disfigured from wounds he had received there, and the explosion of a barrel of gun-powder had obliterated from his visage nearly all the traces of humanity. It was noticed that he always carried with him an aged female, that was a cripple, and who was ascertained to be neither his connexion in law nor blood. He always displayed great anxiety in her welfare, and anticipated and relieved her wants, with more than Indian courtesy. In their marches, he used frequently to carry her upon his shoulders; but was never seen to ill treat her, to complain of his lot, or solicit a division of his labours. Upon inquiry, it was ascertained that he was compelled to perform this in accordance to a sentence of his tribe, dooming him to death, respited only on the fulfilment of a condition; which was, that his own life should be spared, so long as he continued that of this female, provided for her wants, and safely transported her as she wished in their migratory excursions.

The cause of that sentence, it seems, was this: The tribe, or party, that he belonged to, at one time, on passing over the mountains to Canada, to dispose of their furs in the French market, was overtaken by the severity of winter—and this Indian, owing to some infirmity that had fastened upon him, was obliged to encamp with his wife and child. —The disease increased and he was shortly unable to provide sustenance for himself and family. His appetite however became ravenous and intolerable, and, after devouring every thing their slender stores afforded, and all that could be procured from the forest by the unremitting exertions of his wife, he laid his unhallowed hands upon his infant, and the mother, with unutterable anguish, saw him feasting upon its mangled limbs. She soon shared the same fate,

principally, as he afterwards said, to silence her incessant moanings for the loss of her babe. Early in the ensuing spring, he was discovered in his camp, nearly recovered from his disease, by the same party in their return. Upon inquiring as to his wife and child, he pointed with his finger to their mutilated remains, hanging up in the smoke of his wigwam. The atrocity of the deed smote upon a younger Indian, and his tomahawk was swiftly descending, when an elderly one interposed. The great strength, the skilfulness, and the past services of the murderer saved his life. But the above sentence was passed upon him by the judges of his tribe, and which the culprit was observed most scrupulously to fulfil.—*Oxford Observer.*

DEAN BERKLEY.

In 1731, the celebrated Dean Berkley, afterwards Bishop of Gloyne, arrived at Newport, (R. I.) with four or five opulent and literary companions, one of whom was a baronet. They crossed the Atlantick for the purpose of erecting a Collége at Bermuda, chiefly for the conversion and education of the Indians. They either could not find that Island, or else they supposed it was in the vicinity of Rhode-Island. When they landed in the south-east part of the island, they were all armed, in expectation of seeing the *natives ;*—and when they came round to the proper harbor, they found a spacious town as large as Salem then was, with several places of worship, and among them a handsome church, and a large congregation of Episcopalians. Having found their mistake, they concluded to remain where they were. It was there the celebrated Dignitary of the English Church is said to have written his immortal work—"*The Minute Philosopher.*" He built *Whitehall ;* and when he had finally returned home, he gave that structure, with the farm annexed to it, together with his library, to Yale College. He gave a fine organ to Trinity Church, at Newport, and left memorials of his friendship to some congenial souls on the Island.

Med. Intelligencer.

A Wondrous Tree.—A paper in South Carolina states that near Howel's Ferry, on Broad River, on the York side, stands a Sycamore Tree, which, for its great size and capacity, surpasses any one in the United States. It is 72 feet in circumference, with sixteen of a hollow in diameter—has held within that space, seven men on horseback. Tradition reports it gave shelter and afforded protection to many families, during the lowering days of the American Revolution.

[Extracts from the Boston Gazette, or Weekly Journal—printed 1747.]

Boston, May 5, 1747.

We hear from the eastward, that the Indians are frequently seen in those parts, ten of whom lately presented themselves before the fort at Saco, as a decoy to draw out the garrison, who suspecting their design, kept within the fort and fired a cannon, upon which 50 or 60 other Indians who lay in ambush, immediately rose up, und having joined the first party, they fired some guns against the fort, and then drew off. 'Tis said the company have burnt several houses and killed many cattle.

Boston, May 12, 1747.

We hear that a few days ago two women were killed by the Indians at Damariscotty, one of whom they scalped, and Capt. Larman, the husband of one of them, carried into captivity.

Boston, August 4, 1747.

Letters from Portsmouth New-Hampshire, of the 31st ult. say, that last Thursday evening a Man from Pennicook brought an account, that last Tuesday they heard a great number of guns, on which about 50 men went out and got sight of 12 Indians, who escaped; but our men recovered 40 of their packs, 12 Blankets, 1 gun and some small things. The Indians they say were about 50; and had killed 11 horses, some hogs and a few cattle.

Boston, August 11, 1747.

We hear that a few days ago the Indians surprised and killed at the place called Wiscasset near Sheepscot in the eastern parts, one Mr. Hilton, his son, and another man, and carried him captive.

Boston, September 15, 1747.

From Pemaquid we hear that a body of about 60 French and Indians lately attacked the fort there, but were beat off. They shot down and scalped two men at some distance from the fort, who were soon after found by our people, one of whom was dead, but the other had so much life in him as to relate that he was scalped by a Frenchman, and that in such a place they might find two dead Indians, who were killed from the fort; but when our men came to the place, they only discovered a large quantity of blood, the bodies being carried off. The wounded man was got into the fort, but soon died.

We are also informed by a person arrived from George's at the eastward, that a few days ago, Lieut. T. Kilpatrick with 25 men went from the block house there to scour the woods and haul wood to the landing place; but were soon beset with a large number of Indians, who fired upon them for some time; Capt. Bradbury in the fort hearing the firing, issued out a party of men in pursuit of the enemy, and soon came up with them, and fought them for about two hours.—The Indians killed four men, viz. John Kilpatrick, Nathan Bradley, John Vose, and Benjamin Harvey, the two former of which they scalped and wounded 3 more. The slaughter our men made among the Indians is supposed to be considerable, by the vast quantity of blood discovered, and other circumstances, but so resolute and active were they in carrying off the dead and wounded, that Capt. Bradbury could bring off but three scalps.

REMARKABLE DYING SPEECH OF MR. CUFFE.

[Secretary to the Earl of Essex, who was executed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the same offence which brought his master to the block.]

"I am here adjudged to dye for acting an acte never plotted, for plotting a plot never acted: justice will have her course, accusers must be heard, greatnesse will have the victorie: schollars and martialists (though learninge and valour should have the pre-eminence) in Englande must dye like dogges and be hanged.

"To mislike this were but follye; to dispute itte but time lost, to alter itte impossible; but to endure itte is manlye; and to scorne itte magnanimitie. The Queene is displeased, the lawyers injurious, and death terrible; but I crave pardon of the Queene, forgive the lawyers, and the world; desire to be forgiven, and welcome deathe."

LITERARY NOTICES.

A newspaper has recently been commenced in Exeter, N. H. entitled the *Rockingham Gazette*. It is neatly executed, and conducted upon liberal principles; but we mention its existence for the purpose of noticing the superior merit of its original poetry, every number being graced by one or more original pieces, that would do honor to the best of writers. We know not how extensive may be the patronage of this paper, but its poetry alone is sufficient to recommend it to general encouragement.

The oration by S. L. Knapp, Esq. and the poem by N. H. Carter, Esq., delivered before the Society of Phi Beta Kappa, at the past Commencement of Dartmouth college, have just issued from the press.

Natural History. Professor Say, of the Pennsylvania University, is preparing for publication, a work entitled "American Etymology, or a description of the Insects of North America." It will be completed in five volumes, illustrated with colored plates, at the price of five dollars per volume.

American Biography. John B. Davis, Esq. of Boston, is preparing for publication, a Biography of Alexander Scammel, Adjutant-General for three years in the Continental Army, during our Revolutionary War. The Boston papers contain a request, that those who are acquainted with any facts connected with the life of this officer, will transmit the information to the biographer.

The first volume of the *Collections of the New-Hampshire Historical Society*, is just published by J. B. Moore, Concord. It contains the History of the Indian Wars, written by Penhallow, with original notes, and numerous other interesting and valuable articles.

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principally, as he afterwards said, to silence her incessant moanings for the loss of her babe. Early in the ensuing spring, he was discovered in his camp, nearly recovered from his disease, by the same party in their return. Upon inquiring as to his wife and child, he pointed with his finger to their mutilated remains, hanging up in the smoke of his wigwam. The atrocity of the deed smote upon a younger Indian, and his tomahawk was swiftly descending, when an elderly one interposed. The great strength, the skilfulness, and the past services of the murderer saved his life. But the above sentence was passed upon him by the judges of his tribe, and which the culprit was observed most scrupulously to fulfil.—*Oxford Observer.*

DEAN BERKLEY.

In 1781, the celebrated Dean Berkley, afterwards Bishop of Gloyne, arrived at Newport, (R. I.) with four or five opulent and literary companions, one of whom was a baronet. They crossed the Atlantick for the purpose of erecting a College at Bermuda, chiefly for the conversion and education of the Indians. They either could not find that Island, or else they supposed it was in the vicinity of Rhode-Island. When they landed in the south-east part of the island, they were all armed, in expectation of seeing the *natives ;*—and when they came round to the proper harbor, they found a spacious town as large as Salem then was, with several places of worship, and among them a handsome church, and a large congregation of Episcopalians. Having found their mistake, they concluded to remain where they were. It was there the celebrated Dignitary of the English Church is said to have written his immortal work—" *The Minute Philosopher.*" He built *Whitehall ;* and when he had finally returned home, he gave that structure, with the farm annexed to it, together with his library, to Yale College. He gave a fine organ to Trinity Church, at Newport, and left memorials of his friendship to some congenial souls on the Island.

Med. Intelligencer.

A Wondrous Tree.—A paper in South Carolina states that near Howel's Ferry, on Broad River, on the York side, stands a Sycamore Tree, which, for its great size and capacity, surpasses any one in the United States. It is 72 feet in circumference, with sixteen of a hollow in diameter—has held within that space, seven men on horseback. Tradition reports it gave shelter and afforded protection to many families, during the lowering days of the American Revolution.

[Extracts from the Boston Gazette, or Weekly Journal—printed 1747.]

Boston, May 5, 1747.

We hear from the eastward, that the Indians are frequently seen in those parts, ten of whom lately presented themselves before the fort at Saco, as a decoy to draw out the garrison, who suspecting their design, kept within the fort and fired a cannon, upon which 50 or 60 other Indians who lay in ambush, immediately rose up, and having joined the first party, they fired some guns against the fort, and then drew off. 'Tis said the company have burnt several houses and killed many cattle.

Boston, May 12, 1747.

We hear that a few days ago two women were killed by the Indians at Damariscotty, one of whom they scalped, and Capt. Larman, the husband of one of them, carried into captivity.

Boston, August 4, 1747.

Letters from Portsmouth New-Hampshire, of the 31st ult. say, that last Thursday evening a Man from Pennicook brought an account, that last Tuesday they heard a great number of guns, on which about 50 men went out and got sight of 12 Indians, who escaped; but our men recovered 40 of their packs, 12 Blankets, 1 gun and some small things. The Indians they say were about 50; and had killed 11 horses, some hogs and a few cattle.

Boston, August 11, 1747.

We hear that a few days ago the Indians surprised and killed at the place called Wiscasset near Sheepscot in the eastern parts, one Mr. Hilton, his son, and another man, and carried him captive.

Boston, September 15, 1747.

From Pemaquid we hear that a body of about 60 French and Indians lately attacked the fort there, but were beat off. They shot down and scalped two men at some distance from the fort, who were soon after found by our people, one of whom was dead, but the other had so much life in him as to relate that he was scalped by a Frenchman, and that in such a place they might find two dead Indians, who were killed from the fort; but when our men came to the place, they only discovered a large quantity of blood, the bodies being carried off. The wounded man was got into the fort, but soon died.

We are also informed by a person arrived from George's at the eastward, that a few days ago, Lieut. T. Kilpatrick with 25 men went from the block house there to scour the woods and haul wood to the landing place; but were soon beset with a large number of Indians, who fired upon them for some time; Capt. Bradbury in the fort hearing the firing, issued out a party of men in pursuit of the enemy, and soon came up with them, and fought them for about two hours.—The Indians killed four men, viz. John Kilpatrick, Nathan Bradley, John Vose, and Benjamin Harvey, the two former of which they scalped and wounded 3 more. The slaughter our men made among the Indians is supposed to be considerable, by the vast quantity of blood discovered, and other circumstances, but so resolute and active were they in carrying off the dead and wounded, that Capt. Bradbury could bring off but three scalps.

REMARKABLE DYING SPEECH OF MR. CUFFE.

[Secretary to the Earl of Essex. who was executed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the same offence which brought his master to the block.]

"I am here adjudged to dye for acting an acte never plotted, for plotting a plot never acted: justice will have her course, accusers must be heard, greatnesse will have the victorie: schollars and martialists (though learninge and valour should have the pre-eminence) in Englande must dye like dogges and be hanged.

"To mislike this were but follye; to dispute itte but time lost, to alter itte impossible; but to endure itte is manlye; and to scorne itte magnanimitie. The Queene is displeased, the lawyers injurious, and death terrible; but I crave pardon of the Queene, forgive the lawyers, and the world; desire to be forgiven, and welcome deathe."

LITERARY NOTICES.

A newspaper has recently been commenced in Exeter, N. H. entitled the *Rockingham Gazette*. It is neatly executed, and conducted upon liberal principles; but we mention its existence for the purpose of noticing the superior merit of its original poetry, every number being graced by one or more original pieces, that would do honor to the best of writers. We know not how extensive may be the patronage of this paper, but its poetry alone is sufficient to recommend it to general encouragement.

The oration by S. L. Knapp, Esq. and the poem by N. H. Carter, Esq., delivered before the Society of Phi Beta Kappa, at the past Commencement of Dartmouth college, have just issued from the press.

Natural History. Professor Say, of the Pennsylvania University, is preparing for publication, a work entitled "American Etymology, or a description of the Insects of North America." It will be completed in five volumes, illustrated with colored plates, at the price of five dollars per volume.

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APPENDIX.

Spirit of the Newspapers.

SKETCH OF THE GREEK WAR.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

An account of the revolution of the Greeks has been published in the Boston Daily Advertiser, in a series of letters addressed to the editor of that paper; and which is generally ascribed to the eloquent writer of the article on Greece in a late North American Review. We regret that we have not room in the Journal to republish the whole of this interesting history. At the present time, when the affairs of Greece occupy so much of our attention, and may possibly have an important effect upon the foreign relations of our country, we should be happy to have these letters printed in a pamphlet, accompanied with such documents as may be necessary to illustrate or complete the narrative. In the mean while, we have made from them a short abstract of the principal events, which will enable our readers to understand the present state of the contest.

Early in the year 1821, an insurrection occurred simultaneously, but without any previous concert, in three Turkish provinces. In Wallachia, which is inhabited by Christians of the Greek church, though not of the Greek nation, Theodore, a native of the province, rose in arms in the month of January, upon the death of the Hospodar, and collecting about him, in a short time, about 1500 men, demanded a redress of grievances. In the adjoining province of Moldavia, Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, a Greek of an ancient and noble family, and a Major General in the Russian service, raised the standard of revolt in Jassy, the capital city, and marching at the head of an army towards Wallachia, was joined on the way by another strong band, which had revolted at the same time, at Galaez, on the Danube. By the end of March, eight thousand men were in arms in the Morea; the Archbishop of Patras raised the standard of the Cross; and the Messenian Senate of Calamata was convened. This body, in the month of May, published an address to the citizens of the United States. [See the original in the North American Review.]

Churschid, Pacha of the Morea, was at this time carrying on the siege against Ali Pacha, at Yanina. He detached his Lieutenant Jussuf, who landed at Patras, pillaged the city, burned three hundred houses, and massacred all the Greeks who fell in his hands, without distinction of age or sex. All Greece was now in arms. Gregory, a monk, took possession of the isthmus of Corinth. The islands fitted out 180 privateers, which swept the Turkish trade from the Archipelago. Three cruisers were fitted out by Vovlina, a lady whose husband had been murdered by the Turks, and who commanded her little squadron in person.

Ypsilanti, who had marched to Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, could make no terms with Theodore, whose insurrection had been accidental; and who, after a little while, attempted to make a separate peace with the Pacha. Ypsilanti arrested him, and after a court martial, caused him to be shot. In the mean while, the rage of the Turks at Constantinople was raised to the highest pitch. The Grand Vizier was displaced for want of energy; and his successor beheaded in ten days after he entered upon his office. The Patriarch of the Greek Church was torn from the altar where he was officiating, hung at the door of his palace, and his body dragged about the streets by the Jews, and afterwards thrown into the Bosphorus. Three other Greek Prelates were hung at the windows of their own houses.

The Russians, taking offence at these events, and at the march of Turkish armies to Wallachia and Moldavia, contrary to treaty, assembled an army of 150,000 men in Bessarabia, and recalled their ambassador from Constantinople—but did no more. Ypsilanti was defeated by the Turks in the month of June, fled into the Austrian territories, and was there seized, and is at this moment a prisoner of Austria in the castle of Montgatz. The naval war, however, was conducted with great spirit and success on the part of the Greeks.

Demetrius Ypsilanti, the brother of Alexander, though but twenty-two years of age, was placed at the head of the army of the Morea, and afterwards received full powers from an assembly of all Greece. In the course of the summer, Cassandra was sacked by the Turks, and Athens and Tripolizza taken by the Patriots.

On the 1st January, 1822, the new constitution, which had been formed by an assembly of deputies at Epidaurus was published, and Alexander Mavrocordato was appointed President of the Executive Council. Three printing presses were soon afterwards established, and a newspaper commenced. After the capture of Yanina, and the death of Ali Pacha, in February, the Turkish troops under Churschid were left at liberty to pour down upon the Morea; but, from various causes, were unsuccessful in all their operations. At this time, the island of Scio revolted, but in an evil hour—for fifteen thousand men were immediately landed from the Turkish fleet, the citadel taken, and a massacre begun which almost curdles the blood to relate. The butchery continued more than a month after the capture of the place, and at least thirty thousand of the inhabitants, principally females, were sold as slaves. The streets of Scio were so encumbered with the dead, that the Jews of Smyrna were commanded to throw the bodies into the sea, and were permitted to glean the plunder of the city to pay them for their labor. Portions of the domestic utensils of the unhappy Sciotes have been shipped from Smyrna to Boston, and sold as old copper. Shortly after the capture of Scio, however, a band of gallant sailors, from Isparo, penetrated into the centre of the Turkish squadron, grappled the admiral's ship, set it on fire, and destroyed the Admiral himself, with at least 1000 sailors.

Towards the end of July, Churschid, supported by a fleet in the Ionian sea, moved downwards to the Morea. The Greeks had no troops able to cope with this concentrated force; and Corinth fell into the hands of the Turks. Despair, however, gave new energy to the Patriots, and in six weeks, Churschid, with the wreck of his army, was obliged to cut his way back to Thessaly, where he spent the remainder of the summer in collecting his shattered and dispirited forces.

In the island of Cyprus, where the Turkish population is about three times greater than the Greek, the Christians were massacred en masse. In three cities alone, twenty-five thousand Greeks were murdered; in

the country, seventy-four villages were laid desolate; and not a Christian church was left standing in a space of more than forty square leagues.

The brave Ispariots made a second attempt upon the Turkish fleet, off the island of Tenedos, and were again successful. A fire ship was grapped to the Admiral, and that and another ship of the line were blown up, without the loss of a single man to the Greeks. This event produced another revolt in Constantinople; another Grand Vizier was beheaded; and Chorschid, the best General in the Turkish service, was strangled with the bow-string. Before the end of the year, Athens, and the important fortress of Napoli de Romani, fell into the hands of the Greeks.

At the commencement of the present year, the Turks held no other places in the Morea, than the fortress of Patras, and the Castle of Corinth, except two small towns of no military importance. The garrison of Corinth has been twice defeated; once in an attempt to open a communicaton with Patras, and again in endeavoring to receive a supply of provisions sent to them from Patras in neutral vessels. The Turks were again defeated in an attempt upon Missolonghi, a small town at the entrance of the Gulf of Patras. In the month of May, a general rising took place in the villages about Mount Pelion, and a strong force was sent by the Turkish commander to reduce them at once, but this force was able to penetrate no further than the isthmus of Trikeri, where it was successfully resisted. The Turkish fleet, consisting of seventy ships of war, and thirty transports, sailed from Constantinople about the first of May and landed a large force on the island of Negropont. An incursion was then made into Attica, as far as the walls of Athens, but without any important effect. The Pacha of Scutari, in his march to the Morea, was checked by a rising of the peasants of Agrapha, and was still struggling, at the last accounts, among the defiles of the mountains. The Turkish commander in chief was defeated, on the 25th of June, at the convent of St. Luc, which is near the high road from Delphi to Thebes.

The scattered remains of the several Turkish armies again assembled at Capenitze, and were again defeated with great loss. This probably has been the end of the campaign for the present year.

With regard to the civil affairs of Greece, a meeting of the elective body took place at Astros, in the month of April, when Mavromichalis, a Mainote chief, was elected President in the place of Mavrocordato, who, from motives of public good, declined a re-election. John Orlando, a Hydriot, was made President of the Legislative Senate.

The feelings of the whole American people are now alive to the situation and sufferings of the Greeks*. In every city and in almost ev-

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* "Fight on, ye squadrons of the Grecian host!
Columbian hearts are all alive for you.
Curs'd be the man that stands not to his post!
Glory to those that nobly dare and do!
Who would not die or conquer with the band,
Their standards on Thessalia's hills that wave,
And fearlessly upon mount Pindus stand?
Ulysses lives again, the wise and brave,
And countless more are there, that scorn a recreant knave.

"Old Sol, that passed so late his annual round,
Hath watched the fight for many a month and day;

ery populous town of our country, meetings have been holden for the purpose of encouraging subscriptions to aid the cause of liberty in her ancient resting place. If this ardent feeling on the part of our countrymen does not increase into the enthusiasm of a *crusade*, much good will probably result from the encouragement it must give to the Grecian people,and the terror it may inspire in their infidel enemies. The following article,which may be thought to indicate the state of feeling at Washington on this subject, is copied from the *National Journal*, an excellent paper recently established in that city.

The whole American atmosphere seems to be impregnated with *Hellenian* sympathies. We have looked over more than a hundred papers, within the last twenty-four hours, from every part of the Union, and do not remember to have seen one, in which there was not some expression of feeling responsive to the sentiments uttered by the President in his message, with regard to the struggle of the Greeks against their barbarian oppressors. There must be something more than empty affectation in this universal parade of liberal professions: when our holy men, clergymen and *bishops*, unite with their lay brethren, in anathematizing the *divine right* under which sovereigns claim the obedience of their subjects, we may safely draw from it an augury propitious to the rights of man. We care not in what light the Greek contest may be viewed—whether as the struggle of Christianity against the Alcoran, or as that of the slave against the usurper of his freedom—the result will be the same: *freedom* must triumph wherever the *people* so will it. Our Congress seem to be not less zealous in this holy cause, than their constituents. Notice has been given by Mr. *Webster*, that he would call up his resolution upon this subject for consideration, on the 5th of January and we think it is not hazarding too much to say, that there never was a subject proposed, for the discussion of which so much *previous preparation* has been thought necessary. We had occasion to go into the Library of Congress, a day or two ago, for the purpose of consulting some portion of the Grecian history, and to our *surprise* and disappointment, there was not a volume *in* that treated of the Greeks. Every thing, even to Goldsmith's Epitome and Plutarch's Lives, had been taken out by the Members: so that we may expect some of the most *learned* harangues on Monday week next, that have ever been made in Congress. We shall look to be transported again to the village of *Marathon*, where Miltiades gained a signal victory over the Persian army with one-*sixtieth* part of its numbers:—we shall expect to stand again by the side of Leonidas, who, with his *three hundred* Spartans, maintained for three days the pass of Thermopylæ, against *five millions* of the veteran warriors of Xerxes:—we shall expect once more to be carried to the fields of Platæa, and revel with Pausanias in the spoils of the Persian camp:—in short we anticipate a full repetition of all the *Munchausen* stories of Grecian heroism. We are far from mentioning

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And, seeing the blood upon Isle Scio's ground,
Infants and mothers to the Turks a prey,
Hath turned the splendor of his beams away,
And wrapped himself in darkness, as a pall.
Now let the tyrant hosts quake with dismay!
Sons of the Greeks! the world hath heard the call,
And swords from North and South shall 'venge Bozzaris' fall."

Poem in N. H. Patriot.

this *in caricatura:* on the contrary, we regard this zeal to become acquainted with the conduct, character, and resources of the ancient Greeks, as an evidence of sincere desire, on the part of the Legislative branch of our Government, to offer the most efficient aid in their power, that may be consistent with the principles of our Constitution, and the policy of our system of administration, to men who are contending for the same privileges which we ourselves enjoy.

The following interesting abstract of the early life of Gen. Andrew Jackson is from the pen of one of the editors of the N. Y. Statesman who is now in Washington.

General Jackson.—As this has been a leisure day with me, and the weather has been too tempestuous to admit of being abroad, I have amused myself at the fire-side with reading the life of Gen. Andrew Jackson, written some years since, by two of his personal friends, Maj. Reid and Gen. Eaton. The first part of this octavo volume of 400 pages, is from the pen of the former gentleman, who died and left the work unfinished. It was resumed and completed in the year 1817, by Mr. Eaton, who is now a Senator in Congress, from Tennessee.

I have derived much amusement from its perusal, perhaps the more from the circumstance that the General is now so near me. Having nothing else upon my hands, I will give a brief notice of this distinguished gentleman. He is of Irish descent, and was born at Waxsaw, near Campden, in South-Carolina, on the 15th March, 1767, making him now in his 57th year. His father died while he was young, leaving three sons to be provided for by their mother, who was an exemplary woman, and took great pains in the education of her children, instilling into their minds a love of freedom, and sentiments of patriotism and virtue.

Young Jackson, being intended for the ministry, received a classical education at a respectable academy, kept at the Waxsaw Meeting-house, where he was engaged to study the dead languages, at the commencement of the revolutionary war. Enamoured of a military life, and impelled by the ardour of youth, at the age of fourteen he hastened to the American camp and enlisted in the service of his country. His two brothers were his companions in arms, both of whom died, and shortly after his mother, leaving him entirely alone in the world.

The corps to which he belonged were routed, and a part of them made prisoners, in an affair at Waxsaw meeting-house, by Maj. Coffin of the British army, and a party of tories. Jackson was among those who escaped.—He and his brother concealed themselves for the night, but going to a house the day following to obtain something to eat, both of them were made prisoners by Coffin's dragoons.

While in captivity, an anecdote occurred which manifested the same spirit and temper, which Jackson has since evinced in a thousand instances. Being placed under guard, he was ordered in a very imperious tone, by a British officer, to clean his boots, which had become muddied in crossing a creek. This order he peremptorily refused to obey, alleging that he looked for such treatment as a prisoner of war had a right to expect. Incensed at his refusal, the officer aimed a blow at his head with a drawn sword which would very probably have terminated his existence, had he not parried its effects by throwing up his left hand, on which he received a severe wound.—His brother at the same time for a similar offence, received a deep cut in the forehead, which afterwards occasioned his death.

Young Jackson was thrown into prison, and treated with severity, until the battle of Campden, when he was released and exchanged. To add to his complicated afflictions occasioned by the loss of his brother, his mother, his captivity and imprisonment, the small pox had nearly terminated his sorrows and his existence.

Such are a few of the incidents, which mark the chequered life of this distinguished man before he reached his fifteenth year. On some other occasion. I may perhaps continue the sketch. His whole career is filled with "moving accidents and hair-breadth 'scapes," bordering on romance.

National Contrasts.—In a noisy mob, two handsome young women, who were very much alarmed, threw themselves into the arms of two gentlemen standing near, for safety; one of the gentlemen, an Irishman, immediately gave her who had flown to him for protection, a hearty embrace, by way, he said, of encouraging the poor *crature*. The other, an Englishman, immediately put his hands in his pocket to guard them. Two officers, observing a fine girl in a milliner's shop, the one, an Irishman, proposed to go in and buy a watch-ribbon, in order to get a nearer view of her. "I foot, mon," says his Nothern Friend, "there's nae occasion to waste *siller*, let us *gang* in and *speer* if she can *gie us twa sixpences for a shilling*." It is notorious that, in one of the duke of Marlborough's battles, the Irish brigade on advancing to the charge, threw away their knapsacks, and every thing that tended to encumber them, all which were carefully picked up by a Scotch regiment that followed to support them.—It was a saying of the old Lord Tyrawley, at a period when the contests between the nations were decided by much smaller numbers than by the immense masses which have taken the field of late years, that to constitute the *beau ideal* of an army, a General should take ten thousand fasting Scotchmen, ten thousand Englishmen after a hearty dinner, and ten thousand Irishmen who have just swallowed their second bottle.

STATISTICS.

Extract from Mr. Ingersoll's Philosophical Discourse.

There are half a million of scholars at the public schools throughout the U. States; and more than three thousand students at the colleges which confer degrees.

There are twelve hundred students at the medical schools, five hundred at the theological seminaries, and more than a thousand students of law.

There are about ten thousand physicians and upwards of ten thousand lawyers.

There are about nine thousand places of worship, and about five thousand clergymen.

About four thousand and four hundred patents have been taken out for new and useful inventions, discoveries and improvements in the arts.

Between two and three million of dollars' worth of Books are annually published in the U. States.

Six hundred newspapers are published. There are more than one hundred steam boats, comprising more than fourteen thousand tons navigating the Mississippi.

The vessels of the U. States, by sea, perform their voyages on an aveage in one third less time than the English.

There are five thousand post offices, and eighty eight thousand miles of post roads.

There are three thousand legislators. There are two hundred printed volumes of Law reports.

The proportion of believers in the non-contagion of the yellow fever among the physicians is as 507 to 28 who believe in contagion.

CHURCHES.

There are in the New-England states alone 700 Congregational churches (exclusive of Presbyterians,)and nearly that number of clergymen.

In the U. States the Presbyterians have more than 1,400 churches, 900 ministers, 130 licentiates, 147 candidates, 3 theological seminaries, and last year had 100,000 communicants.

Episcopalians have 10 bishopricks, 350 clergymen, 700 churches, and a theological seminary.

Baptists have more than 2,300 churches, and have 3 seminaries.

Methodists have 3 diocesses, 1,100 itinerant clergy, exclusively clerical, and about 3000 stationary ministers who attend also to other than ecclesiastical occupations, and more than 2,500 places of public worship.

Universalists have 128 preachers and 200 separate societies.

Roman Catholics have a metropolitan see,and 10 bishopricks, containing between 80 and 100 churches, superintended by about 160 clergymen, with numerous colleges, schools and religious houses. In the state of N. York within the last twenty years this denomination is said to have increased from 300 to 20,000.

Upon the whole, says Mr. Ingersoll, I do not think that we can reckon less than 8,000 places of worship, and 5,000 ecclesiastics in the U. S. besides 12 theological seminaries, and many religious houses.

Pensioners.—The total number of pensioners inserted on the rolls of the several states, is as follows :—Revolutionary pensioners, 13,350 ;—Invalid Pensioners, 3,870 ; half-pay Pensioners, 214. The funds transmitted for paying pensioners in 1823 amounted to 1,649,187 dollars. 4072 pensioners belong to New-York ; 2157 to Massachusetts ; 1391 to Pennsylvania ; 1369 to Maine ; 1236 to Vermont ; 1094 to New-Hampshire ; 1096 to Connecticut ; 921 to Virginia; 821 to Ohio ; 614 to Kentucky ; 498 to New-Jersey, &c.

The following is the inscription on the tombstone of William French, the first martyr who fell in the cause of Republicanism in Vermont. It is at once a literary curiosity and illustrative of the spirit of the times.

In memory of WILLIAM FRENCH
Son of Mr. Nathaniel French Who
was shot at Westminster March ye 13th
1775 by the hands of Cruel Minsterel
tools of George ye 3d in the Corthouse at
a 11 a clock at Night in the 22d year of
his Age--
Here William French his Body lies
For Murder his blood for vengeance cries
King George the third his Tory crew
tha with a bawl his head Shot threw
For Liberty and his country's Good
he Los his life his Dearest Blood.

EXECUTION OF RIEGO.

From the National Gazette.

Europe has not received, in the present age, a deeper stain than is left by the *hanging and quartering* of the gallant patriot Riego. He did no more than resuscitate a constitution, which the great powers of Europe solemnly recognised in 1812, and which King Ferdinand bound himself by repeated oaths to maintain. Riego struggled in its defence against a foreign invader, only when the King himself was acting under it with professions of sincere attachment. Never has there been a more horrid perversion of justice and the forms of law. That death which was meant to be ignominious, is full of real glory. We hear no more of disclosures and confessions. Those who have murdered him judicially may ascribe to him at will, in order to kill his reputation, declarations and manifestations of weakness. He will not rise to contradict their calumnies, nor will others, who happen to know the nature of his deportment in his last moments, dare to proclaim the truth, until his wrongs and the cause for which he died shall be avenged by a new and successful insurrection. We have a right to presume that he was consistent and magnanimous to the end of his career. The Duke d'Angouleme must have been at Madrid, when he was executed, and could, no doubt, have prevented the catastrophe, in the disgrace of which the French government must, therefore, share equally at least with the Spanish tyrants. The inscription which Southey wrote to mark the spot where Padilla, an heroic Spanish patriot of former days, suffered "the death of a traitor," may be well applied to the case of Riego.

"Traveller! if thou dost bow the supple knee
Before oppression's footstool, hie thee hence!
This ground is holy. here PADILLA died,
MARTYR OF FREEDOM. But if thou should'st love
Her glorious cause, stand here, and thank thy God
That thou dost view the pestilent pomp of power
With indignation; that thine honest heart,
Feeling a brother's pity for mankind,
Rebels against oppression. Not unheard
Nor unavailing shall the prayer of praise
Ascend; for loftiest feelings in thy soul
Shall rise of thine own nature, such as prompt
To deeds of virtue. Relics silver shrined
And chaunted mass, will wake within thy breast
Thoughts valueless and cold compar'd with these."

[D. Rafael del Riego was condemned by the Spanish King on the 5th November, and executed on the following day. His memory will long be held in grateful remembrance by the Spanish people, whose liberation he struggled to accomplish.]

SINGULAR CAPTURE.

English history does not record a more daring action than that of Edward Stantley, an English officer, at one of the forts of Zutphen in the Low Countries, in the year 1586. Three hundred Spaniards defended this fort, and when Stantley approached it, one of them thrust a pike at him to kill him; he seized hold of it with both his hands, and held it with such force, that the Spaniards, unable to wrest it from him, drew him up into the fort. He instantly drew his sword, and dispersed all that were present. This so astonished the garrison, that it gave Stanley's followers time to storm the fort, and establish themselves in the conquest.

APPENDIX.

Spirit of the Newspapers.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF RAFAEL DEL RIEGO, THE SPANISH MARTYR.

[From the London Morning Chronicle.]

Rafael del Riego, was born of a good family, in the Province of Austrias; he received a useful education, and entered young into the military service of his country. Of a studious disposition and retentive memory, he easily acquired a knowledge of Mathematics, Italian, French, English, and the superior duties of his profession, and was early known among his companions as a good officer, whilst a kind and affable disposition made him the friend of those who commanded and obeyed him.

Having been taken prisoner in the War of Independence, he improved in France his taste for Literature, learnt how to appreciate civil liberty, and became convinced of the degraded state of his own country; here, in unison with San Miguel and others, were sown the seeds of a most liberal mind, and a spirit from conviction essentially free.

On returning to Spain he was employed in several important duties of a scientific nature, and was distinguished for application and talent by Abisbal, Commander in Chief of the Army, on the Staff of which he served. This led to his appointment to the army formed in Andalusia, in 1818, under the General, for the avowed purpose of re-conquering Spanish America, but in reality to regenerate the constitution of 1812.

Riego served then first in the Staff Corps, and was present and participated in the attempt to proclaim the Constitution in July 1819, which failed through the base treachery of Abisbal, who arrested his friends at the moment of its execution.

Riego retired disgusted and infirm to a country house at Bornos, and for a time gave way to the deepest melancholy at the frustration of all his dearest hopes, which were centered in the good of his country; the spark of freedom was not extinct, it but lurked unobserved.—New plans were soon formed by the officers of that army, and the merits of Riego pointed him out to them as the proper person to head the daring enterprize; with great modesty he declined, and urged his inability to adequately fulfil so high a charge; but the officers insisted; their country was at stake, and at her call Riego could no longer refuse to attempt the gigantic task of overturning despotism in the centre of her power and resources; the head quarters of the very army on which she rested for support in Europe, and the re-conquest of transatlantic free States.

Successful in the great trial, skill and energy marked his earliest actions, as much as perseverance, courage, and unyielding spirit, under the greatest difficulties and dangers, subsequently raised him from a wanderer and voluntary exile, to the pinnacle of civic honor and glory.

The Spanish nation would have confided to him and Quiroga, in the effusion of gratitude, the highest authorities of the State; but their reply was, we have proclaimed the Constitution of 1812, the King has

sworn it, and we are all his subjects; a word then from these now suffering individuals, would have hurled Ferdinand from his throne into the exile Quiroga has fled to, or the scaffold which awaits the unfortunate Riego.

The narrow mind of his Majesty soon became jealous of Riego; his proud vindictive spirit, could ill brook to hear the patriot praised for himself, whilst he had only importance from his forefathers; persecution and honors alternately were Riego's lot, as natural inclination or fear prevailed in Ferdinand's mind; and we find Riego, either considered as a traitor or a patriot, alike modest, and unassuming in both; he wished, he asked only to be permitted to retire from the public eye, and enjoy peace and tranquillity in a domestic circle. It was not his lot thus to enjoy happiness; the wishes of his friends, and the wicked machinations of his enemies, drew him from one step to another, until he commenced the expedition, which by invitation of Ballasteros' officers, he undertook, contrary to his own opinion, as a last hope, a last attempt to save his country—it failed, and Riego fell into the hands of his most implacable, enemies. Three times Riego saved King Ferdinand's crown and life; now Riego has been sacrificed by the decree of Ferdinand and Angouleme. May, for every drop which the Peninsula receives of his blood, myriads of men start up one day to avenge his death!!

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

The commencement of a new year has been held in veneration by every nation of antiquity, and the day has generally been celebrated with such appropriate rejoicings, as the genius of the people prompted them to adopt. The manner of this celebration has not, however, been more different than the day which has been fixed upon for the commencement of the year. The calendars of different and dissimilar nations, vary as much as their habits and religious opinions.

The ancient Greeks began their year about the summer solstice, and the Persians in the month of June. The year, among the Chinese and other Indian nations, commences in the month of March, and the Brachmans fix theirs in April. About the end of March, when the sun enters Aries, the new year, prescribed by the Mahometan calendar, is ushered in, and the Abysinians commence theirs in the month of August. Among the ancient Mexicans of this continent, the beginning of the year was fixed in the month of February. The new-year's day of the Roman's, previous to the age of Julius Cæsar, was vague and uncertain, and was held generally in the month of March or April. Julius Cæsar sent to Egypt for the celebrated astronomer Sosigenes, by whose assistance the Julian calendar was regulated, and the commencement of the year fixed with certainty.

Notwithstanding the diversity of opinions in different nations, as to the commencement of the year, they most generally agree in celebrating some particular day for this purpose, with every demonstration of joy and festivity. In the narration of Dr. John Bell of Antimony, who accompanied an embassy of Peter the Great to the East, it appears that the new year is ushered in, at Pekin, in China, with wrestling, dancing, feasting and other amusements, all of which are performed in the presence of the Emperor, attended on the occasion by the Grandees of the Empire. The Indians of Hindostan, believing that the world was created under the sign Aries, commence their year in April, on which occasion a great festival, called *Yuga* is held in tents erected in the open fields. The Brahmins assemble in the place prepared for their recep-

tion, and, amidst a variety of ceremonies and religious practices, strangle a ram, which is consecrated to the sun and the planets. The object of this sacrifice is to propitiate the guardian angels of these celestial luminaries, so that happiness may be showered upon their worshippers, during the course of the subsequent year. The inhabitants of the Kingdom of Tonquin celebrate the new year on the 25th of January, by dancing, singing and every species of dissipation. The festival is kept up during thirty days, but the ordinary sort of people do not stir abroad on the first day, for fear of encountering some ominous thing, that might mar their good fortune for the future year. This superstition resembles some of those practiced in European countries.

The last day of the old year, and the first of the new, was consecrated to Janus by the ancient Romans, on which account he is generally represented with two faces. The ceremony of wishing a happy new year, originated with them, and some Roman writers refer it to the time of Numa. The custom of presenting new year's gifts, is also said to have been adopted from the Romans. A few sprigs of *cervain*, (an aromatic shrub, resembling Rosemary, and called by the Romans *verbena*,) gathered in a wood consecrated to *Strenia*, the Goddess of strength, being presented to Tatius, King of the Sabines, who reigned at Rome, was considered by him a good omen, and gave occasion for the continuance of the custom. These gifts were, in consequence of this circumstance, called *Strenæ*, and in process of time, the simple *verbena*, was displaced by grapes, honey, figs and similar fruits. In the time of Augustus, that Emperor expected such gifts as a matter of right, which had been established by immemorial custom; and Caligula went so far as to issue an edict, commanding the Roman nobility to make him presents of considerable value, on every new-year's day.

In Northern Europe, the Druids went into the woods on the last night of the year, and cut the misletoe of the oak with a golden instrument. This was afterwards distributed among the common people, who preserved it about their persons, as an amulet against the dangers of battle. In France, great rejoicings were in use at this season of the year, which have also been referred to the Druidical times. During the sixteenth century, considerable excesses were committed there, on new-year's eve and new-year's day, by both sexes, who, dressed in fantastic habits, went round the country, begging for the *sick lady*. This festival was called the *Fete de Fous*, and money, with every thing else that could be procured, was gladly accepted by the benevolent revellers. In 1598, the Bishop of Angres put a stop to the practice of entering into the churches, which had grown into abuse, but they continued to run about the country till the French government abolished the custom, in the year 1668.

In Scotland, new-year's eve is called *Hogmenay*, or *Singin e'en*, and in several counties, the young men are in the habit of going about the country, singing a long song in allusion to the season, and begging meals and money, which are generally given to some poor people who reside in their neighborhood. This season of the year about new year's day is also called *daft-days*, which term has a synonymous signification to the French name for the same festival. In other parts, the country girls rise early in the morning to get the *flower* of the well, as the first pail of water is called which is taken from it, after the coming in of the new year. This superstition is accompanied with chanting a few words of an old song, and she who is so fortunate as to be at the well first, has a double chance of gaining, in the course of the subsequent year, the most accomplished young man in the parish for her husband. Besides

these, there are many other peculiar customs, which have been traced by antiquaries, some to the ancient Roman, and others to the Druidical times.

During the sixteenth century, the new-year's tide was celebrated in England with various rejoicings, and the interchange of presents among friends prevailed in every rank and condition of life. It was customary, during this period, to make presents of great value to the *Virgin Queen*, which she received from all the great Officers of State and many of the English nobility. Many of these new-year's gifts, however, were proffered through selfish motives, but, among the English yeomanry, it is believed that the purest benevolence prevailed.

From the foregoing facts, which have been collected from various authorities, it will appear that the festivities accompanying the commencement of the new year in modern Europe, partly originated in the Druidical nations of the North, and partly in those of ancient Rome.—*Charleston Courier.*

PUNIC LANGUAGE.

Carthage, long the terror of the Roman republic, vied not with her rival in letters, as in arms. Terence, Clitomachus, Mago and a very few others, compose the entire catalogue of her learned men. Even of these few, the most eminent wrote in Latin or Greek; which accounts, in some measure, for the fact, that so few vestiges of the Punic language have come down to us. One of these fragments may be found in the fifth Act of the Poenulus of Plautus; still retaining, in some editions, the Hebrew character, which was used by the Carthagenians, as well as by the Phenicians, their progenitors. In the first ten lines, it is easy to recognize the features of the ancient Hebrew; after which, the analogy ceases. The remaining verses are supposed to be Lybic. Fortunately, the language of the Carthagenian stranger, who is represented, in the play, as enquiring, in his own tongue, for his two lost daughters and nephew, was as unintelligible, in general, to the Romans, as it is to ourselves. To this fact we are indebted for Plautus' translation of the passage into Latin. We will first introduce the original, or Punic language; then the Latin, as translated by Plautus; and lastly, the English, from the Latin.

Punic.

Ythalonim uvalonuth si corathisima consith,
Chym lach chunyth mumys tyalmyctibari imischi,
Lipho canet hyth bynithii ad œdin bynuthii.
Byrnarob syllo homalonin uby misyrrhoho,
Bythlym mothyn noctothii nelechanti dasmachon
Yssidele brim tyfelith chylys chon, ten lyphul
Uth bynim ysdibut thinno cuthnu Agorastocles.
Ythe manet ihy chyrsæ lycoch syth naso,
Byuni id chil lubili gubylim lasibit thym
Bodyalit herayn nyn nuys lym moncoth lusim.
Exauolim volanus succuratim misti Atticum esse,
Concubitum a bello cutim beant lalacant chonaenus es,
Huiec si lec panesse athidamascon alem ind iberte felono buthume
Celtum comucro lueni: at enim avo souber hedt hyach Aristoclem,
Et te se aneche nasoctelia helicos alemus duberter mi comps vespili,
Aodeanec lictor bodes jussum limnimcolus.

LATIN.

Deos deasque veneror, qui hanc urbem colunt,
Ut quod de mea re huc veni, rite venerim :
Measque ut gnatas, et mei fratis filium,
Reperire me *siritis ; dii vostram fidem !
Quæ mihi surreptæ sunt, et fratis filium.
Sed hic mihi antehac hospes Antidamas fuit.
Eum fecisse ajunt sibi quod faciundum fuit.
Ejus filium hic esse prædicant Agorastoclem.
Deum hospitalem, ac tesseram mecum fero.
In hisce habitare monstratu'st regionibus :
Hos percontabor, qui huc egrediuntur foras.

ENGLISH.

Celestial Guardians of this foreign land,
Succeed my wand'rings,and my toilsome search ;
For my two daughters and my brother's son,
Whom fate, or violence has snatched away.
Lend me, kind Heaven ! some fortunate device,
Which yet shall place them in a father's arms.
Antidamas I knew, who once liv'd here ;—
But he they say has paid the debt of nature,
And is no more....But why should I demur ?
For Agorastocles, his son, survives,
And I'll away to him. I bring the pledge
Of hospitality, nor fear repulse.
These men, now coming forth, can sure inform
Where he inhabits ;—I'll enquire of them.

GIFTED FAMILY.

There is at present residing near Versailles, a retired subaltern officer, who accompanied Napoleon in most of his wars, who is the father of nine children, and whose nine children, born in nine different countries, speak nearly as many different languages or idioms. His wife was an Italian, whom he married in Italy, on the first invasion of that country by the French. The first child, Marie, was born at Milan, and speaks Italian, the language of her mother. His second, Guillaume, saw the light in Switzerland. His third, called Ali, came into the world in Egypt, and speaks, on occasion, a kind of Coptic. His fourth child was born at Boulognesur-Mer, when Bonaparte threatened a descent on England from that port. His fifth child was born in Germany, and speaks German. His sixth is a Neapolitan, and is consequently, called Gennaro, or Januarius. His seventh is a little Spaniard called Diego, who has not forgotten the language of his infancy. His eighth is a little Prussian, of the name of Frederick ; and his ninth Mademoiselle Nicholina, saw the light in the island of Elba. The eldest of these children is said to be 28, the youngest eight. The mother is dead. These nine children still reside under the paternal roof, and render the house something like a tower of Babel.

" Give a man secure possession of a bleak rock," says a celebrated agriculturalist, " and he will convert it into a garden ; give him a few year's lease of a garden, and he will turn it into a desert.

**Siveritis.*

Luxury of Boston. One of the direct causes of that excitement ripened into open resistance of the Mother Country in this Colony, was the luxurious mode of life of some of the King's officers. In an old diary of a maiden lady, I find these memoranda of a dinner given by one of these officers, on Saturday, the 3d of January, 1774;—"The fish was excellent, it was caught in cold weather on the Grand Bank—the *beef* uncommonly fine, came from Vermont, and was dressed by a cook, who had learned his art in France—the *canvass back ducks* were sent on by a Provincial Commissioner, who had gone to the South, and were done to a turn—the *venison* came from Canada, and never was there better, or better done—and the *beaver tail*, dressed according to directions from an Indian Princess, came from Lake Ontario—the liquors were all good, and among them Corsica and Madeira, and Champaigne wines; but these were, at length, neglected for the *native Curracoa*, which some of the Commissioners excelled in brewing."

It is among the blessed fruits of the revolution, that these excesses in luxury have gone off, with the Royal authority; and that the descendants of the Pilgrims in these days, though not ignorant of what are good things, delight to exhibit on their tables, among other plain good fare, the *beans* and *hominy* in which their forefathers delighted.

[*Boston Daily Advertiser.*]

Antique. The Swedish Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, has obtained possession of a commercial note written on papyrus, 102 years before the birth of the Saviour.

Burns.—His errors were those of the head, not of the heart. He was early thrown upon the dark and troubled sea of human life, and left to steer his course without protection or guidance, and without even having learned how to avoid, or even discern the rocks and quicksands upon which he was driven, at every instant, by his strong feelings and impetuous passions. Though, however, his imprudence blighted his prospects and even brought him to an untimely grave, yet he never forgot the dignity of his nature, or was guilty of a degrading or dishonorable action.—Though "thoughtless folly laid him low," yet nothing but the excessive bitterness of self-reproach could have made him say that it had 'stained his name.' Death and time have long since effaced to every generous eye any stain that his irregularities might have gathered around it; and the errors of his ardent temperament, soaring fancy and proud heart, show like virtues, when contrasted with the low venality and interested servility that have so often degraded the genius of modern times.

ANECDOTE.

The reply of Porus to the interrogation of Alexander, how he wished to be treated, and the rebuke of Caesar to the mariner, for his timidity, when he carried *him* and his fortunes, have been often quoted by authors, as striking illustrations of that intrepidity of character and heroism of soul, which is distinguished by the appellation of moral sublimity. We do not recollect, however, to have seen a more forcible instance of this fearfulness of heart, than what is contained in the following anecdote respecting Frederic Schiller, the celebrated author of the "Robbers."

Young Schiller was about seven years old, when black clouds one day announced an approaching thunder storm. Flashes of lightning began to dart through the atmosphere. Inquiry was made for the boy, but he was no where to be found. The tempest meanwhile came nearer and nearer: the thunder rolled awfully, and lightnings burst from the bosom of the murky clouds. The anxiety of the parents increased with every clap. The whole family was employed in seeking him. He was at length found, just at the moment of descending from the top of a very tall lime-tree near the house. "For God's sake," cried his father in the greatest alarm, "where have you been." "I only wanted to see," replied the fearless and inquisitive boy, "where all that fire came from."

In his maturer years, one of Schiller's favorite recreations was to go in a boat in the majestic Elbe, especially in a thunder storm, when its surface was curled into foaming waves, and all the elements of nature seemed to be in conflict. When the loudest bursts of thunder, rolled in the mountain, and the tempest lashed the stream into lofty billows, he was so transported, that he would often shout an applauding *Bravo!* to the grandeur of nature.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Brunswick, Me. Major JONATHAN POLLARD, 65 formerly of Billerica, a valuable officer of the revolution under General Washington. He descended from *William Pollard* of the city of Coventry, England, whose son Thomas emigrated to New-England, settled in Billerica, where he died April 4, 1724, leaving ten sons and four daughters. The numerous families of the name of Pollard in New-England, find in him a common ancestor.

In Bath, Me. January 9, Mr. LEMUEL STANDISH, 80, a lineal descendant of the celebrated *Miles Standish*, one of the pilgrims who landed at Plymouth in 1620.

In Kennebunk, Me. GEORGE WASHINGTON WALLINGFORD, Esq. 49, Attorney at Law. He graduated at Harvard college in 1795.

In Newington, N. H. PAUL RAWLINGS, Esq. 58, many years a member of the State Legislature.

In Swanzey, N H. Gen. PHILEMON WHITCOMB, 75, late Major General of the third division of the N. H. Militia. He was appointed the commandant of the 6th regiment, 6th February, 1797.

In Francestown, N. H. ROBERT NESMITH, Esq. 42, for fifteen years, the Postmaster at that place.

In Landaff, December 15, JOHN CLARK, Esq. 88, having had 14 children, 87 grand children, and 126 great grand children—total 226.

In Warren co. N. C. Hon. JAMES TURNER. 57. He served five years as a member of the State Legislature. In 1802, he was elected Governor, and served the constitutional period; afterwards a Senator of the U. S., and was re-elected for the next six years, but ill health occasioned him to vacate his seat a year previous to the expiration of that period.

In Pittsburgh, Penn. Mr. EDWARD SELDEN, 33, formerly of Windsor, Conn. He graduated at Yale College, in 1811.

In Amherst, Mass. Mr. RALPH SHEPARD, a member of the Senior Class in the Theological Seminary at Andover.

In Clinton, N. Y. Rev. JOSEPH STRONG, 67.

LONGEVITY.

In Baltimore, Md. Mr. Oliver Matthews, 103, retaining his faculties till near the close of life.—In East Huntington, Penn. Mr. James Martin, 101. In *Massachusetts*, at Weston, Mr. Elisha Kendall, 93; at New-Bedford, Mr Jirah Willis, 93 yrs. 4 mo.; at Norton, Mr. Melatiah Washburn, 90; at Plymouth, 17th Jan. widow Lydia Lucas, 92; at Middleton, widow Sarah Fuller, 93; at Ashburnham, Mrs. Susanna Rice, 92.—In Windham, Conn. Mrs. Abigail Flint, 92. In Granby, Mr. Thomas Fairfield, 90.

Number of Deaths in several places in 1823, *compared with the number in* 1822.

	1823	1822		1823	1822
Amherst,* N. H.	17	30	Northampton, Mass.	39	
Alexandria, N H,	12	25	Newburyport, Mass.	171	
Ashby, Mass.	12		Oxford, Conn.	22	
Boscawen, N. H.	38		Orford, N. H.	19	
Boston, Mass.	1154	1203	Portsmouth, N. H.	96	125
Candia, N. H.	36		Portsmouth, Ohio	28	
Concord, N H.	39	42	Portland, Me.	159	185
Concord, Mass.	26		Plymouth, Mass.	64	53
Dorchester, Mass.	47		Rowley, Mass.	30	
Dover, N. H.	49	54	Salem, Mass.	172	225
Hartford, Conn.	109	125	Weare, N. H.	30	20
Hopkinton,† N. H.	50	70			
Marietta, Ohio	150				
New-Haven, Conn.	113	144			
New-York, N. Y	3444	3231			
New-London, N. H.	25	13			

☞ We should be greatly obliged to any person who would communicate to us the number of deaths for the past, or any preceding year, in any of the towns in this State.

*The deaths in *Amherst* from the 3d March, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1799, amounted to 259. From the last period, the annual number has been as follows, viz. 1800, 16; 1801, 29; 1802, 23; 1803, 30; 1804, 16; 1805, 29; 1806, 17; 1807, 27; 1808, 20; 1809, 14; 1810, 21; 1811, 9; 1812, 18; 1813, 22; 1814, 47; 1815, 34; 1816, 20; 1817, 22; 1818, 25; and 1819, 19.

†In *Hopkinton*, there died 3 in January; 3 in February; 6 in March; 5 in April; 1 in May; 10 in June; 3 in August; 12 in September; 3 in October; 2 in November; and two in December. The diseases were, old age 12; throat distemper 12, dysentery 6; fevers 5; consumption 5; inflammation 4; infantile diseases 4; menorrhagia 1; syncope 1. The throat distemper prevailed most in June; the dysentery in September.

THERMOMETRICAL AND METEROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

FOR JANUARY, 1824.

At Concord, in lat. 43° 12′.

Days.	7 A. M.	High'st.	Sun set.	*Weather.*
1	34	34	20	Cloudy; some rain
2	20	30	26	Cloudy day
3	20	34	30	Cloudy; snow; fair
4	26	44	32	Fair; clouds
5	25	46	42	Fair; cloudy
6	36	40	31	Cloudy; rain
7	14	30	24	Fair; pleasant
8	21	38	32	Fair; wind
9	17	40	36	Fair
10	36	40	38	Rain; cloudy
11	28	28	25	Snow through the day
12	26	42	38	Cloudy sunrise—fair day
13	32	40	38	Cloudy; some snow
14	34	40	28	Rain; fair; high winds
15	7	20	18	Fair; winds
16	24	40	34	Fair

At Concord, in lat. 43° 12′.

Days.	7 A. M.	High'st.	Sun set.	*Weather.*
17	22	26	22	Cloudy; fair and pleasant
18	10	26	20	Cloudy and snow thr. the day
19	13	30	23	Cloudy morning; fair day
20	10	27	22	Cloudy A. M.; fair P. M.
21	18	25	18	Cloudy most of the day
22	1	20	17	Fair
23	10	36	26	Fair
24	*5	30	24	Fair
25	*1	28	27	Fair: clouds
26	34	37	22	Cloudy and snow
27	29	36	33	Fair; some wind
28	16	38	34	Fair; pleasant
29	7	46	36	Fair
30	31	40	31	Cloudy morning. Fair
31	24	31	28	Cloudy and snow

* Below zero.

The coldest days thus far in the present winter, have been, Dec. 9, mercury at 4°; Dec. 18, at 1° below 0; Jan. 15, 7° below; Jan. 24, 5° below 0; Jan. 25, 1° below 0. The highest degree of temperature was 46° on Jan. 5th.

APPENDIX.

Spirit of the Newspapers.

Biographical Notice of the Marquis De La Fayette.—From the National Gazette.

The late unanimous resolve of Congress, appropriating a ship of the line to convey the Marquis de la Fayette to this country, is honorable to them,and must be gratifying to this nation. America owes much to this illustrious nobleman, and amiable gallant soldier of liberty; his name is cherished in the hearts of Americans, and a brief and hasty sketch of his character and actions may not be unacceptable at the present moment.

M. P. I. R. Y. G. Motier, Marquis de la Fayette, was born in Auvergne, in France, in 1757, and is descended from an ancient family. He was educated in the college of Louis le Grand, at Paris, and received a commission at an early age in the Mosquetaires, soon after which he married a lady, of the noble family of Noailles. Nursed in the lap of ease and luxury, and surrounded by every thing that could endear him to home, he formed an heroic resolution, requiring the relinquishment of all those ties and comforts, and which proving successful, has established his character in history as a hero, and crowned him with glorious honors.

In '76, when our cause was considered throughout Europe as hopeless, and found not a single advocate; and when in fact our situation was almost desperate, our main army being reduced to a small number, (not 3000,) tattered and destitute, pursued by 30,000 regulars, this generous hero espoused our cause, with an ardour and spirit bordering on romantic enthusiasm, which, by the lukewarm and self calculating, no doubt, was termed madness and youthful folly.

In spite of the prohibition of his own government, the prospect of a forfeiture of his title and estates, and the positive orders to intercept him, he effected, secretly, his departure in a vessel purchased and fitted out at his own expense. At the early age of nineteen, bidding adieu to his interesting young wife, and numerous connections, he embarked, and arrived safe at Charleston. In June, '76, he entered the American army as a volunteer, without compensation, and commenced his active and honorable career. Immediately on his arrival, he was so much pleased with the recent gallant conduct of the Americans, that he presented to general Moultrie, clothing, arms and accoutrements for one hundred soldiers; and at a subsequent period, having the command of an elegant select corps of 2000 infantry, formed and disciplined by himself, he presented each officer with a handsome sword, and clothed the men at his own expense. When part of the army,marching to join Gen. Greene, in the south, was retarded by the total want of supplies, the soldiers without shoes, and almost naked, this generous, noble hearted man, came forward and expended 10,000 dollars in these articles, by which timely supply they were enabled to proceed and meet the enemy.

He joined the army without high demands as to rank, and with the express condition that he would receive no pay. He entered at first into Gen. Washington's family,was cherished and beloved by this great man, and called his " adopted son."

In July '77, at twenty years of age, he received from Congress the commssion of Major General,in the following words–"Whereas the Marquis de la Fayette, out of his great zeal to the cause of liberty, in which the U. States are engaged, has left his family and connexions, and at his own expense come over, to offer his services. without pension or particular allowance,and is anxious to risk his life in our cause : *Resolved*, that his services be accepted, and in consideration of his zeal, illustrious family and connexions, he have the rank and commission of Major General in the army of the United States."

A few months after his appointment, he showed his gallantry and zeal in the battle of Brandywine, where he shed his first blood in that cause which he had espoused with so much chivalric ardor.

In '78, at Barren-hill, by a well-timed and masterly retreat, as termed by Washington, he eluded the enemy, and saved his army from the insidious attack of Gen. Grey. He was actively engaged during the whole of the war. His influence, his fortune, his blood, were devoted to the service of this country.

He seized the opportunity of an inactive winter campaign to visit his own land, exerting successfully his influence at the Court of Louis, and returned in six months with large reinforcements.

In '84, when about to leave this country, a committee of Congress, consisting of one member from each State, was appointed to wait upon him with a suitable address ; the concluding part of his reply was— " May this immense temple of Freedom ever stand as a lesson to oppressors, an example for the oppressed, a sanctuary for the rights of mankind ; and, may these happy United States attain that complete splendor and prosperity which will illustrate the blessings of their government, and for ages to come, rejoice the departed souls of its founders. Never can Congress oblige me so much as when they put it in my power, in every part of the world, to the latest day of my life, to gratify the attachment which will ever rank me among the most zealous and respectful servants of the United States."

In '89, he took an active part in the French revolution, espousing the cause of liberty, but at the same time endeavoring to protect the royal family from injury : though not a favorite with the unfortunate queen of France, his exertions in her favor was unceasing. At the destruction of the Bastile, that celebrated engine of tyrannical power, he was conspicuous, and the key of this building was afterwards sent by him as a present to General Washington. It is now kept in a glass case, in the hall of Mount Vernon. He was appointed commander in chiefof the National Guards, forming a greater body of troops than had ever been commanded by one man, since the days of Xerxes.—Part of this body, in Paris, immediately under his command, refusing to protect the king against the mob, notwithstanding his orders, he threw up his command, disgusted at their insubordination, and would not resume it until after the most earnest solicitations. He was the first to propose, in the National Assembly, the declaration of rights, and the abolition of hereditary titles.

When the constitution was organized, he resigned his power and retired to his estates ; but, on the war with Austria, he was appointed a Lieutenant General and a Marshal, and was invested with the command of the armies of the Meuse and Moselle. But from his tenderness

to the royal family, and opposition to the violence of the ruling parties, he became suspected, was abandoned by his army, proscribed by the National Assembly, and forced to fly for his personal safety.—Travelling publicly, in his uniform, with his suite, he was most unjustly seized on neutral ground, by the King of Prussia, and imprisoned in the dark, humid and filthy dungeons of Magdebourg and Olmutz, where for five years he suffered greatly from confinement and sickness.—His wife and two lovely daughters flew to him, and participated in his captivity.—The health of Madame La Fayette became so precarious, that it was deemed necessary that she should be removed from the prison, to save her life; but, as the only condition on which the removal was granted, was, that she should not return, this heroic woman seized the pen and wrote as follows :—"I deemed it proper, for the sake of my family and my friends, to demand the succour necessary for the re-establishment of my health; but they must know, that the price attached to this subject is not acceptable to me. I can never forget, when my husband and myself were ready to perish, I by the tyranny of Robespierre, and he by the physical and moral evils sustained by him during his captivity, that we were both reciprocally bereft of the knowledge of each other's existence, as well as that of our family, and I am fully determined never to expose myself to the horrors of another separation. Whatever then may be the state of my own health, and the inconvenience attending the stay of my daughters in this place, we will most gratefully take advantage of the goodness his imperial majesty has expressed towards us, by the permission to share in all the miseries of this captivity.

NOALLES LA FAYETTE."

A romantic and bold attempt to release him was undertaken by Dr. Bollman, a high spirited young German, (afterwards well known and respected in this country for his talents) and two American gentlemen, which was so far successful, that they conveyed him about twenty miles from the prison, but being pursued by a military force, they were all made prisoners, after a severe struggle. General Washington also exerted himself to obtain his liberation, though our ministers at the European courts, and even sent a confidential agent to the king of Prussia; but before the messenger reached his destination, the king had delivered his illustrious prisoner over to the emperor of Germany, whereupon Gen. Washington, then President, addressed to the Emperor the following dignified, and feeling letter.

"It will readily occur to your majesty that occasions may sometimes exist, on which official considerations would constrain the chief of a nation to be silent and passive, in relation even to objects which affect his sensibility and claim his interposition as a man. Finding myself precisely in this situation at present, I take the liberty of writing this private letter to your majesty, being persuaded that my motives will also be my apology for it. In common with the people of this country, I retain a strong and cordial sense of the services rendered to them by the Marquis de la Fayette; and my friendship for him has been constant and sincere. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him and his family in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, among which his present confinement is not the least distressing. I forbear to enlarge on this delicate subject. Permit me only to submit to your majesty's consideration, whether his long imprisonment, and the confiscation of his estate, and the indigence and dispersion of his family, and the painful anxieties incident to all these circumstances, do not form an assemblage of sufferings which recommend him to the mediation of humanity? Allow me, sir, on this occasion, to be

its organ; and to entreat that he may be permitted to come to this country, on such conditions, and under such restrictions, as your majesty may think it expedient to prescribe. As it is a maxim with me, not to ask what, under similar circumstances, I would not grant, your majesty will do me the justice to believe, that this request appears to me, to correspond with those great principles of magnanimity and wisdom, which form the basis of sound policy and durable glory."

The Marquis was at last liberated through the influence of Bonaparte, who had requested that he should be discharged; and who was given to understand that it had been done, but on further investigation found that he had been deceived by false information; he therefore again intimated that it *must* be done, and the Emperor of Germany, knowing that Napoleon's "*musts*" were not to be trifled with, immediately allowed his troublesome charge to depart. We owe Napoleon a debt of gratitude for his generous and noble conduct in compelling the liberation of the Marquis, and ensuring his safe return to his own country, and we may almost venture to consider his captivity and long imprisonment, as a remarkable interposition of Divine Providence to save so good and great a man from the universal destruction of virtuous characters, caused by the French revolution.

La Fayette survived all the political storms of France, though he suffered in the loss of his splendid fortune; and it is said the only estate he now possesses, arises from the sales of lands in America, which were presented to him by Congress, as a small remuneration for his services. Holding a seat in the parliament of his country, he engages occasionally as a conspicuous and independent member, in the occurrences of the times. Residing chiefly on his estate, he cultivates his farm and lives in baronial elegance and hospitality. There are few Americans who visit France without having an introduction to him, and paying their respects to this eminent character. He is now the only surviving general officer of our revolutionary army, and we can conceive nothing more grateful to himself and to this nation, than that he should once more return to these shores, where he will be cheered with the enthusiasm and affection of ten millions of freemen, who will look upon him as one of the heroes who, by the sacrifice of their blood, toil and treasure, established this republic. Honours await him which all the crowned heads of Europe could never command, and which the great autocrat himself may look upon with envy and jealousy. The country which this warrior once traversed as a wilderness, he will now find covered with luxuriant farms: the towns which were then small, scattered and unsightly, are now transformed into extensive cities, ornamented with public and private buildings, with temples of religion, commerce and legislation—erected in a style of architecture not unworthy the better days of Greece and Rome—the population, then thin, rude, and poverty-stricken, now transformed into a dense, industrious, polished and refined society, where the arts and sciences, commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, flourish, producing content, ease and happiness. Forty years have effected a total change in the face of this country, and to one who has been absent that time, it must appear more like the work of a magician, than sober reality. In all these improvements, he may exultingly and justly boast, "I have had no small share, together with other worthy characters, in laying the first corner stone, and even raising part of the superstructure." In the course of events it is not improbable that this worthy and eminent character, after a gratifying and triumphal recognition of former scenes, places and persons, may end his days in the republic he assisted to establish; and the ashes of the adopted son be mingled with

those of the adopted father: companions in heroism, in virtuous toil and success, cemented by friendship, they may be companions in a more durable and perfect state.

EXTRAORDINARY FLOOD.

On Thursday the 12th of February, occurred one of the most tremendous floods ever known in this part of the country. The extreme cold of the preceding week was followed on Tuesday and Wednesday by southerly wind, which increased to a gale on the evening and night of that day, during a greater part of which the rain descended in torrents. The solid coat of ice which covered the ground, while melting it added to the quantity of water, prevented the earth from receiving it, and the whole rushed towards and filled the smaller streams, pushing thence into the rivers: in a few hours the thick ice giving way swept bridges and every thing else in its course into the mass of undistinguished ruin.

From the newspapers, we have been able to glean the following particulars of the loss in bridges, timber, &c. on the several rivers.

On Merrimack River.—Hookset bridge, one of the piers carried off, other piers injured, but not rendered impassable. Concord lower bridge, two stone piers and a part of the body of the bridge carried off. Concord upper bridge, (new) one wooden pier and about two thirds of the body carried away. Canterbury bridge, between Boscawen and Canterbury, carried off. Republican bridge (new) between Salisbury and Sandbornton, do. Smith's bridge at New-Hampton, do.—Immense quantities of timber which had been prepared and carried to the banks of the river, were swept down the stream. Mr. Kimball, whose house stands directly on the bank near the ferry in this town, states that during Thursday night the river apparently rose in the space of about ten minutes, one foot, surrounding and coming into his house and barn. The storehouse at Concord upper landing was so much injured that it became necessary to pull it down.

Winnepisiogee river.—Two bridges near Smithville, and one at Sandbornton bridge village, together with dams and mills, carried away.

Piscataquoag river.—Riddle's mills in Bedford, partly carried away; and four bridges in Weare.

Of the streams running into the Merrimack we are happy to learn that no very extensive damage was done below the Piscataquoag in Bedford. The bridges, &c. on the rapid Souhegan are said all to have escaped. On two of the branches of the Piscataquoag in New-Boston, six bridges were carried away, besides those on that stream in Weare. On Suncook river most of the bridges and mills above Pembroke village were carried away. The Buckstreet mills and bridge with a great quantity of logs, boards, &c. came down and formed a jam about one mile above the factories, paper mills, &c. which was so wedged in that the whole force of the stream could not start it. To this circumstance is it probably owing that the flourishing village was not inundated and its numerous mills and machinery entirely prostrated. On Soucook river further up, several bridges were carried away. We have not had particulars from the whole extent of the Contoocook—many bridges and mills have been swept off: the two bridges between this town and Boscawen, and the bridges between Hopkinton and Warner, remain uninjured.

All the bridges above this on the Merrimack, (with the exception of the turnpike bridge in Boscawen, preserved by the counter current at the mouth of Contoocook, the new bridge near Bristol village, and Judge Livermore's bridge at Campton,) are carried away. The Bridges on Bak-

er's river in Plymouth, Rumney and Wentworth are said to be all torn up.

Connecticut river.—The bridge at Wells river village, Newbury, Vt. partly carried away; the bridge at Orford left on Thursday in a perilous condition, some of the principal supports being taken away; the bridge between Cornish and Windsor partly demolished; and the bridge at Charlestown entirely carried away. The bridge across White river at Hartford, and several dams—all the bridges on Pompanoosuck from Norwich to Strafford—two bridges across Waite's river at Bradford, together with a blacksmith's shop, &c. carried away.

From the Bellows Falls Intelligencer we derive the following statement of injury on Connecticut river, besides that mentioned above. The Brattleborough Bridge partly carried away. The Boston stage, which leaves Brattleborough at 2 o'clock, A. M. was on the opposite end of the bridge when it went off. The driver hearing the crash of falling timbers, turned short about; in doing which he upset his sleigh: there was only one passenger, and although the sleigh was shattered, neither he nor the driver was much hurt. The bridge between Walpole and Westminster and the bridge between Westmoreland and Putney were carried away. Five bridges on Williams' river, two in Rockingham and three in Chester, Vt.; a bridge on Waterqueechy; several bridges on the Ashuelot; three bridges on Cold river, in Acworth; two bridges at Claremont, and one at Newport, on Sugar river, were carried away. At Bellows Falls the water of the Connecticut rose from twenty-five to thirty feet above low water mark. Judge Burt, a gentleman who has resided in that place more than sixty years, says he never has witnessed a similar occurrence. The roads, particularly in light soils and over hills, have been rendered impassable. Within a short distance of the falls on the road leading to Westminster, a chasm was made about 40 feet wide and from twenty to thirty feet deep, occasioned by the water working a passage below the surface, and carrying away several hundred waggon loads of earth.

A bridge over Connecticut river at Montague and one at Northampton, Ms. were partly destroyed by the late freshet.

All the bridges over Black river in the towns of Ludlow, Cavendish and Springfield, in Vermont, were swept off. Woodstock Green was completely inundated, many of the inhabitants being compelled to flee their houses for safety; and in one instance a family was helped out of the chamber windows, by means of ladders, &c.

Fifteen boxes of timber belonging to Chester Taylor of Plainfield, N. H. and about twenty boxes do. (valued at several thousand dollars) belonging to Mr. George Mann of Orford, were swept away on Connecticut river by the flood.

Contoocook river.—We learn that four bridges in Henniker and a number of mills, among them those lately erected by R. M. Wallace, Esq. at an expense of $3000, were carried away.

Warner river.—Three bridges in Warner carried away.

Sugar river, west branch.—A bridge carried away at Newport.

On Bear Camp river only one bridge in Tamworth was left passable.

On the Saco river three bridges at Fryburgh, (one left) and the new bridge at Conway: two bridges at Dover, Rochester bridge, Branch bridge in Milton, and two bridges in Somersworth near the Upper Factory, on branches of the Piscataqua—carried away.

Numerous bridges on the smaller streams are damaged or carried away entirely. In many cases the inhabitants have turned out with a readiness and alacrity to repair the roads and bridges which does them honor. The bridges over the smaller streams will soon be again passable—many of them have already been made so.

The public and private losses, in bridges, dams and mills, in lumber and materials collected for rafting the ensuing spring, during the late

freshet in the state of New-Hampshire alone must have amounted to at least $200,000.

Between Concord and Burlington, Vt. all the bridges on White river from the Connecticut to Royalton, Vt. and six bridges on Onion river, are swept away. So rapid was the rise of the water at Montpelier, that a gentleman and three ladies in endeavoring to pass from that place to Barre on Wednesday night of the storm, were completely surrounded by water and ice about a mile from Montpelier village, and so suddenly hedged up, that they could neither retreat nor go forward: they remained through the night on a small spot of high ground.

In Swanzey, the new bridge over the Ashuelot, at Whitcomb's Mills, is gone, with several small bridges. Also, the bridge and Factory flume at Stone's mills.

In Boston the Gale is represented to have been nearly as violent as the September gale of 1815. Several chimnies were blown down, and some loss sustained in the lumber yards, but the tide being out, at its height, very little damage was sustained in the harbor. The roof of a Store was blown off, and fell, inverted, into the dock 50 feet from the building. Sheds, and other buildings were blown down along the road at Reading, &c. At Haverhill, Ms. the alarm was so great that the inhabitants fled for refuge from their own dwellings to the meeting-house; where being collected, the terror was increased by several of the windows being blown in.

In New-York the gale was very severe, and much damage was sustained amongst the shipping.

We have never witnessed a greater natural curiosity than has been presented by the late flood on the extensive meadows bordering on the Merrimack in this town. Enough ice is left after the flood has abated to make of itself a freshet covering the meadows when melted. The road from a little beyond Judge Walker's to Federal Bridge is filled with layers of this ice from three to ten feet in thickness: on Tuesday and Wednesday, about fifty hands turned out to make a path to the river on both sides: this was done by cutting down and breaking the ice. The Plymouth and Portsmouth stages were able to pass the river in this direction on Wednesday. Immense masses of ice and logs and timber of broken bridges came down against the bridge, lodged and pressed until with a force greater than all human power could contrive the large iron bolts were drawn from their staples and the sound timbers of more than two feet diameter were snapped in a moment like a dry sapling. During this war of the elements, Mr. Mooney, the toll-keeper, had remained at his stand in the small house at the east end of the bridge, around which the floating ice is hove up in craggy edges, like the warlike instruments of some military band pointing every way on a besieged building. The dwelling of Mr. Moulton a little to the north was in like manner invested: before the family left it a huge mass of ice apparently sufficient to have torn the house asunder was arrested within a few feet by a large tree which stood between the house and the river, lodged and there remained. The part of the bridge and the wooden pier broken off, were carried almost whole down the river about half a mile where the greater part has been rescued. At the lower bridge the ice is carried off so that passengers pass in a ferry boat. On Sewall's island a pile of ice was thrown up nearly thirty feet in height. Near the Horse Shoe Pond a grove of alders of nearly an acre, with the earth attached to the roots to the depth of two or three feet, was dug out of their original bed, and carried over and lodged on the higher ground, a part of it on the other side of the road.

New-Hampshire Patriot.

BENEVOLENCE.

The following is a list of the charitable establishments in London in the year 1822.

1. Forty three Free Schools, in which 4000 children are either educated or supported, or both.
2. Seventeen Schools for children wholly destitute and forsaken.
3. Two hundred and thirty seven Parish Schools, supported by voluntary contributions, and in which from 10,000 to 12,000 children are educated.
4. Twenty two Hospitals for sick, infirm, or lying-in patients.
5. Two Lunatic Hospitals.
6 One hundred and seven Poor-Houses, for the support of indigent aged persons.
7. Eighteen establishments for the relief of specific classes of the unfortunate, poor, and helpless.
8. Twenty Dispensaries, from which Medicine is gratuitously distributed to the poor.

In all these establishments it is calculated that nearly four millions of dollars are annually expended.

PENSIONERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

It appears, from documents transmitted to Congress, that the whole number of Pensioners under the several acts of 1818, 1820, and 1823, is 12,961, of which 2885 belong to *Massachusetts* and *Maine*, and 1000 to *Vermont*—*New-York* 2948, *New-Hampshire* 836, *Connecticut* 859 *Rhode-Island* 245, *N. Jersey* 423, *Pennsylvania* 947, *Delaware* 27, *Maryland* 222, *Virginia* 667, *N. Carolina* 236, *S. Carolina* 111, *Georgia* 42, *Kentucky* 452, *Tennessee* 207, *Ohio* 661, *Louisiana* 3, *Indiana* 3, *Missouri* 9, *Michigan* 8, *Illinois* 14, *Alabama* 106, *Mississippi* 7, *District of Columbia* 38, *Arkansas* and *Florida*, none. Many of those in *New-York* and *Ohio* emigrated from the New-England States. The amount of money paid to Pensioners for 1823, is 1,649,187 dollars—of which the Revolutionary Pensioners get 1,339,178 dollars. On the list of pensioners is one *Woman*, the celebrated Deborah Gannet, now the mother of a family, who served three years in the revolutionary war as a private soldier in the Massachusetts line, by the name of Robert Shurtleff. Another woman served as a Serjeant in the Pennsylvania line, who used to flourish her sword, when going into action, and cry '*Huzza for mad Anthony*,' (meaning General Wayne,) but brobably she is numbered with the dead.

COLD WEATHER.—We have collected from the newspapers the following account of the temperature during the coldest weather of the past month. It may be observed, that the duration of cold was of but few days continuance.

Belfast, Me. Feb. 5,	11° below	Marblehead, Mass. Feb. 5,	18° below 0
Bellows-Falls. Vt. Feb. 5,	18 1-2° do.	Montreal, L.C. Feb. 5,	32° do.
Bangor, Me. Feb. 5,	21° do.	Newbury-Port, Ms. Feb. 5,	15° do.
Boston, Ms. Feb. 5,	10° do.	Portland, Me Feb. 5,	14° do,
Burlington, Vt. Feb. 5,	23° do.	Portsmouth, N.H. Feb. 5,	20° do.
Concord, N.H. Feb. 5,	16° do.	Quebec, L.C. Feb. 5,	31° do.
Hallowell, Me. Feb. 5,	23° do.	do. at the Telegraph on Cape	Dimond.
Hanover, N.H. Feb. 5,	24° do.	Feb. 5,	40 1-2 do.
Haverhill, N.H. Feb. 5,	24° do.	Salem, Ms. Feb. 5,	12° do.
Keene, N.H. Feb. 6.	14° do.		

APPENDIX.

Spirit of the Newspapers.

ENGLISH WRITERS ON AMERICA.

"When it was formerly the fashion to husband a lie, and to trump it up in some extraordinary emergency, it generally did execution; but at present, every man is on his guard."

This remark of Addison applies, with peculiar force, to the foul slander, and Billings-gate abuse, which has been poured upon the character of Americans, by British Tourists and Reviewers. Their object has been to check the emigration of their citizens to this country, by representing it, in the most distorted picture, which their devising malice could invent. Their travellers, who were, in general, either prison-scapes or emissaries of societies, established for the purpose of preventing emigration, visited us, only to carry back caricatures, which were to be retraced and coloured by Journalists and Reviewers.

It is a matter of surprize that these libellers should have so mistaken their own interest, as to place us so low in the scale of civilized beings. Had they stopped, when they reduced our character to an equality with that of those colonists, which their prison houses supply to Botany Bay, they might have continued to dupe the ignorance of some of their enlightened countrymen, who expressed great surprize, on being informed, that Americans were not copper colored, and that they really could talk the English language.

They might have allowed us some regard for decency in our deportment, some traits of honesty in our dealings, in short, some share of the comforts and virtues of civilization, and yet have created, among the more highly favoured subjects of His Royal Majesty, whose morality and religion so justly qualify him to be "Defender of the Faith," a disgust for the coarse manners, illiterate minds, and lax morality of us, plain republicans.

But their injudicious zeal has defeated itself. The well informed, of the British nation, see the false coloring, which has been given to their pictures of America, and understand their designs. They know that we have protested against the injustice of their Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviewers, and they have shown a willingness to contradict these slanders.

The Reviewers themselves have offered a sop of approbation on the writings of Irving, and Everett, to coax us into good humour, that we might not be too sensible to such outrageous treatment, as that which we have just received from our old enemy, the Quarterly Reviewer, in a notice of a Mr. Faux, who travelled through this country, and who, in the language of the reviewer, "is an honest man, who tells the truth, and who produces his authority, for every word and fact, which he utters."

We annex the following *memoranda* of his tour, in which he outstrips Munchausen, and fairly proves his kindred with "the Father of lies."

"The American, considered as an animal, is filthy, bordering on

beastly. Males dress and undress before the females. A propensity to cheat and deceive pervades all classes, from the lowest mechanic up to *nearly* the first office of government. Knavery damns the north, and slavery the south, &c. Washington, like ancient Rome, was peopled with thieves and assassins; and Dr. Thornton, of the Post Office, assured him, that during his residence in it he had found more villains than he had seen in any other part of the world. Col. Taylor has a black uncle, a slave, for his body guard, and most owners are related to their black cattle. A gentleman at Washington, too kind-hearted to whip his negroes himself, leaves it to his wife, fashionable, beautiful female, holding and going to levees, yet able to cowhide her negroes. A cowhide is no uncommon appendage of ladies here.

At Boston the women are *all old* and ugly.

The passengers met with in the packets and stages are all "comical creatures of uncleanly manners and habits, and grossly indelicate in language."

The point of *honour* is maintained in high perfection. A scoundrel who has cheated his creditors, if reproached with it, calls out his man and kills him if he can.

Boys fear nothing, care for nothing, and never blush.

At *midnight*, the lightning-bugs and bull-frogs become *luminous* and melodious.

The preaching and practice of all religious sects are contemptible; either cold, or fanatical, or time serving.

No men in the world are more aristocratical than the heads of departments.—They spurn and cannot even speak to common men, unless it be to purchase popularity cheaply.

In the thinly settled parts of Kentucky *ten* dollars will procure the life and blood of any man. A party of whites in Kentuckey lately *roasted to death*, before a large log fire, one of their *friends*, because he refused to drink.

It is necessary to cross the Ohio to get "*sweet* home-baked bread." Soap is no where to be seen or found in any of the taverns *east* or *west*. Hence dirty hands, heads, and faces, every where.

A corpse is no sooner laid in the earth than it appears to be forgotten. There is no tear of sorrow for the friend, the parent, the relative."

[*Salem Observer.*]

Burning Springs. The article recently published from a Tennessee paper, relative to the salt wells on the Calf Killer river, in that State, having been on fire, has excited considerable surprise, and, with some, strong doubts as to the truth of this singular phenomenon. We see no reason for entertaining these doubts. In many parts of the world are to be found burning springs, the existence of which have been mentioned by writers worthy of the highest credit. In Dauphine, near Grenoble, in France, there is one; another near Hermanstadt, in Trannsylvania; a third at Chermay, a village of Switzerland; a fourth in the Canton of Friburg; and a fifth not far from the city of Cracow, in Poland. The famous spring of the same kind at Wigan, in Lancashire, England, is well known; on the approach of a lighted candle it would take fire, and burn like spirits of wine a whole day. But the most remarkable spring of this description is that which was discovered in the year 1711 at Brosely, in Shropshire, England, of which the following account was published in February, 1746, by the Rev. Mr. Mason, Wood Warden Professor at Cambridge:—"The well for four or five feet deep is six or

seven feet wide; within that is another less hole of like depth dug in the clay, in the bottom whereof is placed a cylindric earthen vessel, of about four or five inches diameter in the mouth, having the bottom taken off, and the sides well fixed in the clay rammed close about it. Within the pot is brown water, thick as puddle, continually forced up with a violent motion beyond that of boiling water, and a rumbling hollow noise, rising or falling by fits five or six inches; but there was no appearance of any vapor rising, which perhaps might have been visible. Upon putting a candle down at the end of a stick, at about a quarter of a yard distance, it took fire, darting and flashing after a very violent manner for about half a yard high, much in the manner of spirits in a lamp, but with great agitation; upon which it was said, that a tea-kettle had been made to boil in about nine minutes' time, and that it had been left burning for forty-eight hours without any sensible diminution. It was extinguished by putting a wet mop upon it; which must be kept there for a little time, otherwise it would not go out. Upon the removal of the mop, there arises a sulphurous smoke lasting about a minute, and yet the water is cold to the touch." By the sinking of a coal pit, this well totally disappeared in the year 1755; but there are many persons now living who distinctly recollect its existence, and were perfectly acquainted with the circumstances detailed by Mr. Wood. The cause of the inflammable property of such waters is easily accounted for, on the principle that they are sometimes mixed with *petroleum*, which is one of the most inflammable substances in nature, and has the property of burning on the surface of water.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

GOVERNOR COLES OF ILLINOIS.

[The last number of the Christian Observer contains an interesting letter, addressed by a member of the Society of Friends, at Philadelphia, to a gentleman, in England, on the subject of Slavery in the United States. The following notice of Governor *Coles*, of Illinois, is extracted from it.]

Edward Coles is by birth a Virginian, of good family, and was several years private secretary to General Washington; and after acquiring a considerable estate in lands and Negroes, he retired from business to enjoy the pleasures and endearments of domestic life. But there was in his mind a principle which, even though surrounded with all the comfort, which outward circumstances could bestow, disturbed his repose, clouded the sunshine of his prosperity, and troubled the calm serenity of his life. This divine principle was pleading with him on behalf of his degraded and oppressed Negroes; and though he clearly perceived the injustice and cruelty of slavery, yet the conflict between a sense of religious duty and feelings of self-interest caused the disquietude to which I have alluded.

But his love of virtue and piety predominated; and as the laws of Virginia did not admit of emancipation, unless the Negroes were removed from the State, he determined to emigrate; and when settlements began to be made in the then Territory, now State, of Illinois, he purchased lands, emancipated his Slaves, and removed them thither *free men.* He settled them on his lands, and took up his residence near them, where he might be conveniently situated to advise and protect them. His talents, his extensive knowledge, and his sound principles and consistent

conduct, soon brought him into public notic. He was rapidly raised through various posts of trust and honour, until he was appointed chief magistrate of the State. The most liberal and enlightened views continue to mark his character and conduct; and he now stands forth, in opposition to both Houses of Assembly, in defiance of much personal abuse, and the probable loss of office, the firm undaunted advocate of liberty.

A MIRACLE.

For the last eighteen months the European world has been amused by accounts of certain miraculous cures said to have been performed on the continent of Europe, by the prayers of the Prince Hohenlohe, of Germany: and these accounts have excited much speculation and wonder, as well in newspapers and reviews as in conversation. By the following extract of a letter from the corresponding editor of the New York Statesman, it appears that the supernatural power of this Prince has found its way into our country. The story is certainly well related.—What increases the wonder, is, that Prince Hohenlohe, who performed this miracle on the 10th, DIED *several months since!*

Washington, March 10, 1824.

"At dinner to-day the conversation turned on a miraculous event which is said to have transpired in the metropolis this morning. Two intelligent gentlemen had been to pay a visit in the Nunnery at Georgetown. While they were conversing with the sisterhood, the Father Confessor came in and announced the occurrence of a miracle, which filled the convent with joy, and was deemed of sufficient importance to justify the performance of *Te Deum.* It was no less than the restoration of a person to health from the very gates of death.

The circumstances as related by our guests were so interesting, that immediately after dinner, three of my friends and myself took a carriage and set out for the Nunnery. We arrived soon after sunset, and just as vespers had closed. Acting as pioneer, on account of my having been at the convent several times before, I knocked at the door and the Father Confessor made his appearance, to whom my errand was disclosed. Recognizing me, and apparently willing to satisfy our inquiries, he politely invited us to walk into his sitting room, when after an introduction to my friends he related the following marvellous story.

Some six years ago, a lady of this city, a sister of the present Mayor, and now residing in his family, was afflicted with a paralytic shock, which affected one side and arm, and also nearly deprived her of the power of utterance. She has ever since been in a lingering, miserable condition, daily growing more feeble and despairing of a recovery. The prescriptions and constant attendance of a respectable physician of this city afforded her no relief, and at length finding all his skill baffled by the obstinacy of the disease, he gave up his unfortunate patient for lost.

Some two years since, the Father Confessor received letters from Brittany, in France, his native country, stating that one of two sisters whom he left behind, had been cured of a similar complaint of which she had for many years been sick, by the prayers of the Prince Hohenlohe of Germany, whose fame has reached these shores, and whose miraculous cures in England, Ireland, and on the continent of Europe,

have been extensively circulated in American gazettes. He commenced his career in 1821, by healing the Princess Matilda of Wirtemburgh, who had been a cripple from infancy. Since that period, thousands have received the benefit, and experienced the efficacy of his prayers.

The Father Confessor, in consequence of the restoration of a beloved sister to health, was induced to write to the Prince in behalf of his afflicted friend at Washington, imploring his intercession for the benefit of a wretched and disconsolate lady. The Prince received his letter; but in consequence of a thousand similar applications from every part of the globe, which he was unable to answer, he wrote to an Ecclesiatic of high rank in the Catholic Church, residing at Baltimore, that he should set apart the 10th of every month for the exclusive benefit of foreigners, who sought the intercession of his prayers. The letter arrived a short time since, and its contents were communicated to the Father Confessor. This day being the 10th of the first month since its arrival, was anticipated with trembling hope and solicitude. The very hour of the day, when the miracle was to be performed, was calculated with minute accuracy, by allowing for the difference of longitude, thus knowing precisely at what time the Prince would offer up his prayers.

In the mean time, the lady had become reduced apparently to the verge of the grave. Her nurse believed last night and early this morning, that she was dying. The consecrated host was administered to prepare her soul for its departure. She was unable to swallow, and her friends were gathering about the bed, expecting that her spirit would momently take its flight to a better world. But what was their joy and surprise, when at 10 o'clock this morning, all of a sudden, she rose from her bed of death; her tongue was loosed; she addressed her friends: she wept for joy: she burst into raptures: she fell upon her knees, and returned thanks to God. She even insisted on going out and offering up her devotions in public; but her friends dissuaded her from this act of imprudence. Praise and thanksgiving rang through the house, which but lately resounded with lamentations and woe. The Father Confessor assured us that at 2 o'clock this afternoon he saw her in good health. On her cheek were still visible the livid marks of the fingers of death, as if she had been in the incipient stages of mortification.

Never can I forget this impressive story, nor the imposing circumstances under which it was told. We were seated in a group around the Father Confessor, near the window. At the commencement of the miraculous tale, enough of twilight and the beams of the moon came through a solitary casement, to render the form and features of the venerable man half visible. He wore glasses and a black cap upon his head. At the most solemn part of his story, a breath of wind, or the unobserved hand of a servant, closed the shutter, and we were left in total darkness, while the reverend Father pursued and finished his narration. It was a scene I would not have lost for all the pleasures of the winter.

The Father Confessor offered some philosophical comments on this miraculous event. He appears to be a man of learning and unaffected piety. To prove that these cures are not attributable to the influence of th imagination, he remarked that in the case of his sister, relief was not afforded on the first application and at the first intercession of Prince Hohenlohe, when the influence of the imagination was strongest, and faith and hope were raised to the highest pitch. He cited an-

other instance, in which a child was cured, who could not be operated upon by the influence of the imagination.

The lady on whom this modern miracle is averred to have been performed resides near my lodgings. Some further intelligence will probably be obtained hereafter, respecting this marvellous event Our readers are left to make their own comments. That the circumstances are accurately narrated, as they were related to us, I have the testimony of two members of Congress, and another intelligent and credible witness."

From the North American Review.

LONDON.

No city in Christendom announces itself from so far; or sends to such a distance the decided intimations of its extent and power. Twenty miles before its pinnacles and spires are visible, the black cloud of smoke and vapour that hangs over it, as a perpetual canopy, is seen to swell up in the horizon like the dark forms at sea, which sometimes announce the approach to a vast continent. Almost as far off an increase in the amount of passing is perceptible. Stage coaches, of all sizes and forms, crowded with passengers on their tops, that make them seem instinct with life, hurry by in succession,and the post chaises and equipages multiply to such numbers, that one not accustomed to calculate the wide influence of so great a city, can hardly persuade himself, that he is not already approaching its very suburbs. Some miles, however, before he is even so near as this, the numbers of every thing moving begin to look like crowds, and soon afterwards the crowds fall into an almost incessant and uninterrupted stream. In the meantime, the roads and streets are growing wide, and the shops more frequent, rich, and showy. The villages disappear, or rather become considerable towns: and the towns are gradually changed into a continued succession of suburbs, through the midst of which, the astonished stranger hastens forward, until, driven perpetually forward by the unbroken torrent, he finds himself borne at last into the endless multitudes of that metropolis itself.

It has been ascertained by the Postmaster General, that there are five hundred and ninety-eight newspapers published in the United States, viz:—

In Maine,	12	In Georgia,	14
New-Hampshire,	11	Ohio,	48
Massachusetts,	35	Indiana,	12
Rhode Island,	9	Illinois,	5
Connecticut,	23	Missouri,	6
Vermont,	8	Kentucky,	13
New-York,	137	Tennessee,	15
New-Jersey,	18	Mississippi,	7
Pennsylvania,	110	Alabama,	10
Delaware,	4	Louisiana,	8
Maryland,	22	Michigan,	1
Virginia,	35	District of Columbia,	8
North Carolina,	10		
South Carolina,	12	Total,	598

This number is ascertained, with the town or village in which each paper is published. There are probably a few scattering papers not yet reported to the department.

Public Debt of the United States.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States, on the first day of January in each of the years, from 1791 to 1823, inclusive.

In 1791,	$75,463,476 52	In 1808,	$65,196,317 97
1792,	77,227,924 66	1809,	57,023,192 09
1793,	80,352,634 04	1810,	55,183,217 52
1794,	78,427,404 77	1811,	48,005,585 76
1795,	80,747,587 39	1812,	45,209,737 90
1796,	83,762,162 07	1813,	55,962,827 57
1797,	82,064,479 33	1814,	81,487,846 24
1798,	79,228,529 12	1815,	99,833,660 15
1799,	78,408,669 77	1816,	127,334,933 74
1800,	82,976,294 35	1817,	123,491,965 16
1801,	83,038,059 80	1818,	103,466,633 83
1802,	80,712,632 25	1819,	95,529,648 28
1803,	77,054,686 30	1820,	91,015,566 15
1804,	86,427,120 88	1821,	89,987,427 66
1805,	82,312,150 50	1822,	93,546,676 98
1806,	75,823,270 66	1823,	90,875,877 22
1807,	69,218,398 64		[*Nat. Intel.*

INDIAN DECLARATION OF WAR.

To begin a war is called, by the Indians, *to lift up the hatchet.* They always pretend (like their more civilized neighbors) to have the most just and unanswerable reasons for it; among which, they chiefly urge the necessity of revenging injuries done to the nation; but the honor of being distinguished as great warriors, is no small motive. Their captains are capable of impressing it on the minds of their people, with all the force of warlike eloquence:—"The bones of your murdered countrymen," say they, "lie uncovered; they demand revenge at our hands, and it is our duty to obey them: their spirits loudly call upon us, and we must satisfy them.—Still greater spirits, watching over our honor, inspire us with a resolution to go in pursuit of the murderers of our brethren. Let us go and devour them! Do not sit inactive! Follow the impulse of your hereditary valour! Anoint your hair! Paint your faces! Fill your quivers! Make the woods echo with your voices! Comfort the spirits of the deceased, and revenge their blood!" &c. Inflamed by such addresses, they seize their arms, sound the war-whoop, and pant with impatience to imbrue their hands in the blood of their enemies, and then act together against their common enemy, as if one soul inspired them.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Brownfield, Me., on Sunday, Feb. 1, Rev. JACOB RICE, 84, Pastor of the Congregational Church in that place. He had enjoyed uncommon health and energy for his period of life; and on the morning of that day, remarked, that he felt as well as ever he did. In the midst of his morning sermon, he stopped, complained of a head-ache, and sat down. When some of the assembly went to him, he stated that he felt distress through his whole body. He did not speak afterwards, and died at three in the afternoon. Mr. Rice was graduated at Harvard college in 1765, and was ordained the first minister in Henniker, in this State, on the 7th of June, 1769. He was dismissed from the ministry 21st of Feb. 1792, and was installed at Brownfield in 1806.

In Brunswick, Me., Feb. 16, Mrs. MARIA WHEELOCK, 66, widow of the late President Wheelock. She was the daughter of Mr. Suhm, the Danish Governor of St. Thomas. Her mother was of the family of Malleville, one of the persecuted Protestant families which fled from France, on the revocation of the edict of Nantz.

In Portsmouth, N. H. EDWARD J. LONG, Esq. 53, late Secretary of the Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and General of the 1st Brigade of N. H. Militia.

In Northwood, N. H. Feb. 17, JOHN FURBER, Esq. about 50, late Postmaster, and formerly Representative of that town.--DAVID CLARKE, Esq. 40, formerly Representative in the State Legislature ; a worthy, useful, and benevolent citizen.

In Exeter, N. H. Mrs. CLARA SULLIVAN, 45, consort of the Hon. George Sullivan.

In Boston, Mass. Feb. 5, Mrs. ELIZABETH W. WARE, 31, wife of the Rev. Henry Ware, jr. and daughter of Benjamin Waterhouse, M. D. To strong natural sense, and more than ordinary powers of mind, she united great energy, firmness, decision and dignity of character. In all the relations of life her example was invaluable ; and those who have suffered from this bereavement, can have no consolation but in the recollection of her virtues.—Mrs. SUSANNA, consort of Mr. Wm. Rowson, 62. Mrs. Rowson was distinguished for her talents, virtues and intelligence, and was the writer of several popular novels, approved school-books, and articles in prose and poetry in aid of charitable institutions. The instruction of the youthful mind constituted a portion of her happiness, and she was, while health would permit, an eminent preceptress.

In Cambridge, Mass. March 7, GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Esq. 60, Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison.

In Charleston, S. C. GEORGE FLAGG, Esq. 83, a native of Portsmouth, N. H. but resident in Charleston since 1776 ; he was a patriot of the revolution, and one of those 58 distinguished citizens of the Republic who were torn from their families, borne into captivity, and confined in St. Augustine in 1780.

At his residence near Wheeling, Va. Feb. 15, LAURENCE AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, Esq. 50. He was nephew and one of the heirs of Gen. George Washington, who educated him, and in whose family he resided for a number of years.

At his seat in Chesterfield, Va. WILLAM HENNING, 90, presiding judge in the court of appeals in that State.

In Washington City, Feb. 27, Col. CONSTANT FREEMAN, 67, late Colonel in the army of the United States, and Auditor of the Treasury for the Navy Department ; the Hon. WILLIAM LEE BALL, 45, a Representative in Congress from the State of Virginia ; RICHARD O'BRIEN, Esq. 72, late Consul General of the United States to the Barbary Powers.

In St. Louis, Feb. 1, Hon. JOHN RICE JONES, 65, judge of the supreme court of that State. He was born in Wales, and emigrated to the United States during the revolutionary war.

In Sardinia, VICTOR EMANUEL DE SAVOY, king of Sardinia, born in July, 1759, and married in 1789, to the Austrian Archduchess, Maria Therese.

In Corfu, His Excellency Sir THOMAS MAITLAND, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He is succeeded by Sir Frederick Adam.

LONGEVITY.—In England, Mrs. Helen Miller, 101.—At the Bay of Baluxi, Mississippi, Cady La Fontaine, said to be 137. In Westmoreland co. Penn. Mr. James Martin, 100 yrs. 8 mo.—In Salem, Penn. Jan. 21, Capt. Jeremiah Lochry, 93, one of the few who escaped the disastrous scene of Braddock's defeat.

In *Massachusetts.*—At Salem, Widow Elizabeth Bowditch, 91 ; at Nantucket, Mrs. Anna Ames, 90 ; in Randolph, Mrs. Delight Hunt, 92 ; in Boston, William Clough, 90 ; in Manchester, Mrs. Elizabeth Crafts, 90 ; in Hanson, Capt. James Hatch, 92 ; in Plainfield, Mr. Samuel Whitman, 93 ; in Milbury, Mrs. Lydia Greenwood, 90.

In *New-Hampshire.*—At Wakefield, Mr. Thomas Perkins, 91, a great grandson of William Perkins, who was born in the west of England, and settled in New-Market, and who died in 1732, aged 116. A son of the last died in 1787, aged 87. At Sandown, Mrs. Rebecca Shaw, 96 ; in Meredith, Feb. 21, Mrs. Elizabeth Gilman, 97, widow of Nehemiah Gilman, who fell a sacrifice to savage fury at the sacking of Fort William Henry in 1757 ; in Wolfeborough, Feb. 12, Mr. Benjamin Blake, 93. He was born in Greenland, Feb. 14, 1731 ; removed to Epsom ; from thence to Wolfeborough, Nov. 9, 1766, being the first white man who entered the town. He was engaged in the French and revolutionary wars. In Sanbornton, Feb. 23, Widow Rebecca Shaw, 96. In Pelham, Mrs. Hannah Richardson, 90.

APPENDIX.

Spirit of the Newspapers.

FEMALE LITERATURE.

Mrs. Susanna Rowson, who has acquired a considerable reputation in this country, for her literary attainments, died in Boston, on the 2d March. The productions of her pen, in morals, taste and fiction, have been considerably numerous, and some of them very extensively read. Her "*Charlotte Temple*" had a popular run, which has been equalled by few works in this country. It went through several editions, and produced a sale of more than twenty-five thousand copies. The scene of one of her novels, "*Reuben and Rachel*," is laid in Casco, the Aboriginal name of Portland and the territory in its vicinity. The following sketch of the life and writings of Mrs. Rowson is extracted from an obituary notice in the Boston Gazette.—*Eastern Argus.*

Mrs. Rowson was the daughter of William Haswell, who was an officer in the British navy. Her mother's maiden name was Musgrove. This lady died young, while the subject of this memoir was quite a child. Mr. Haswell being on the New-England station, became acquainted with a Miss Woodward, a native of Massachusetts, and married her. After this connexion, Mr. Haswell came and resided, a number of years at Nantasket, in this Commonwealth, with his second wife. These were unfortunate shores for him, for on his arrival on this coast, which was in the winter of 1769, with his daughter, then but seven years old, and her nurse, the vessel was cast away on the back of Lovell's Island, and they suffered great hardships, for two days, on the wreck. The family resided at Nantasket, when the revolutionary contest came on, when, in accordance with the cautious policy of that day, Mr. Haswell, then a half pay officer, was, of course, considered a prisoner of war, and sent into the country for safe keeping, but subsequently to Halifax, by cartel. The officer had several sons; two of whom have been gallant officers in the naval service of the United States, and both were distinguished in the fight of Le Berceau, and in some other engagements of that short war. Susanna Haswell was married to William Rowson, in 1786, in London. While she had resided in Massachusetts she had frequent opportunities of seeing and conversing with that great statesman, orator, and lawyer, James Otis, then decidedly the most influential man in America. Much pains had been bestowed on her education, and this learned and enthusiastic scholar was delighted with her early display of talents, and called her his little pupil. This intimacy she recollected with pleasure and pride in every period of her life. In the same year of her marriage, she commenced author, and published her first work, "Victoria," which was dedicated, by permission, to the Duchess of Devonshire, then the most brilliant star in the circles of taste and

fashion. Her Grace was a genius, a beauty, a politician, and a writer of considerable distinction ; but her affability and kindness, surpassed even her charms and accomplishments This queen of love was not only empress of the fashionable world, but had almost the same unbounded influence among literary men. The smile of Georgiana awakened hopes in the bosom of despondency, and her word obtained favor for whom it was spoken, even among her political enemies. The constancy of her friendship falsified the tales of the capriciousness of beauty ; and her liberality and condescension as a patroness, and her virtues as a parent, disarmed envy of his poisoned shaft. The intrinsic merit of Victoria, and the kindness of her who had become the friend of the author, secured it a flattering reception. The Duchess, among other acts of kindness to Mrs. Rowson, introduced her to the Prince of Wales ; and she obtained by this interview, a pension for her father.---Mrs. Rowson's next work was " Mary, or the Test of Honor." This was not entirely original, but was taken, in part, by her from a manuscript furnished by a bookseller. This book she never claimed as her work. Then followed " A trip to Parnassus," " A Critique of Authors and Performers ;" and then " Fille de Chambre," " Inquisitor," " Mentoria," and " Charlotte Temple, or a Tale of Truth." This last work has had the merit of the most extensive sale in this country of any one ever published here—more than twenty-five thousand copies of it were sold in a few years.--Mrs. Rowson lately commenced writing a sequel to this book, but did not finish it. In 1793, she returned to this country, and was engaged in the Philadelphia theatrical company for three years. Notwithstanding her arduous duties on the stage, her pen was not idle ; at this time, she wrote " The trials of the Heart," a very voluminous work ; " Slaves in Algiers," an opera ; " The Volunteers," a farce---after the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania : and the " Female Patriot." In 1795, while in Baltimore, she wrote a poetical address to the army of the United States, called the " Standard of Liberty," which was recited by Mrs. Whitlock, from the stage, when all the uniform companies of the city attended, in full dress, with side arms to hear it.

The address, it hardly need be stated, when Mrs. Whitlock's name is mentioned, was given with great effect, and added fresh laurels to the writer and speaker. Mrs. Rowson came to Boston in 1796, and was engaged for that year at the Federal street Theatre ; and for her benefit, produced the comedy of " Americans in England." Here closed her dramatic labours---since then, she has never attempted any thing for the stage, except perhaps a song or an ode. At the close of her engagement, she left the stage forever, and opened a school for young ladies, without any promises of patronage or assistance. At the commencement of her undertaking she had but one scholar; but before the end of the year she had an hundred, and many more were anxious to be admitted. From this place she went to Medford, and opened an academy for boarding and instructing young ladies. This seminary was thronged from every quarter, not only of our own country but from Newfoundland, Jamaica, New Providence, and more distant places. From Medford she removed to Newton, about the same distance from Boston---and continued her school until she removed to Boston In every place she had as many pupils as her health would allow her to take.---During these laborious duties, she found time to write several volumes---" Reuben and Rachel," a novel ; the scene of which is laid in this country. She has also compiled a Dictionary ; two systems of Geography ; " A present for young ladies," being a collection of various exercises and poems, recited

by her pupils; "Historical Exercises," &c. She was the conductor, at one time, of the "Boston Weekly Magazine," in which she wrote many valuable essays, on various moral and interesting subjects. Odes, for masonic purposes, hymns for charitable associations, and songs for patriotic festivals, came from her pen, too numerous to mention singly; and each of them did credit to her poetical powers. The "Biblical Dialogues" was her last publication---this is a work of great research and much learning, extremely useful in families and schools; and there can be no doubt, but that it will, at no distant day, be in general use.

From the National Advocate.

A peep into the kitchen.---My great uncle, one of the early settlers in New York, amuses himself in his green old age, by walking leisurely through the streets of the city to observe its great and growing importance, and to trace, if possible, amidst splendid houses and elegant squares, the spots on which his favourite cherry trees once stood, or the ponds of fresh water in which he angled for trout. He is an acute observer of manners, habits and customs, and the strength of his memory enables him to estimate every thing of the present day, by comparison with former times. "Hans," said he to me the other day, "do you see your old Aunty there sitting in the green arm-chair, knitting? She has not altered these fifty years—she was once younger to be sure, and so was I, but we have observed no alteration in each other; as we began life, so we have proceeded, and so we hope to end it—uniform, industrious and economical; but Hans, people change very much with the times. Would you believe it, last night I was in a passion?" No, said I, in a passion? impossible. "You shall hear," says he. Last night about ten o'clock, as I was sitting with my specs on, reading the Evening Post; I always read the Post out of compliment to my old friend Coleman, who never changes style or politicks; Mammy sat there where she now sits, combing Chequita, the lap-dog, when suddenly I heard a rat tat too at the door. Gemini, said I, here's bad news; Stocks have fallen, the Tariff Bill has passed in its present shape, or there's to be no Caucus at Washington. I rose, took the candle, went through the hall and opened the door, when a lady elegantly dressed, entered. Good evening, madam, said I, bowing to the ground; will you do me the honour to walk in the parlour, it is quite comfortable, no one is there but my wife, and I shall be happy to attend to any business you may have with me. To my dismay and astonishment, she interrupted me with a loud and vulgar laugh, and an ejaculation of "don't you know me." I lifted the candle under a huge black bonnet, with a scoop as large as the rim of a butter tub, with a plume of black nodding feathers dangling on the top, and found that it was Polly Watts, my cook. Why Polly, says I, where have you been, woman? "O," says she, brushing by me with an air, and making for the kitchen door, "I've been at a party!" A party! prodigious. I returned to the parlour, took my seat near the fire and fell musing. Ah! Hans, what a change in men and women also. In my time, the maids were a different order of nobility than they are now. When I lived in Pearl street, near the old Fly market, the water came up to my doors, and I could see the Battery and Corlæars Hook, to the right and left. The first maid I hired came from Sopus, her name I remember well was Hannah Snidiker. You remember her too, mammy; she was a stout Dutch girl of 20, with brawny arms, flesh firm as fresh streaked bass, and cheeks as broad and as red as pulpit cushions. She wore a striped linsey-woolsey petticoat which

reached gracefully a little below the knee, exhibiting a stout and well turned leg and ancle, and a foot sufficiently expansive to sustain her portly figure. She had on black leather shoes, thick soles, high heels, and covered with a thumping pair of brass buckles which looked like burnished gold. She was the girl to wash, scour and work. We gave her five pounds a year wages, and she laid it nearly all by. The maids generally were pretty much the same in those times; they were always at home; and if they read, it was a page or two in Thomas Aquinas, the Pilgrim's Progress, or Poor Richard's Almanack, with a chapter in the Bible on Sunday. They allowed no man to get the advantage of them if resistance could prevent it, and we were never at a loss in those times to distinguish the maid from the mistress: but now, Hans, said the old gentleman, raising his hands and eyes, what a change. Polly Watts, my cook, who is up to her elbows in grease all day, dresses like a lady of fashion, and hops off to a party at night. The other day I accidentally strolled into the chamber of my god-daughter Magdalena, and before the glass stood that pert and pretty little chambermaid, Susan Augusta Caroline Matilda Willis. I paused to examine her movements unseen. She emptied a considerable portion of my god-daughter's honey water in her hands, which she rubbed through her fine glossy hair, using the brushes and combs at the same time. After disposing of the curls in the most tasty style, she arranged her beau catchers, beau killers and drops in a very attractive manner; then seizing a coarse towel, she wiped her cheeks with considerable violence, to give them a colour. Magdalena, you know, Hans, is not fashionable enough to keep a pot of paint on her toilet. While these ceremonies were progressing, I was shielded from observation by a part of the festoons and drapery of the bed, and stood in mute astonishment, leaning my chin upon my silver headed cane, and with a countenance "more in sorrow than in anger." Having accommodated her hair and cheeks, the young wench began to unpin her ruffles. Gadzooks, says I to myself, I hope she is not going to undress before me; for, old as I am, Hans, I should not have liked any one to have popped in upon us. Mammy there would have been a little jealous, ho, ho. Well, Hans, this little fille de chambre proceeded to make up her toilette, and drew from her bosom a long wide misshapen piece of black whale-bone, a new invention to make women hold their heads up, and quite in character for maids and mistress. Just at that momout mammy's lap dog began to bark, and I stole softly down into the parlour. O tempora: O the maids: O the manners." The old gentleman rapped his silver snuff box pretty hard, and with a grim visage covered his nose and lips with rappee. "Not long ago, Hans," said he "I pulled off my hat and made a low bow to my amiable friend Mrs. Rose-in Bloom, in Broadway; but alas, it was only to her hat and shawl, which covered the slender person of her maid Margery. The other night when I visited the theatre to see Cooper and Conway, I found myself comfortably seated in the dress boxes, between a waiter and a maid of one of our flourishing boarding houses. Now, Hans, I am not aristocratical; and well behaved persons are entitled to respect, whatever may be their condition in life, but look at the evil example of maids and waiters receiving five or ten dollars per month, dressing extravagantly, and dashing like people of fashion. How they contrive to manage it with so slender an income, is to me extraordinary; they must have "funds available," as a certain young man in office calls them. Yesterday Polly Watts, Susan, and Quash, called upon me, as a committee from the kitchen, to remonstrate upon the compulsory process of using Havana instead of loaf sugar in their tea;

and they absolutely begged leave to present a bill for the establishment of a home department in the kitchen, to draw similar supplies appropriated for the parlour."

There was so much truth in the old gentleman's observations and this system of ruinous imitation, this swelling of frog, to resemble the portly figure of the ox, is not confined alone to servants; it runs through all classes of the community. Creatures of habit, and almost servile imitation; the courtier apes the king; the commoner the courtier; the maid the mistress; the scullion the cook; each striving to overcome the obstacles of birth, the barriers of fortune, and considering merit as least worthy of imitation. In domestic life, however, these attempts to run a race of fashion—to dress, ride, move, sit, and talk, as your more wealthy neighbors do, bespeak a mind unaccustomed to reflection; habits at war with prudence, and conducted at variance with common sense.

THE HOHENLOHE MIRACLE.

The Rev. Mr. Kohlmann, Professor in the Catholic College, at Georgetown in the District of Columbia, has published an official account of this interesting event, the substance of which we shall give for the edification of our readers. It is necessary however that a few circumstances should be previously known.- *Portsmouth Journal.*

Alexander, Prince of Hohenlohe, Priest of the Catholic Church at Bamberg in Germany, a person it is presumed of great sanctity, has for some years been endued with the power of miraculously healing the sick by virtue of his prayers. It is not necessary for this purpose that he should see the patient, or even be acquainted with his case: the only requisite is, that the patient should have faith in the efficacy of the Reverend Prince's intercession, and should join in some prescribed act of devotion, *at the precise moment*, when the prayers of his Highness should be uttered. In distant countries, the only difficulty arises from the difference of longitude; but we trust the zeal and charity of the Catholic college at Georgetown, will induce him to publish tables of latitude and departure for the use of all parts of the world.

As the fame of the Prince of Hohenlohe extended itself through Germany and Europe, he found himself much annoyed by individual applications; the receiving and answering of which, occupied all his time, and somewhat diminished his princely revenues by the necessary expences of postage, and stationary. He found it necessary therefore to relinquish this *retail* business (if we may speak it without impiety) and to devote himself to the work of curing the world, by *wholesale.* He was pleased therefore last year to issue his rescript to Asia, Africa and America, signifying to the afflicted in those quarters of the globe, that they might have the benefit of his prayers on the 10th day of every month, at half past 3 o'clock in the morning, having previously performed a nine days devotion, by repeating a certain litany, a certain number of times. The first day of the month was in like manner devoted to the sick in Europe.

"Accordingly," says the Rev. Mr. Kohlmann, "on the 10th inst. at half past three o'clock in the morning, mass was celebrated by several Priests and among others by himself, in Georgetown College.

The mass ended about 4 o'clock, at which time the holy communion was administered to the *sick persons*, whose cure was the sole object of

said devotion, and who had prepared themselves for a worthy participation of it by a sorrowful confession of their sins.

Mrs. Mattingly at the very precise moment of swallowing the adorable sacrament at the above hour, four minutes after four o'clock is *from the point of death,* at which she then was, *restored, to a most perfect state of health.*

At the moment of swallowing the blessed sacrament, (while her tongue being quite parched and dead-like, she could scarcely effect), she rises up in her bed, asks for her clothes, dresses herself, sits up, throws herself down on her knees, with the priest, the Rev. Stephen Dabrieson, who had given her the holy communion, and who was prostrate on the ground, lost in a transport of admiration and gratitude; then rises, walks through the room, and on that same morning, *took as much food as she had taken for the space of six months previous,* viz. two cups of coffee, a biscuit, and an egg, with drink; *received* in that day, perhaps a *thousand visitors,* and on the *following day more than two thousand;* shaking hands with every body, smiling, laughing, conversing the whole day, and from the ghastly, emaciated, livid countenance of a dying person, in which state I saw her at about 6 o'clock of the day before her miraculous cure, restored to an angelical countenance, which circumstance alone delights every body.

All the physicians who attended her, solemnly declared, that the nature of her distemper was entirely out of the reach of medical assistance.

During the above nine days devotion, she became worse and worse every day; *was considered on two different days as having expired: was at the point of death when I saw her at about* 6 *o'clock in the evening, prior to her sudden restoration* on the morning, and even worse at 10 o'clock the same night, when visited by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, rector of St. Patrick's church at Washington City, and was literally at the point of death, of expiring in the opinion of more than ten respectable persons, when at the moment of receiving the adorable sacrament, she was restored to as perfect a state of health as I, who am writing, or any one who may read this letter.

At about half past 6 o'clock the intelligence of Mrs. Mattingly's having been perfectly restored to health, at the precise moment of the holy communion, was brought to the College of Georgetown. The bell was rung; a solemn Te Deum, with the exposition of the blessed sacrament, was sung by the whole house, after which I hastened to the city to view the grand vision which the Lord had shewn unto us. All those that were present at the moment of her receiving the holy communion, and those that were acquainted with the horrid martyrdom which she suffered during six years, solemnly declare, that they consider her miraculous restoration like unto, and *equal to the resuscitation of Lazarus from the grave,* and that to restore such a diseased, corrupted, and corroded frame, to a perfect state of health, required nothing less than the same creative power which had made her at first.

Thus far the Rev. Mr. Kohlmann. It is to be regretted, that he has not informed us what became of the other "sick persons, who had prepared themselves for a cure, by a worthy participation of the mass." Perhaps they had not sufficient confidence in the Reverend Prince; or had omitted some essential part of the previous preparation.

We have but one remark to make on the preceding narrative. Whether the cure be real or pretended, it will have its effect: and it was designed to have its effect. The Papists are one of the most growing sects in the United States; and there is a strong tendency to pope-

ry, not only in many individuals among us but in many denominations of protestants. We would not disparage the virtues of Catholics; but we can hardly look upon their increase as favourable to the progress of liberty, or of sound learning.

EXTRAORDINARY SIMILARITY.

A Mr. Smart, who keeps the Wynstay Arms Inn at Ruthin, Denbighshire, has two daughters, twins: they are so surprisingly alike, that not only strangers but even their own parents find it difficult to name them when apart. They seem almost to possess but one mind; are very uneasy if not dressed exactly alike to the smaliest minutiæ; have each one particular tooth that stands forward more than the rest, and a few years back one had a tooth extracted, and on examination the other was found to have the same tooth in nearly the same state of decay; if a question is asked one of them they generally both answer; their friendships and dislikes are always the same; if one is struck, the other seems to feel it equally by the distress she evinces; if either of them is unwell, the other sickens in a day or two afterwards; they are inseparable companions—eat alike—think alike—act alike: in short the sympathy existing between these children has been the astonishment of the whole neighbourhood.—*London Examiner.*

Public Execution.—If it were known that at a given hour, the condemned criminal was to die in silence, almost in solitude—without crowds to excite his hardihood, or sustain his courage or impart in his last fatal moments, an artificial strength; if the execution were to be announced by the solemn tolling of the bell, and its event made known by the display of a black flag, would not the imagination be much more strongly impressed—would it not picture forth the sufferings of the convict, in colours deeper even than truth—and more than all, would not the horrid spectacle be spared to the eyes of women and children, of a fellow-creature's sufferings? A spectacle which must harden and brutalize the mind.—*N. Y. American.*

AVARICE.

Avarice is a passion full of paradox—a madness full of method; for although the miser is the most mercenary of all beings, yet he serves the worst master more faithfully than some Christians do the best, and will take nothing for it. He falls down and worships the god of this world but will have neither its pomps, its vanities, nor its pleasures, for his trouble. He begins to accumulate treasures as a *mean* to happiness, and by a common but morbid association he continues to accumulate it as an *end.* He lives poor to die rich and is the mere jailor of his house and the turnkey of his wealth. Impoverished by his gold, he slaves harder to imprison it in his chest, than his brother slave to liberate it from the mine. The avarice of the miser may be termed the grand sepulchre of all his other passions, as they successively decay. But unlike other tombs, it is enlarged by *repletion*, and strengthened by *age.*

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Philadelphia, Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, D. D. 73, for some time pastor of the first Baptist church in Philadelphia, and subsequently Professor of Belleslettres in the University of Pennsylvania. He was the last surviving Chaplain of the Revolutionary army, and retained to the last that lively love of constitutional liberty which characterized the men of those times. He graduated at Brown University, in 1769, and was one of the first graduates of that institution.

In Mansfield, Conn. Rev. MOSES COOK WELCH, D. D. 71, in the 40th year of his ministry. He graduated at Yale College in 1771, and received his Doctorate from Dartmouth College.

In Boston, Mr SIMON GARDNER, 34, proprietor and publisher of the Boston Gazette.

In Salem, Mass. capt. JOSEPH TURLL, 39, much lamented.

In Chelmsford (drowned,) Capt. SAMUEL LAWRENCE 31.

In Salem, N. H. April 8, Mr. JOHN MERRIL, 73. In '75, he was engaged in the battles of Lexington and Bunker-Hill. In '77, he volunteered as a subaltern under the intrepid Gen. Stark, who was appointed to the command of a brigade raised in New-Hampshire, destined to reinforce Gen. Gates at Ticonderoga. He fought by the side of the brave Stark and his companions, in the memorable battle of Bennington, was at the surrender of Burgoyne, &c.

In London, Rev. J. LEMPRIERE, D. D. author of the Universal Biographical Dictionary, &c. ; Dr. JAMES HERVEY, 73 an eminent physician and nephew to the author of the "Meditations." In England, Gen. Sir A. FARRINGTON, the oldest Artillerist in the British service.

In Canajoharrie, N. Y. April 13, Gen. JOHN KEYES, 80, a revolutionary officer.

In Epsom, March 27, Gen. MICHAEL M'CLARY, 71, late Marshal of the District of New-Hampshire. He was grandson of Andrew M'Clary, a native of Ireland, who was an early settler of Epsom, and nephew of Maj. Andrew M'Clary, who fell at the battle of Breed's hill, June 17, 1775, after the Americans had retreated from the hill, while attempting to rally the troops for a new attack of the enemy. The nephew then only twenty two years old, was an ensign in Capt. Moore's company and Col. Stark's regiment, from whose cool and determined bravery on that day, occupying the ground in rear of a rail fence and under the light cover of a few handfuls of new mown hay, such astonishing havoc was made in the ranks of the British regulars. Under the fire of this regiment, twice were the mercenaries driven back ; and it was not until their stock of ammunition was expended that the New-Hampshire troops had left their ground. Stark and the M'Clarys and Moore, all descendants of Ireland, were truly congenial spirits; for cool intrepidity and valour, perhaps their superiors are not to be found in the annals of our country.

He was appointed colonel of the 18 regiment Sept. 25, 1786 ; Justice of the peace Dec. 29, 1789, of the peace and quorum Oct. 29 1792, and subsequently a Justice throughout the State. He was appointed Adjutant General March 27, 1793, being the successor of Nicholas Gilman. In June, 1801, he was appointed by President Jefferson, Marshal of the District court of N. Hampshire district. He was chosen Senator eight years of the 4th district from 1795 to 1802 inclusive.

LONGEVITY.— In Gloucester, England, Mary Jones, 104; in Newcastle, England Mary Hindley, 105 ; in Ruaban, England, Dolly Barclay 101 ; in Plymouth, England, John Bremner 105

In *Scotland*, Feb. 11, Patrick Grant, 111, supposed to have been the last living who were in the battles of Culloden and Falkirk.

In *Kentucky* ; at Louisville, Mr. Thomas Snaughder. 104, a native of Poland, whence he came with Count Pulaski and was in several actions under that gallant officer.

In *Massachusetts*: at Roxbury, Widow Sarah Weld, 91 ; at Newbury, Mrs. Mary Rogers, 99 ; at Cambridge, Mr. Samuel Manning, 95 ; at Paxton, Mrs. Abigail Livermore ; 100 ; at New-Bedford, Anna Kempton 90 ; at Lynn, Mr. Henry Richards, 98 ; at Wrentham, Mr. Abijah Blake, 91.

In *Maine*, at Camden, Capt. William Gregory, 94.

In *Connecticut* ; at North Milford, Dec. 24, Mrs. Beach 97 ; Feb. 25, Mr. Landa Beach, her husband, 96, leaving 278 descendants. They had been married 73 years ; at Stratford, Mrs. Elizabeth Curtis, 96.

In *Rhode Island* ; at Newport, Mrs. Margaret Greeler, 98 ; Phebe Spencer, 97.

In *Vermont* ; at Springfield, Mr. Israel Goodenough, 95 , at Guilford, Widow Mary Rounds, 103 ; Mrs. Elizabeth Grover, 100 ; at Corinth, March 21, Mrs. Jane Brown 101, relict of Samuel Brown, late of Chester, N. H. She was a native of Londonderry in Ireland.

In *New-Hampshire* ; at Temple, Widow Mary Avery, 94, the oldest person in that town ; at Winchester, Widow Abigail Owen 102 ; at Swanzey, Widow Sarah Gay, 93 years 4 months ; at Barrington, Mrs. Swain, 95.

APPENDIX.

Spirit of the Newspapers.

[The following prose description of a visit to NIAGARA FALLS, has more eloquence, because it has more truth, than any other account of those scenes we have met with, either in verse or prose.]

FROM THE U. S. LIT. GAZETTE.

——The first thing to be done, after descending the tower of steps, is to strip ourselves of all clothing, except a single covering of linen, and a silk handkerchief tied tight over the ears.—This costume, with the addition of a pair of pumps, is the court-dress of the palace of Niagara.

We passed about fifty rods under the Table Rock, beneath whose brow and crumbling sides we could not stop to shudder, our minds were at once so excited and oppressed, as we approached that eternal gateway, which nature has built of the motionless rock and the rushing torrent, as a fitting entrance to her most awful magnificence. We turned a jutting corner of the rock, and the chasm yawned upon us. The noise of the cataract was most deafening; its headlong grandeur rolled from the very skies; we were drenched by the overflowings of the stream; our breath was checked by the violence of the wind, which for a moment scattered away the clouds of spray, when a full view of the torrent, raining down its diamonds in infinite profusion, opened upon us. Nothing could equal the flashing brilliancy of the spectacle. The weight of the falling waters made the very rock beneath us tremble, and from the cavern that received them issued a roar, as if the confined spirits of all who had ever been drowned, joined in a united scream for help! Here we stood,—in the very jaws of Niagara,—deafened by an uproar, whose tremendous din seemed to fall upon the ear in tangible and ceaseless strokes, and surrounded by an unimaginable and oppressive grandeur. My mind recoiled from the immensity of the tumbling tide; and thought of time and of eternity, and felt that nothing but its own immortality could rise against the force of such an element.

The guide now stopped to take breath. He told us, by hallooing in our ears at the top of his voice, "that we must turn our heads away from the spray when it blew against us, draw the hand downwards over the face if we felt giddy, and not rely too much on the loose pieces of rock." With these instructions he began to conduct us, one by one, beneath the sheet. A few steps farther, and the light of the sun no longer shone upon us. There was a

grave-like twilight, which enabled us to see our way, when the irregular blasts of wind drove the water from us; but most of the time it was blown upon us from the sheet with such fury that every drop seemed a sting, and in such quantities that the weight was almost insupportable. My situation was distracting; it grew darker at every step, and in addition to the general tremor with which every thing in the neighbourhood of Niagara is shuddering, I could feel the shreds and splinters of the rock yield as I seized them for support, and my feet were continually slipping upon the slimy stones. I was obliged more than once to have recourse to the prescription of the guide to cure my giddiness, and though I would have given the world to retrace my steps, I felt myself following his darkened figure, vanishing before me, as the maniac, faithful to the phantoms of his illusion, pursues it to his doom.—All my faculties of terror seemed strained to their extreme, and my mind lost all sensation, except the sole idea of a universal, prodigious, and unbroken motion.

Although the noise exceeded by far the extravagance of my anticipation, I was in some degree prepared for this. I expected, too, the loss of breath from the compression of the air, though not the suffocation of the spray; but the wind, the violence of the wind exceeding, as I thought, in swiftness and power the most desolating hurricane—how came the wind there? There, too, in such violence and variety, as if it were the cave of Æolus in rebellion. One would think that the river above, fearful of the precipice to which it was rushing, in the folly of its desperation, had seized with giant arms upon the upper air, and in its half-way course abandoned it in agony.

We now came opposite a part of the sheet, which was thinner and of course lighter. The guide stopped and pointed upwards: I looked—and beheld the sun, "shorn of his beams" indeed, and so quenched with the multitudinous waves, that his faint rays shed but a pale and silvery hue upon the cragged and ever humid walls of the cavern.

Nothing can be looked at steadily beneath Niagara. The hand must constantly guard the eyes against the showers which are forced from the main body of the fall, and the head must be constantly averted from a steady position, to escape the sudden and vehement blasts of wind. One is constantly exposed to the sudden rising of the spray, which bursts up like smoke from a furnace, till it fills the whole cavern, and then, condensed with the rapidity of steam, is precipitated in rain; in addition to which, there is no support but flakes of the rock, which are constantly dropping off; and nothing to stand upon but a bank of loose stones, covered with innumerable eels.

Still there are moments when the eye, at one glance, can catch a glimpse of this magnificent saloon. On one side, the enormous ribs of the precipice arch themselves with Gothic grandeur more than one hundred feet above our heads, with a rottenness

more threatening than the waters under which they groan. From their summit is projected with incalculable intensity, a silvery flood, in which the sun seems to dance like a fire-fly. Beneath, is a chasm of death ; an anvil, upon which the hammers of the cataract beat with unsparing and remorseless might ; an abyss of wrath, where the heaviest damnation might find new torment, and howl unheard.

We had now penetrated to the inmost recess. A pillar of the precipice juts directly out into the sheet, and beyond it no human foot can step, but to immediate annihilation. The distance from the edge of the falls, to the rock which arrests our progress, is said to be forty-five feet, but I do not think this has ever been accurately ascertained. The arch under which we passed, is evidently undergoing a rapid decay at the bottom, while the top, unwasted, juts out like the leaf of a table. Consequently a fall must happen, and, judging from its appearance, may be expected every day ; and this is probably the only real danger in going beneath the sheet. We passed to our temporary home, through the valley which skirts the upper stream, among gilded clouds and rainbows and wildflowers, and felt that we had experienced a consummation of curiosity ; that we had looked upon that, than which earth could offer nothing to the eye or heart of man more awful or more magnificent. C. W."

LA FAYETTE.—The following very interesting anecdotes, which we copy from the *Essex Register*, will be read with pleasure by every admirer of that early friend to American freedom, La Fayette. They present too, the character of *J. Q. ADAMS*, in a light, which is calculated to give it a new lustre in the eyes of his fellow-citizens.

"When this distinguished friend of our country was obliged to fly from France, and his family were compelled to seek an asylum in a foreign land, where they were without resources, Madame La Fayette addressed a letter to our distinguished countryman, John Quincy Adams, at that time Minister at the Hague, representing her destitute situation. Mr. Adams immediately supplied her from the funds of the United States then in his hands, and reported the fact to President Washington, who expressed to Mr. Adams, his warmest approbation of the appropriation he had made.

During the campaign of Buonaparte against Russia, Col. de Tracy, whose brother married the daughter of La Fayette, was taken prisoner and sent to Siberia. Mr. Adams, then Minister at St. Petersburg, knowing the connexion of Col. de Tracy with the family of La Fayette, made application for the exchange of the Colonel, or permission for him to reside in some other part of the Russian dominions. The Russian Government were so exasperated with the French, that they refused to comply with Mr. Adams' request. But he was not discouraged with a single

attempt, but persevered, until he succeeded in procuring permission for Col. de Tracy to reside in St. Petersburg, on Mr. Adams' own guarantee that he should not quit that city. These, and several other circumstances, have secured Mr. Adams the most solid friendship of the family of La Fayette.

Mr. Clay's opinion of Buonaparte.—In the late speech of Mr. Clay, in the House of Representatives, upon the Tariff bill, he pronounced the following high eulogium upon the intellectual powers of the great Napoleon.

'The principle of the system under consideration has the sanction of some of the best and wisest men, in all ages, in foreign countries as well as our own; of the Edwards, of Henry the Great, of Elizabeth, of the Colberts abroad: of our Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, at home. But it comes recommended to us by a higher authority than any of these, illustrious as they unquestionably are—by the master-spirit of the age—that extraordinary man who has thrown the Alexanders and Cæsars infinitely farther behind him than they stood in advance of the most eminent of their predecessors—that singular man, who, whether he was seated on his imperial throne deciding the fate of nations, and allotting kingdoms, to the members of his family, with the same composure, if not, with the same affection, as that with which a Virginia father divides his plantations among his children; or, on the miserable rock of St. Helena, to which he was condemned by the cruelty and injustice of his unworthy victors, is equally an object of intense admiration. He appears to have comprehended, with the rapidity of intuition, the true interests of a state, and to have been able, by the turn of a single expression, to develope the secret springs of the policy of cabinets."

Jewel of Duels—Two lads, midshipmen of the U. S. ship John Adams, seconded by two of the crew, met near Port Royal, Jamaica, for the purpose of settling an affair of honor; in which sort of thing it appears they were, though yet in their teens, by no means novices. After the second fire, one of them came off with a "tickled catastrophe," having received his antagonist's ball, as the Jamaica paper has it, "through the back part of both thighs." Two of the party were apprehended by the magistrates, but on receiving information from the surgeon of the John Adams, being of lawful age, and duly sworn, that the wound was not mortal, the combatants were delivered over to an officer sent on shore by Com. Porter.—*N. Haven Pilot.*

"With *em*rods in the hinder parts
"He strake his foe withall:
"And put them unto a shame,
"That was perpetuall."

Stern-hold and Hopkins.

The Adventures of a Paragraph.—It is quite amusing to see one's paragraph, after it has taken a tour through the country. The little thing leaves home in a plain garb, and makes quite a modest appearance; its phiz smooth, and but slightly expressive, and its mien natural. It takes leave of its parent with a melancholy farewell, and it seems to be impressed upon the minds of both the parent and the traveller, that they *will never see each other again.* In a few days, however, in pops the traveller with a *new hat on*—he has been to New-York, and was kindly entertained at an editor's desk, who adopted him as *his* child, and gave him *a hat*—we scarcely know the truant. In a week more he pays us another visit—he has been to Boston, was kindly received by the fraternity, and by the help of whose *shears* his coat has received a *new cut.* He continues his tour, his garments, one by one, assume new shapes according to the different nations and customs of the hospitable gentlemen who entertain him. His tour being done, were it not for some secret mark, some peculiarity implanted in his nature, we should absolutely turn him adrift as an impostor. A case in point. On Saturday last we published a paragraph—a communication—headed "*Methodist Conference;*" the little fellow went to New-York, received the benefit of the New-York *shears*, as skilfully used by the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, returned and passed itself off upon our worthy neighbor of the Chronicle, *as a New-Yorker.* We do not wonder at this, as, when the bantling came to our office yesterday, we did not know him ourselves, until we found him out by a peculiar mark.—*Balt Pat.*

From the Portland Gazette.

USEFUL RULES FOR HOUSE WIVES.

1. When you arise in the morning, never be *particular* about pinning your clothes so very nicely; you can do that any time.

2. Never comb your hair or take off your night cap till after breakfast. It is *your* business to take time by the foretop and not let him take you so; therefore keep all night in that quarter till 10 o'clock at least.

3. When you begin the business of *your toilet*, you may do it before the window or in the front entry; but the most proper place is in the *kitchen.*

4. Never have any *particular place* for any thing in your house: and then you may rest assured, that *nothing* will ever be out of place; and that is a great comfort in a family.

5. Never sweep your floor, until you know some person is coming in; he will then see how *neat* you are: and, besides, in such cases, even your enemies cannot shake off the *dust of their feet*, against you, though they may the dust of their clothes with which you have covered them by your sweeping.

6. When you have *done* sweeping, leave your broom *on the floor*, it will then be handy; and being always in sight, and in the

way, it will be constantly reminding your husband, when he is in the house, what a *smart*, *nice*, *pains-taking* wife he has.

7. Never follow the barbarous practice of *brushing down cob-webs.* A *man's house* is his *castle ;* and so is a *spider's :* It is a violation of *right* ; and a shameless disrespect to the *fine arts.*

8. Keep your parlor and bedroom windows shut as close as possible in dog days; this will keep the *hot air* out—and you will have excellent *fixed* air inside.

9. Keep your *summer cheeses* in your bed chambers : they enrich the qualities of the atmosphere , and if a stranger should lodge in one of your beds, if he could not *sleep*, he could eat for his refreshment.

10. Never teach your daughters to *mend* or *make* any of their own clothes, it is " taking the bread from the mouth of labor": besides it will make them crooked and give them sore fingers.

11. But if they should insist on *mending* their own garments, they should do it while they are on : this will make them *fit* better : and girls can't *leave their work :* if they should attempt it, their *work would follow them.*

12. If your husband's coat is out at *one* of the elbows, don't mend it until it is out at the *other ;* then the *patches* will make it appear *uniform ;* and show that you are *impartial.*

13. Never spoil a joke for a *relation's* sake ; nor suppress the truth for *any body's* sake. Therefore, if you don't like your husband as well as you ought—*out with it*, and convince him you are not a respecter of persons.

14. You should endeavor not to keep your temper : *let it off* as soon and as fast as you can ; and you will then be as calm and as quiet as a bottle of cider after the cork has been drawn half a day.

15. If, on any particular occasion, you are at a loss as to the course you ought to pursue, in the management of yourself or your family affairs, take down the paper which contains these Rules, and read them over and over till you have satisfied your mind—and then go on. POOR RICHARD.

PROCLAMATION OF CHARLES X.

If the author of the following be not what he pretends, he at least deserves to rank superior to Perkin Warbeck or Lambert Simuel, in the annals of audacity and impudence. This advertisement is copied from a late Washington paper.

Charles X. King of France and of Navarre, heir of Lovis the Sixteenth, begs leave to inform those inhabitants of Washington, who may be willing to assist him in the means of returning to his native country, that he has opened a subscription from this date to the 24th of the present month, at which time he intends to go to Philadelphia, to take the necessary measures for a safe conveyance, in order to avoid the fate of the ironmask. The tortures which he endured in the Isle of Cuba causes him to take these precautions. If this reaches Joseph Napoleon, he will recollect that his brother Napoleon Buonaparte, married the Archduchess Maria Louisa, cousin to Charles X. The French Military characters of whatever rank, exiles or refugees, on ac2ount of their political opinions must no longer fear.—

Charles X. has been their companion in arms. Under the name of Victor Persat he obtained a discharge and acknowledgment of his wounds. Charles X. will give to each subscriber a printed copy of the time he was borne away from the temple, of the circumstances, and of the intrigue that has been used to keep him from providing for his relations and the kingdom of France. It is not by promises that he opens his subscription. The duty that every citizen owes to himself in adversity, will guide him in this glorious cause.

CHARLES X. King of France and Navarre.

Since the above advertisement was promulgated by "His Majesty," the following account of his adventures and present situation has appeared. He says that, when in the Temple, his mother (Maria Antoinette) placed a mark upon his face, at a place equi-distant from the nose to the ear, and also marked his sister (the present Dutchess of Angouleme) in the same way, that she might know them in case of accident; he also says that he perfectly well recollects being vaccinated [innoculated] when in the Temple with his sister, about the year 1791 or '92; that upon that occasion he begged the surgeon to give him the instrument with which he had performed the operation, and after he had played with it a little while, his sister took him on her knee, and attempted to take it from him. In the struggle, she received a wound, which was deep enough to make the blood flow copiously through her silk pink gown. This she must recollect, whenever told of it. After the death of his parents, and separation from the Dutchess of Angouleme, he was taken from the Temple in the case of a large hand organ, whilst another child of about his size and age, was left there in his room; and it was that boy who was placed apprentice with the shoe-maker, Simon, in whose service he died. Our hero was secretly conveyed among the mountains of Auvergne, and put under the care of an honest mechanic. He was sent as a conscript to Moscow, and while on that expedition made himself known to some of the Marshals, but feared to trust Napoleon with the secret of his rank, lest he should experience the fate of his cousin, the Duke d'Enghein. After his return to Auvergne, he went to try his fortune at Havana, where he has been suspected and narrowly watched, until he escaped to America, and landed at New Orleans, whence he has been all the late winter travelling to Washington, stopping occasionally to work for a subsistence. The writer of the letter, from which we have drawn these facts, says, "he does not appear to be an impostor, but a person of unsound mind, the hallucinations of which are rather to be pitied than harshly censured, since he is not likely to do any mischief. He has a dignified deportment, a dark complexion, and a lively eye, and is impatient of contradiction. There is an air of sincerity about him, and he seems honestly to believe his claim a lawful one, and is very confident that the Duchess of Angouleme, when she shall become acquainted with his story and existence, will acknowledge him as her brother and sovereign. He wears enormous whiskers, mustachios, and a heard *a la Henri-Quatre*, tapering off at the point of the chin. His clothes are thread bare, and his purse empty."

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Amherst, March 28, *Frederick French*, Esq. 59, Clerk of the Superior Court of New, Hampshire for the county of Hillsborough. He was a native of Dunstable, in which town he lived and was a magistrate till his removal to Amherst. He was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in 1806; and Clerk of the Superior Court in 1816.

In Henniker, in March, *William Wallace*, Esq. having been in the commission of the peace 33 years, and a valuable and esteemed magistrate.

In Rochester *John Plumer*, Esq. 63.

In Augusta, Mr. *William Brooks*, Esq. 67, of a respectable family in Massachusetts. He graduated at Harvard college 1780, and soon after removed to Kennebeck.

In Foxborough, Mass. April 17, *Aaron Everett*, Esq. 76.

In Boston, Mr. *Nathaniel H. Wright*, printer, 37, author of the "Fall of Palmyra," and of many poetical pieces.

In Plattsburg, N. Y. *James Kent Platt*, M. D. Professor of the Institute of Surgery in the University of Vermont.

Near Natches, Hon. *Jonathan H. Walker*, of Pittsburg, 61, Judge of U. S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

In Cheraw, S. C. Maj. *James Lyon*, son of Matthew Lyon, 49. During his life he established no less than 14 different newspapers, mostly in places just emerging into existence, which he left in good hands, in pursuit of fresh enterprises, as soon as he had them fairly under way. He was a whig and soldier in the revolution.

In North Yarmouth, Hon. *Ammi R. Mitchell*, 62, a distinguished physician, and formerly a member of the Senate of Massachusetts.

In Cumberland, R. I. Col. *Solomon Whipple*, 87. He was greatly esteemed through a long and active life, and his zeal and energy of character were conspicuous as an officer in the militia during the war of the Revolution.

The farm on which the Whipple family have lived to the fifth generation, was formerly the residence of Blackstone, once the only inhabitant and proprietor of the Peninsula on which the City of Boston now stands. On the arrival of Gov. Winthrop, with a great number of emigrants from England, to establish the colony of Massachusetts, they first landed at Charlestown, near the foot of Bunker Hill; but, soon after determined to remove to the opposite Peninsula, of which Blackstone, and his family, were the only white inhabitants. Blackstone, not satisfied with his new neighbours, and being thus deprived of his sovereignty, removed out of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and settled near the banks of Pawtucket River, built a house, and cultivated part of the land now comprising the Whipple farm in Cumberland, and on which his grave is now to be seen. Pawtucket River, from Whipple's Bridge, to its source in the town of Worcester, is from these circumstances, in many title deeds now called Blackstone river, and it is probable that at no distant time the name of Pawtucket will only attach to the flourishing village situate at the falls.—*Providence Journal.*

In Marietta, Gen. *Rufus Putnam*, 87. The death of this worthy patriot of the revolution, was noticed in the I. vol. of our Collections, *Appendix*, page 87, but the notice was premature. It has been commonly asserted that Gen. Stark, was the last living of the American Generals of the Revolution, but it has been recently stated in the papers that Gen. Putnam was made a Brigadier General by brevet before the war closed. As brevet confers only rank, without pay or command, it may perhaps still be said that Gen. Stark was the last surviving General who acted as such, excepting the Marquis de La Fayette.

In Paris, March 28, *M Laveillere Lepoux*, aged 70. He was one of the most noted members of the French Convention, &c. was afterwards one of the directory and founder of the sect of Theophilanthropists. In 1792, he introduced a decree into the Convention offering fraternity to all people who would throw off their allegiance to their governments. It passed, and was translated into all the European languages.

Longevity.—In Machias, 1st inst. Stephen Parker, Esq. in the 90th year of his age. He was born at Newburyport April 4th, 1735, where he received an education superior to what was common at that period. Penmanship, poetry, and portrait painting were his favourite exercises: of all which he has left respectable specimens. The writer has a manuscript of his poetical effusions, the pages of which are less than 3 1-2 by 6 inches, containing from 40 to 45 lines on a page, written since he was 75 years old, without the help of glasses, in a hand as legible as print. In the early part of his life he embarked largely in mercantile pursuits at Portsmouth, N. H. but meeting with heavy losses he retired to this town about the year '66, where by unremitting industry and economy, he has been able to provide the comforts of a protracted life. He was a pattern of order and regularity in all his business, a sincere friend and obliging neighbour; gentlemanly in his deportment to the close of life.—*Eastern Star.*

In Mercer, Me. Mr. Nathaniel Davis, 91.

In New Haven, Conn. Widow Thankful Grannis, 92.

In Watertown, Conn. Mr. Nathan Woodward, 94.

In Salem, Mass. May 14, Madam Hannah Crowninshield, in her 90th year, in whose family the late Rev. Dr. Bentley resided 30 years.

In Fairhaven, Mr. Samuel Tripp, 97.

In Chesterfield, N. H. April 26, Mr. Jonathan Cressey, 92.

APPENDIX.

Spirit of the Newspapers.

LORD BYRON.

George Gordon (Lord Byron) was born in 1788; he succeeded to his title and estates in 1798, when only ten years of age; up to which period he lived in Aberdeenshire, and towards the close of that year he was removed to Harrow, his mother being induced to leave Scotland by the demise of the former Lord Byron. It is not our purpose to say any thing of the conduct of the honorable Captain J. Byron, the deceased poet and philanthropist, but that, soon after his marriage, and the birth of his only son, he died, leaving his widow in no very flourishing circumstances, as regards pecuniary matters. Her conduct, however, was most exemplary, and if his lordship intended to depict his mother as Donna Inez, in his Don Juan, as has been said by one of our cotemporaries, and, indeed, generally understood, to us it appears that he has dealt with undue severity with his parent. His Lordship was born on his mother's estate, about 30 miles from Aberdeen, to which city both of them removed, on the death of his father, when he was but two years old. In Aberdeen his mother lived in almost perfect seclusion, on account of the great deterioration of her property by the extravagance of her deceased husband, for her high spirit would not suffer her to apply to his family for the slightest allowance, although her own was scanty indeed. She kept no company, but was regarded and esteemed by all who knew her, and her amiable disposition and manners were particularly shown towards all those whom she thought fit to associate in reading or in sports with her darling son. He was her darling son, for we have seen her, when he has only been going out for an ordinary walk, entreat him, with the tear glistening in her eye, to take care of himself, as "she had nothing on earth but him to live for;" a circumstance not at all pleasing to his adventurous spirit, the more especially as some of his companions, who witnessed the affecting scene, would, at school, or at their sports, make light of it, and ridicule him about it. The Hon. Mrs. Byron, had a beautiful countenance, but was rather a *petite* figure, and had somewhat too much of the *enbonpoint.* She was naturally a woman of spirit and gaiety, but we never understood that her genius lay chiefly in the "mathematical," or that, "her wit was attic all," which his lordship attributes to that of Donna Inez.

George Byron Gordon was the appellation by which he was known to his school-fellows in Aberdeen, and if any of them, by accident or design, reversed the latter words, he was very indignant at it, on account of the neglect with which his father's family had all along treated his mother.

At the age of seven years, his lordship, whose previous instruction in the English language had been his mother's sole task, was sent to the Grammar School at Aberdeen, where he continued till his removal to Harrow, with the exception of some intervals of absence, which were deemed necessary for the establishment of his health, by a temporary removal to the Highlands of Aberdeenshire; his constitution being always, (while a boy) uncommonly delicate, his mind painfully sensitive, but his heart transcendantly warm and kind. Here it was he delighted in "the mountain and the flood," and here it was that he imbibed that spirit of freedom, and that love for "the land of his Scottish sires," which nothing could tear from his heart. Here it was that he felt himself without restraint, even in dress; and on his return to school, which, by the bye, he always did with the utmost willingness, it was with much difficulty that his mother could induce him to quit the kilt and the plaid, in compliance with the manners of the town; but the bonnet he would never leave off, until it could be no longer worn.

At school his progress never was so distinguished above that of the general run of his class-fellows, as after those occasional intervals of absence, when he would in a few days run through (and well too) exercises, which, according to the school routine, had taken weeks to accomplish. But when he had overtaken the rest of his class, he contented himself with being considered a tolerable scholar, without making any violent exertion to be placed at the head of the first form. It was out of school that he aspired to be the leader of every thing. In all the boyish sports and amusements, he would be the first if possible. For this he was eminently calculated. Candid, sincere, a lover of stern and inflexible truth, quick, enterprising, and daring, his mind was capable of overcoming those impediments which nature had thrown in his way, by making his constitution and body weak, and by a mal-conformation of one of his feet. Nevertheless, no boy could outstrip him in the race or in swimming. Even at that early period (from eight to ten years of age) all his sports were of a manly character; fishing, shooting, swimming, and managing a horse, or steering and trimming the sails of a boat, constituted his chief delights; and, to the superficial observer, seemed his sole occupation. This desire for supremacy in the school games, which we have alluded to, led him into many combats, out of which he always came with honor, almost always victorious. Upon one occasion, a boy, pursued by another, took refuge in his mother's house; the latter, who had been much abused by the former, proceeded to take vengeance on him, even

on the landing place of the drawing room stairs, when young Byron came out at the noise, and insisted that the refugee should not be struck in his house, or else he must fight for him. The pursuer, "nothing loath," accepted the challenge, and they fought for nearly an hour, when both were compelled to give in, from absolute exhaustion.

The first time that Lord Byron had come to school after his accession to his title, the Rector had caused his name to be inserted in the Censor's book—Georgius Dominus de Byron, instead of Georgius Byron Gordon, as formerly. The boys, unused to this aristocratic sound, set up a loud and involuntary shout, which had such an effect on his sensitive mind, that he burst into tears, and would have fled from the school had he not been restrained by the master. A school fellow of Byron's had a very small Shetland pony, which his father had bought him, and one day they were riding and walking by turns, to the banks of the Don to bathe. When they came to the bridge, over that dark romantic stream, Byron bethought him of the prophecy which he incorrectly quotes (from memory, it is true) in one of his latter cantos of *Don Juan.*

> "Brig o' Balgownie! wight's thy wa'
> Wi' a wife's ae son, and a mare's ae foal,
> Down shalt thou fa'."

He immediately stopped his companion, who was then riding, and asked him if he remembered the prophecy, saying, that as they were both only sons, and as the pony *might* be "a mare's ae foal," he would rather ride over first, because he had only a mother to lament him should the prophecy be fulfilled by the falling of the bridge, whereas the other had both a father and a mother to grieve after him.

Lord Byron succeeded to the title and estates on the death of William the fifth, Lord Byron, which, as we have already stated, took place in 1798, when he was only ten years of age.

Up to that period he had lived in Aberdeenshire, and it appears that the wild scenery of the spot in which he passed his early years remained always deeply engraven on his memory. In his first publication, "The Hours of Idleness," there is a poem on Lachin y Gair, to which he prefixes a short introduction, in which he says, it is "one of the most sublime and picturesque amongst our Caledonian Alps. Its appearance is of a dusky hue, but the summit is the seat of eternal snows: near Lachin y Gair, I spent some of the early part of my life."

It has been said, indeed, that the liberty he enjoyed of ranging the hills without controul, at that early period, that his frame, which was delicate, might be invigorated by air and exercise, made him ever afterwards impatient of restraint.

Towards the close of the year 1798, he was removed to Harrow. Speaking of his studies there, his Lordship says in a note to the fourth Canto of Childe Harold, "In some parts of the Con-

tinent, young persons are taught from mere common authors, and do not read the best Classic 'till their maturity. I certainly do not speak on this point from any pique or aversion towards the plan of my education. I was not a slow, though an idle boy; and I believe no one could be more attached to Harrow than I have always been, and with reason:—a part of the time passed there, was the happiest of my life; and my preceptor [the Rev. Dr. Joseph Drury] was the best and worthiest friend I ever possessed; whose warnings I have remembered but too well, but too late when I have erred," &c.

At the age of little more than sixteen, he removed to the University of Cambridge, where he became a student of Trinity College.

At the age of nineteen, he left the University for Newstead Abbey, and the same year he gave to the world his "Hours of Idleness."

Among the early amusements of his Lordship, were swimming and managing a boat, in both of which he is said to have acquired great dexterity, even in his childhood. In his aquatic exercises, near Newstead Abbey, he had seldom any other companion than a large Newfoundland dog, to try whose sagacity and fidelity, he would sometimes fall out of the boat, as if by accident, when the dog would seize him and drag him ashore. On losing this dog, in the autumn of 1808, his Lordship caused a monument to be erected, commemorative of its attachment, with an inscription, from which we extract the following lines:

> "Ye who, perchance, behold this simple urn
> Pass on—it honors none you wish to mourn!
> To mark a friend's remains these stones arise—
> I never knew but one, and here he lies."

On arriving at the age of manhood, Lord Byron embarked at Falmouth for Lisbon, and from thence proceeded across the peninsula to the Mediterranean, in company with Mr. Hobhouse.

The travels of his Lordship are described in "Childe Harold" and the Notes. It is somewhat singular that his Lordship should then have had a narrow escape from a fever in the vicinity of the place where he has just ended his life:—

"When, in 1810," he says, "after the departure of my friend, Mr. Hobhouse, for England, I was seized with a severe fever in the Morea; these men [Albanians] saved my life by frightening away my physician, whose throat they threatened to cut, if I was not cured within a given time. To this consolatory assurance of posthumous retribution, and a resolute refusal of Dr. Romanelli's prescriptions, I attribute my recovery. I had left my last remaining English servant at Athens; my dragoman or interpreter was as ill as myself, and my poor arnaouts nursed me with an attention which would have done honor to civilization."

While the Salsette frigate, in which Lord Byron was a passenger to Constantinople, lay in the Dardanelles, a discourse arose

among some of the officers respecting the practicability of swimming across the Hellespont. Lord Byron and Lieut. Ekenhead agreed to make the trial—they accordingly attempted this enterprise on the 3d of May, 1810. The following is the account given of it by his Lordship.

"The whole distance from Abydos, the place whence we started, to our landing at Sestos on the other side, including the length we were carried by the current, was computed by those on board the frigate at upwards of four English miles; though the actual breadth is barely one. The rapidity of the current is such that no boat can row directly across; and it may in some measure be estimated from the circumstance of the whole distance being accomplished by one of the parties in an hour and five, and by the other in an hour and ten minutes. The water was extremely cold from the melting of the mountain snows.—About three weeks before, we had made an attempt, but having ridden all the way from the Troad the same morning. and the water being of an icy chillness, we found it necessary to postpone the completion till the frigate anchored below the castles, when we swam the Straits, as just stated, entering a considerable way above the European, and landing below the Asiatic fort. Chevalier says that a young Jew swam the same distance for his mistress; and Olivier mentions its having been done by a Neapolitan; but our Consul at Tarragona remembered neither of those circumstances. and tried to dissuade us from the attempt. A number of the Salsette's crew were known to have accomplished a greater distance; and the only thing that surprised me was, that as doubts had been entertained of the truth of Leander's story, no traveller had ever endeavoured to ascertain its practicability."

This notable adventure was, however, followed by a fit of the ague.

He returned to England, after an absence of nearly three years, and the first two Cantos of "Childe Harold" made their appearance a few months afterwards. To this poem, in rapid succession, followed "The Giaour" and "The Bride of Abydos," two Turkish stories; and while the world was as yet divided in opinion, as to which of these three pieces the palm was due, he produced his beautiful poem of "The Corsair."

On the 2d of January, 1815, his Lordship married at Seham, in the County of Durham, the only daughter of Sir Ralph Millbank Noel, Baronet, and towards the close of the same year his lady brought him a daughter. Within a few weeks, however, after that event, a separation took place, for which various causes have been stated. This difference excited a prodigious sensation at the time. His Lordship, while the public anxiety as to the course he would adopt, was at its height, suddenly left the kingdom with the resolution never to return.

He crossed over to France, through which he passed rapidly to Brussels, taking in his way a survey of the field of Waterloo.

He proceeded to Coblentz, and thence up the Rhine as far as Basle. After visiting some of the most remarkable scenes in Switzerland, he proceeded to the north of Italy. He took up his abode for some time at Venice, where he was joined by Mr. Hobhouse, who accompanied him in an excursion to Rome, where he completed his "Childe Harold."

At Venice, Lord Byron avoided, as much as possible, all intercourse with his countrymen. He quitted that city, and took up his residence in other parts of the Austrian dominions in Italy, which he quitted for Tuscany. He was joined by the late Mr. Shelley, and afterwards by Mr. Leigh Hunt.

His patrimonial estate received lately a large increase, by the death of lady Byron's mother, and a valuable coal mine, said to be worth £50,000, had been discovered on his Rochdale estate before he left England, so that at his death, he must have been in the possession of a large income.

The journey of his lordship to Greece, and the part he has acted in that country, will endear his memory to every friend of liberty.

One production of his lordship, will be looked for with more anxiety than any of his former publications. We allude to his Life, written by himself, which he gave to his friend, Mr. Thomas Moore, and which has been some time in this country. If report is to be credited, Lord Byron has, in this work, examined himself with an unsparing severity, of which few men are capable.

The following particulars will fill up all that is known of the death of this nobleman :—

On the 9th of April, Lord Byron, who had been living very low, exposed himself in a violent rain ; the consequence of which was a severe cold, and he was immediately confined to his bed. The low state to which he had been reduced by his abstinence, and probably by some of the remaining effects of his previous illness, made him unwilling—at any rate he refused to submit—to be bled. It is to be lamented, that no one was near his lordship who had sufficient influence over his mind, or was himself sufficiently aware of the necessity of the case, to induce him to submit to that remedy, which, in all human probability, would have saved a life so valuable to Greece. The inflammatory action, unchecked, terminated fatally on the 19th of April.

There are no letters of his lordship's of a date subsequent to the commencement of his illness. The friends who were near him at the time of his decease, in addition to Prince Mavrocordato, were Mr. Parry, who had organized the artillery and engineer corps for the Greeks at Missolonghi, Mr. Bourke and Count Gamba. The letters from the last named gentleman first communicated the intelligence to Lord Sidney Osborne, who forwarded it with the kindest attention to the friends of Lord Byron in England, and proceeded from Corfu to Zante, to make whatever arrangements might be necessary respecting his remains.

Lord Byron had succeeded, his friends are informed, in stirring up among the people of the part of Greece in which he had resided, an almost inconceivable enthusiasm. His exertions were incessant in their cause, and the gratitude of the people was proportioned to them. His influence was not lessened by being employed often to procure humane, even kind treatment towards the Turkish captives. On the day of Lord Byron's death, and when he appeared in imminent danger, the Prince Mavrocordato wrote to his lordship's friend and companion, Count Gamba, requesting that a Committee might be immediately appointed to take necessary measures for the security of his property ; in consequence of which, four gentleman have been nominated to act until other arrangements can be made.

One of the letters from Corfu, received on Saturday, and dated April 23, states, that Lord Byron died, possessed of considerable property in Greece, having for some time resolved to pass his life there, and received considerable sums from England for the purpose of investment. The Honorable Leicester Stanhope had signified his intention of quitting Greece for family affairs in this country, but he had received a pressing invitation from Prince Mavrocordato to remain ; and Major Hastings, a gentleman who has been for some time there, has also had inducements offered to him to remain firm to the cause which he has so mainly assisted. We understand that Colocotroni, one of the bravest Greek Generals, but who had thrown great impediments in the way of Greek Independence, by his jealousy of Ypsilanti and Mavrocordato, had endeavored for some time to prevent the employment of foreign auxiliaries. This man, however, being abandoned by his troops, and wandering, it is said, among the mountains, has no longer any influence, and our countrymen in Greece are likely to feel the effect of his disgrace, beneficially for their interests.

P. S. May 19. The memoirs, above alluded to, are lost to the world forever. This posthumous record of the deceased nobleman, had been deposited, as our readers may have informed themselves, in the keeping of Mr. Thomas Moore, and designed as a legacy for his benefit. This gentleman, with the consent, and at the desire of Lord Byron, had long ago sold or pledged the manuscript to Mr. Murray, for the large sum of £2000. Since the death of Lord Byron, it occurred to the sensitive and honorable mind of Mr. Moore, that, by possibility, although the noble author himself had given full authority for a disclosure of the document, some of his family might be wounded or shocked by it. He, therefore, appointed a time for meeting a near connexion of the noble Lord, (not Lady Byron) and after a deliberate and joint perusal of the work, finding that this Lady apprehended from it much pain to the minds of many persons still living, though no sort of imputation on her brother's memory, Mr. Moore, with a spirit and generosity which the better part of mankind will be at no loss to appreciate, placed the manuscript in the lady's hands,

and permitted her to *burn it* in his presence! This sacrifice of self-interest to lofty feeling, was made the day before yesterday; and the next morning the £2000 was repaid to Mr. Murray by Lord Byron's self-destituted legatee.—The last words of that nobleman, before the delirium which seized his powerful mind, within three days of his death, were—"I wish it to be known, that my last thoughts were given to *my wife*, *my child*, and *my sister*."—*London Times.*

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Plymouth, N. H. May 8, 1824, Col. DAVID WEBSTER, aged 85 years. Col. W. was a native of Hollis, and one of the first settlers of Plymouth. At the time of his migration, the country was desert between Haverhill and Boscawen, except a few log tents pitched at Plymouth. From Boscawen to Plymouth there was not road or path for man or horse. Guided by spotted trees, Col. Webster with his wife and little child, set out on foot in the winter to reach their solitary settlement. They encamped one night in the woods, near what is now New-Chester, and slept under the trunk of a fallen hemlock. He drew a large and heavy chest of drawers from Boscawen to Plymouth on a hand-sled: the chest is now in the possession of one of his descendants. He pitched near the mouth of Baker's river, and became proprietor of the valuable interval lands, which as the settlements increased grew a handsome estate. Col. Webster was the first sheriff of Grafton county. The duties of his office he performed reputably and faithfully, and continued to exercise them until he reached the age when he was disqualified to hold the office by the constitution. He was an enterprising, liberal, honest and useful man. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the militia at a time when such rank was evidence of a high degree of public confidence. The revolutionary war was then fresh in the mind of every man, and militia officers were chosen with reference to actual service, into which men thought they were liable to be called. The mustering of a regiment put them in mind of Bunker's Hill and Saratoga. Col. Webster possessed the resolute spirit and had the powerful constitution necessary and peculiar to settlers. He retained a remarkable degree of health and vigor until very near the close of his long life. He had survived nearly all of his fellow settlers, and passed his latter years in the midst of a new generation. *Concord Register.*

In Cranston, R. I. Gen. CHRISTOPHER LIPPITT, aged 80. He was one of the early advocates and firmest supporters of our efforts for independence, and a gentleman distinguished in the early part of his life for the discharge of numerous civil and military offices with which he was invested by the government of his native state, and by the father of his country. In September, 1776, when the regiment under his command was called for by Gen. Washington, he took a continental commission, and left Rhode Island for the camp of the commander in chief at Harlaem Heights, and was engaged under General Lee in the battle on White Plains, and was afterwards under the immediate command of Gen. Washington in the engagements at Trenton and Princeton. At this time he received a brevet Brigadier General's commission from Gen Washington, and soon after his term of service expired, and he returned home. He afterwards received a Brigadier General's commission from the Governor of R. Island, and was shortly after in the engagement on Rhode Island.

In Johnston, R. I. after a few hours sickness, Hon. ISAAC FISKE, an associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Rhode Island.

In Thomaston, Me. Mrs. LUCY KNOX, relict of the late General Knox, and daughter of the Hon. J. Flacker, formerly Secretary of the province of Massachusetts, aged 68. Mrs. Knox possessed strong mental powers, and by extensive reading, acquired much useful information, which rendered her conversation highly interesting. She left her father's family, from attachment to Mr. Knox, and accompanied him to the American camp. She was his constant companion through the war of the revolution; endured many privations, and ever manifested an ardent attachment to her brave and worthy husband.

APPENDIX.

Spirit of the Newspapers.

THOUGHTS OF LACON.

During the residence of Mr. Colton in Charleston, he occasionally amused himself by giving his thoughts to the public, in a newspaper column. The following, from the Courier, may be considered as an American Appendix to Lacon, by the author:

"Have you such a thing, Sam, as tenpence about you? Remember, *I only ask for information.*"

JEREMY DIDLER.

QUERIES.

Whether the moderns are not wise by the ignorance, no less that by the wisdom of their forefathers—and whether their errors have not been as a beacon, and their discoveries as a lighthouse—and whether the march of knowledge, like the march of time, doth not progress in darkness no less than in the light.

Whether there are not three insurmountable inequalities among men—inequalities of physical strength, wealth, and talent—and whether talent be not the highest of the three, inasmuch as it can command the one and acquire the other.

Whether wealth does not begin to be the most dangerous of all powers the moment it ceases to be the lowest—and whether man, if placed in a society where money can do every thing, is not too often tempted to do every thing for money.

What will be the result of the great tragi-comedy about to be enacted on the stage in the world, and will the march of the bayonet be strong enough to put down the march of opinion.

It is impossible to build a marble temple of brick materials—and are there not many that could defend their liberty, but who do not deserve it—while there are some that do deserve their liberty, but who can hardly defend it.

Whether universal suffrage be the best mode of accomplishing the highest object of all governments, namely, that the men of principle may be principal men.

Whether an Englishman who comes to America a whig, has not to thank his philosophy rather than his feelings, if he does not return a tory.

Is not he that prefers the submissive society of slaves, to the rough raciness of freemen, more so be pitied than he who pre-

fers a pumpkin to a pine-apple, because the one has a smooth coat and the other a rugged one.

Whether a half enlightened population, with the fullest scope allowed them of thought, speech and publication, be not precisely the materials most liable to be made the dupes of the demagogue, the property of the ambitious, and the prey of the hypocritical.

Whether America cannot offer this dilemma to all her aggressors—" Attack me with few, and I will overwhelm you—attack me with many, and you shall overwhelm yourselves."

Whether an union of truth in the bond of reason, be not as great a good as an union of error in the bond of faith.

Whether ignorance be not all that certain popular preachers demand from their congregations, and impudence all that they rely on in themselves.

Whether the whole realms of human intellect be not under the abject despotism of that capricious tyrant, doubt—who reigns in the breast of all of us, but gives satisfaction to none of us—and whether we can define one of those most important things on which all our reasonings depend—life and death—time and space—matter and mind.

Whether prudery of conduct be not an armour resorted to for the defence of that which the fair owner suspects may be endangered—and whether freedom of demeanor be not the result of that confidence in the strength of the citadel, that can fearlessly permit an enemy to reconnoitre the out works.

Whether " *tuta timens*" be not a good proverb, and many have not failed from the inactivity produced by the very goodness of their cause—and whether he, that defends a bad cause, is not obliged to do every thing for it, because it can do nothing for itself.

Whether it be not fortunate, that that ancient library which was given as fuel to the public baths, should have kept the good people of Alexandria in hot water for a season, rather than all posterity in the same predicament, forever—and whether it be not better that men should grow wise by reflecting on their own thoughts, than blindly poring over those of others.

Whether Napoleon sincerely meant to have given liberty to France, the moment she was capable of enjoying it—and whether the single intention be not the only thing that is required to stamp him the greatest man of any time and of any place.

Would not Napoleon, who succeeded in France, have failed in America, and would not Washington, who succeeded in America, have failed in France, and do not great men often follow events, yet fancy that they guide them.

Whether the greatest event of modern times did not hinge upon the merest trifle, and whether the French Revolution did not result from the turn of a mutton chop.

Whether the " *cui bono* ?" or question so triumphantly asked

by the advocates of despotism with regard to the French Revolution, be not a question as impertinent as it is absurd.

Whether all those who were the victims of the French Revolution would not have been where they now are without it—and whether the abolition of tithes, and the law of primogeniture be not fully worth the price of their removal—and if the establishment of trial by jury and the *Code Napoleon* be not positive and extensive good, as certain of security from their value, as of stability from their weight.

Whether it be not the particular interest of America to support the general interest of freedom throughout the world, and whether at the present crisis, the overwhelming brightness of her example be not her surest and her safest course.

Whether he that at every step of his political career, makes *one* friend and *one* enemy, does not play a very losing game—and whether revenge be not a stronger principle of action than gratitude.

Whether most duels are not fought through fear—and whether the bravest of us would not gladly refuse a challenge if he durst.

Whether the law of opinion be not still a tyrant existing in the midst of freedom—and whether like all other tyrants, it be not often capricious and sometimes blind.

Whether despotism and a free press be not two things that can by no possibility co-exist.

Is it not better that a bad life should be joined to a good doctrine, than that a bad doctrine should be supported by a good life—and will not the sect survive the founder.

Is not he that can make an opportunity superior to him that takes it ; and is not he that strikes only when the iron is hot likely to be outdone by him, that makes the iron hot by striking.

Whether it be not natural that those who hold power should be most anxious to retain it ; and whether it be not unfortunate that the right use of power is not always the best mode of effecting its continuance.

Whether man be not too easily tempted ; and whether a wise legislature ought not to be more proud of having removed one temptation than of having punished twenty crimes.

Whether a knowledge of others ought not to prevent our diffidence, and a knowledge of ourselves, our presumption.

Whether it be not easier to calculate how many seconds make up the longest life ; and whether it be not impossible to calculate how many such lives would make up an eternity.

Whether a single second does not bear a greater proportion to the longest life, than the longest life to an eternity ; and whether one may not humbly be permitted to hope that endless punishment may not be awarded for sin committed in any period that bears a far less proportion to eternity than a second does to a single life.

Whether it be not far more easy to ask the above questions, than to answer them.

FROM TOOKE'S VIEW OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Schober, in his Memorabilia Russico-Asiatica, relates the story of a Laplander who had lived some time at Astrakhan. This Laplander, on account of his uncommonly capacious memory, was the wonder of his time. He had been privately stolen away from his native country when very young, and brought up at Stockholm; Charles XI. sent him afterwards, with a considerable stipend, to Wittenburg, in order to study theology. It was thought he might be usefully employed as a missionary to preach the gospel to the Laplanders in their own tongue. Having finished his academical studies, he returned to Stockholm, where on being examined at court he was found to speak latin readily, though in general faultily. He preached without hesitation, but also without sense. The ministry of Stockholm thought him capable of undertaking, under the divine blessing, the work of conversion in his own country, and ordained him accordingly to make proselytes in Lapland.

The converter of the heathen being arrived among his countrymen, found that rein deer milk and dried fish were no longer to his palate. Scarcely had he been there half a year, but he mounted a rein deer, forsook his miserable country, presented himself at Stockholm, in the dress of a common Laplander, and got a few pence from the populace by making a show of his beast. Falling into extreme contempt by this degrading employment, he determined to repair to Denmark. About the year 1704, he made his entry into Copenhagen, sitting on his rein deer, amidst a prodigious concourse of people. He was conducted to the presence of the king, to whom he gave himself out for a Lapland prince; the people of the court made merry with him, and kept him generally drunk with wine and brandy. Under the same title he travelled into Germany, visited the principal courts, and was seldom sober. From Germany he proceeded to France, where, in one month, he learned the French language, and received very handsome presents from Louis XIV. Thence he returned to Germany, and then traversing Poland, he came into Russia.

He had been only six weeks in St. Petersburg, when he was able to express himself with tolerable facility in the Russian Language, even so as to preach in it before Peter the Great, the archbishop of the province, and the great officers of state. The Emperor bestowed on him a yearly pension of two-hundred and fifty rubles, and sent him to Astrakhan, in order to learn the Tartarian language, which, consisting of various dialects, is accordingly very difficult. He was actually master of it in a very short time so as to speak it fluently. But, living very loosely in Astrakhan, and being frequently seen lying asleep in the streets, drunk, and senseless, he was one day taken up by the Kalmuks, and privately conveyed out of town. On his being brought before the khan Ayuka, the khan ordered his crown to be shaved

in the manner of the Kalmuks, had him dressed in the Kalmuk fashion, and gave him two wives, both of whom were soon pregnant by him. He had hardly been four weeks among these people, ere he not only understood them, but also in case of necessity would talk intelligibly to them. The Kalmuks gave him horses, took him with them, on their hunting parties, lived, ate, and played with him, and had not the slightest idea that he would ever quit them. But as soon as he saw an opportunity, he made his escape, and returned to Astrakhan.

In this place, he afterwards made himself master of the Persian, and the language of the subjects of the Great Mogul, he also spoke the modern Greek; but his dissolute life, and his daily drunkenness, cut him off in the flower of his age.

The various kinds of Fish to be found on the coast of New-England poetically described in 1639.

The king of waters, the sea shouldering Whale,
The snuffing Grampus, with the oily Seal;
The storm-presaging Porpus, Herring-Hog,
Line shearing Shark, the Catfish, and Sea-Dog;
The scale-fenced Sturgeon, wry-mouth'd Hollibut,
The flouncing Salmon, Codfish, Greedigut;
Cole, Haddick, Hake, the Thornback and the Scate,
Whose Slimy outside makes him seld' in date;
The stately Bass, old Neptune's fleeting post,
That tides it out and in from sea to coast;
Consorting Herrings, and the bony Shad,
Big-bellied Alewives, Mackerels richly clad
With rainbow color, the Frostish and the Smelt,
As good as ever Lady Gustus felt;
The spotted Lamprons, Eels, the Lamperies,
That seek fresh water brooks with Argus eyes;
These watery villagers, with thousands more,
Do pass and repass near the verdant shore.

KINDS OF SHELL FISH.

The luscious Lobster, with the Crabfish raw,
The brinish Oyster, Muscle, Perriwig,
And Tortoise sought by the Indian's Squaw,
Which to the flats dance many a winter's jig,
To drive for cockles, and to dig for Clams,
Whereby her lazy husband's guts she crams.

Affecting Anecdote.—A circumstance of a very interesting and affecting kind occurred some time since, in one of the Greek Isles. A number of the islanders, terrified at the approach of a Turkish force, hurried on board a large boat, and pushed off from the land. The wife of one of them, a

young woman of uncommon loveliness, seeing her husband departing, stood on the shore, stretching out her hands towards the boat, and imploring, in the most moving terms, to be taken on board. The Greek saw it without concern or pity, and, without aiding her escape, bade his companions hasten their flight. The unfortunate woman left unprotected in the midst of her enemies, struggled through scenes of difficulty and danger, of insult and suffering, till her failing health and strength, with a heart broken sorrow, brought her to her death bed. She had never heard from her husband; and, when wandering among the mountains, or lying hid in some wretched habitation, or compelled to urge her flight amidst cruel fatigues, her affections for him and the hope of meeting him again, bore up her courage through all. He came at last, when the enemy had retreated, and the Greeks had sought their homes again; and learning her situation, was touched with the deepest remorse. But all hope of life was then extinguished; her spirit had been tried to the utmost; love had changed to aversion, and she refused to see or forgive him. There is at times, in the character of a Greek woman, as more than one occasion occurred of observing, a strength and sternness that is remarkable. Her sister and relations were standing round her bed; and never in the days of health and love, did she look so touchingly beautiful as then; her fine dark eyes were turned on them with a look, as if she mourned not to die, but still felt deeply her wrongs; the natural paleness of her cheek, was crimsoned with a hectic hue, and the rich tresses of her hair, fell dishevelled by her side. Her friends, with tears, entreated her to speak and forgive her husband; but she turned her face to the wall, and waved her hand for him to be gone. Soon the last pang came over, and the affection conquered; she turned suddenly round, raised a look of forgiveness to him, placed her hand in his, and died.

The Emperor of Morocco's sons are brought up in the following singular manner:—As soon as they are born, the Emperor sends for a Moor of fortune (not one of the first people of rank) and delivers his son to him, to bring him up as his own. The child never sees his father again till he is 12 years old. The Moor to whose care he has been delivered, is then ordered to bring him to Court, where he is examined by a council, respecting the Koran, laws of the country, &c.; and upon this examination depends the fate of the Moor. If the Emperor approves of the education of his son, the foster-father's fortune is made; if not, he is immediately cut to pieces in the Emperor's presence.

English Newspapers.—According to a late work, entitled the Periodical Press of Great Britain, the artificers and laborers of the United Kingdom seldom, or never take or purchase a newspaper; when they read them it is at clubs or taverns. The average cost of a notice or small advertisement, is seven shillings and six pence sterling. The Times newspaper, as it appears by the Stamp Office returns, published in 1821, about 86,000 advertisements; for which the proprietors paid for duty £14,570 sterling. There are about eighteen papers published in London on Sunday, of which the *John Bull*, the most *scurrilous*, has the greatest circulation. Out of London there are only three newspapers in England published oftener than once a week; and those three are published twice a week. There is no daily newspaper in Scotland. The number published in that country is thirty-two. In Ireland there are fifty-six newspapers; they are for the most part, printed in a very slovenly manner, and have a dirty appearance.

We yesterday (says the Charleston Courier of the 25th ult.) saw a hundred dollar bank bill, of one of our city banks, upon the back of which were inscribed the lines which follow. We presume it had been presented as an offering at the shrine of Grecian Liberty:

Go from my willing purse! nor doze in peace,
Whilst thraldom is, or tyrants prowl on Greece,
Nor tarry till the world's from bondage free,
And equal rights deck ev'ry land and sea;
Then tell the *nice*, who ask thy donor's goal,
Thou wert emitted from a freeman's soul.

This reminds us of a poetical wish of an ancient author, in reference to the success of his works:

May this book continue in motion,
And its leaves every day be unfurled,
Till an ant to the dregs drinks the ocean,
And a tortoise crawls over the world.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Chester, June 18, Hon. AMOS KENT, aged 49. He was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, and fitted for College in part under the celebrated Samuel Moody of Byfield Academy. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1794, and studied law with the late Hon. William Gordon of Amherst, whence he removed to Chester, and settled in the practice in 1798. Mr. Kent was honored with the suffrages of his fellow citizens for the office of Senator for district No. 3, which he held for the years 1814 and '15. For several years of the latter part of his life, he was much devoted to agricultural pursuits, and an active and useful member and officer of the New-Hampshire Board of Agriculture, and of the Agricultural Society for the county of Rockingham.—*Concord Register.*

In Nelson, June 3, Mr. John Buxton, aged 95 years and 6 months. He was a soldier of the revolution He was a soldier in the French war, and in the Revolution was at the battle of Bunker Hill and at the taking of Burgoyne.

In Wilton, June 5th, Mrs. Anna, Wife of Mr. John Kimball, and daughter of the late Rev. Jonathan Livermore, 42.

In Middletown, June 18, Major Robert Warner, 79, a revolutionary officer.

In Litchfield, May 21, Mr. John Cotton, 108, a revolutionary pensioner. Mr. C. served seven years in the old French war, and seven years in the revolutionary war.

In New-Haven, Lieut. Timothy Mix, 85, an officer of the revolution.

In Merrimack, May 31. Albert, son of Mr. Joel Hodgman, 12.

In New-Ipswich, May, 17, Mr Benjamin Jones, 75.

In New-Boston, June 4, Mr. John M'Curdy, 78, a revolutionary pensioner; Capt. Samuel Morgan, 35, formerly of Manchester, Mass.

In Norwich, Vt. June 16th, Paul Brigham, 79. For four years he served as a Captain in the war for Independence; five years was he High Sheriff for Windsor county; a Major General of Militia; five years Chief Judge of the County Court, and 22 of 24 succeeding years Lieutenant Governor of this state. In all these offices he sustained the reputation of discharging these several duties to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens; and received their almost unanimous suffrages for the latter, until admonished by the infirmities of age, that retirement was necessary. he declined any further publick service.

In Walpole, N. H. July 6th, Oliver Sparhawk, Esq. 53; formerly Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in this County.

In Pembroke, June 27th, Timothy Dix, Esq. about 80, a native of Littleton, Ms. He was one of the few patriots and soldiers of the revolution who have survived to the present day: he held a Lieutenant's commission in the revolutionary war, and raised a company of soldiers for that service. He was remarkable for firmness under all trials, for promptitude and decision when called to act—not less than for strong attachment to the cause of his country. In the various publick stations he held, as well as in all the private relations of life, strict integrity and faithfulness were his prominent characteristics.

In Hallowell, Me. July 7th, Mr. Isaac Clark, 83. Mr. Clark, his father and family were the first settlers of this town. They came here in the spring of 1762, at which time there was not a single house within the limits of Hallowell.

At his seat in the town of Harrison, West Chester co. N. Y., Major-General THOMAS THOMAS, 79. Gen. Thomas took an early and decided part with his country in opposing the tyrannical acts of Great Britain. He commanded a regiment in the year 1776, and was in the battle of Harlæm Heights and at the White Plains. In the autumn of that year, the enemy burnt his house, and took his aged and patriotic father a prisoner to New-York, confined him in the Provost, where he died, through their inhuman treatment, a martyr to his country. Gen. Thomas was an active partisan officer, continually on the alert and harassing the enemy on every occasion, until he also was taken a prisoner, when his captors stripped him of his regimentals, took his hat from his head, and in that degraded manner, compelled him to march through the streets of New-York. Notwithstanding this, he found some friends who interceded with the commander in chief, and he was put on his parole on Long Island. After he was exchanged, he did not slacken his zeal in his country's cause, but continued harassing the enemy, and defending the peaceable inhabitants of the country against the depredations of the enemy, until peace was proclaimed. Afterwards he was repeatedly elected a member of the legislature, and always evinced himself an advocate for the people's rights.—*N. Y. States.*

In Mobile, June 12th, Dr. ELIAS ROBERTS, 27—for many years a highly respectable and distinguished practitioner of medicine in that city Dr. R. emigrated from New-Hampshire about three years ago, since which period he had been extensively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. Worn down by fatigue, he was taken with a billious fever, which ultimately terminated in his death.

"Affliction's semblance, bends not o'er thy tomb,
"Affliction's self, deplores thy youthful doom."

APPENDIX.

Spirit of the Newspapers.

The following anecdote, illustrative of the noble qualities which have often distinguished our countrywomen, is given in the Boston Gazette, from an unquestionable source.

A good lady—we knew her well when she had grown old—in 1775, lived on the sea-board, a day's march from Boston, where the British army then was. By some unaccountable accident, a rumour was spread, in town and country, in and about there, that the regulars were on a full march for the place, and would probably arrive in three hours at farthest. This was after the battle of Lexington, and all, as might well be supposed, was in sad confusion; some were boiling with rage, and full of fight, some with fear and confusion; some hiding their treasures, and others flying for life. In this wild moment, when most people, in some way or other were frightened from their property, our heroine, who had two sons, one about nineteen years of age, and the other about sixteen, was seen by our informant, preparing them to discharge their duty.—The eldest she was able to equip in fine style—she took her husband's fowling piece, "made for duck or plover," (the good man being absent on a coasting voyage to Virginia,) and with it the powder horn and shot bag; but the lad thinking the duck and goose shot not quite the size to kill regulars, his mother took a chisel, cut up her pewter spoons, and hammered them into slugs, put them into his bag, and so he set off in great earnest, but thought he would call one moment to see the parson, who said well done, my brave boy—God preserve you—and on he went in the way of his duty. The youngest was importunate for his equipments, but his mother could find nothing to arm him with but an old rusty sword; the boy seemed rather unwilling to risk himself with this alone, but lingered in the street, in a state of hesitation, when his mother thus upbraided him: You John H******, what will your father say, if he hears that a child of his is afraid to meet the British? go along; beg or borrow a gun, or you will find one, child—some coward, I dare say, will be running away, then take his gun and march forward, and if you come back and I hear you have not behaved like a man, I shall carry the blush of shame on my face to the grave." She then shut the door, wiped the tear from her eye, and waited the issue. The boy joined the march.

The widow of Riego, one of the most accomplished women of her time and country, is no more—she died of a broken heart.

She was descended from a statesman and united to a hero; but unfortunately they took the love of freedom which was kindled in their own bosoms, as a proof that the same holy fire was burning in every other soul in the kingdom. By this they were deceived and ruined. They had not a sufficient acquaintance with free institutions to know how much knowledge and virtue it required to create and sustain them. We fear the day is far distant when Spain will be ranked with the enlightened and happy nations of the earth. Before that time arrives, she must overcome a thousand evils—her indolence must be shaken off—and superstition, which sits like the nightmare upon her vitals, must flee before the light of reason. But however far distant the day may be, still it will come—the light is shining all around them. France is ameliorating her system of policy, and the Ultras are in disgrace. True liberty and her attendant blessings—liberal institutions—are of slow growth, and cannot be brought to bear fruit at once. As well might one think to pluck up a full grown mountain ash from our forests, and planting it on the Appenines, look to see it instantly take root and flourish in its natural beauty, as to expect freedom of thought and action at once to supersede bigotry and despotism.

ORIGIN OF PSALM SINGING.

There is in "D'Israeil's Curiosities of literature" an amusing account of the origin of Psalm Singing. It appears that the first book of Psalms in verse was written by Marot, a Frenchman, the favoured bard of Francis the first—that "Prince of Poets, and that Poet of Princes," as he was quaintly but expressively designated by his cotemporaries. It was published at Paris, and contained 52 psalms, written in a variety of measures, with "the same style he had done his ballads and Rondeaux." This "holy song book" was dedicated to the King of France; and being a gay novelty, no book was ever more eagerly received by all classes than "Marot's Psalms;" they sold faster than the Printers could take them off their presses, but as they were understood to be songs, and were accompanied by music, every one set them to favourite tunes, commonly those of popular ballads. The following lines, which conclude the dedication, well describe the feelings and enthusiasm of their author:—

Thrice happy they, who may behold,
And listen in that age of gold!
As by the plough the laborer strays,
And carmin 'mid the public ways,
And tradesman in his shop shall swell
Their voice in Psalm or Canticle,
Singing to solace toil; again
From woods shall come a sweeter strain!
Shepherd and shepherdess shall vie
In many a tender psalmody;

And the Creator's name prolong,
As rock and stream return their song.
Begin then, ladies fair! begin
The age renew'd that knows no sin!
And with light heart, that wants no wing,
Sing! from this holy song book, sing!

The universal reception of "Marot's Psalms," induced Theodore Beza to conclude the collection, and ten thousand copies were immediately dispersed. These, however had the advantage of being set to music, for we are told they were "admirably fitted to the violin, and other musical instruments," and we learn with surprise that it was to Calvin, the "gloomy and ascetic Calvin," they were indebted for the beautiful airs with which they were accompanied. Taking advantage of the public feeling, he had engaged the first musical composers to aid, by the power of melody, the spread of his opinion. At first, this was not discovered, and Catholics as well as Huguenots were solacing themselves on all occasions with this new musick. But when Calvin appointed these Psalms to be sung at his meetings, and Marot's formed an appendix to the Catechism of Geneva, this put an end to all Psalm singing for the poor Catholics! Marot himself was forced to fly to Geneva from the fulminations of the Sorbonne, and Psalm singing became an open declaration of what the French termed "Lutheranism."

In England its history is soon told. Sternhold, an enthusiast for the reformation, undertook to be our Marot—without his genius. His Psalms were practised by the puritans in the reign of Elizabeth, and more particularly during the protectorate of Cromwell, on the same plan of accommodating them to popular tunes and jigs, which one of them said, "were too good for the devil." Psalms were now sung at Lord Mayor's dinners and City feasts; soldiers sung them on their march, and at parade; and few houses, which had windows fronting the street but had their evening Psalm.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser, after recounting the particulars of the battle with the Indians, which took place April 18, 1676, in the town of Sudbury, Mass. mentions that there is now standing a monument erected to the memory of those of our countrymen who fell in the engagement. News having reached Boston that a body of Indians had made their appearance in Marlborough and Sudbury, Capt. Samuel Wadsworth, of Milton, was dispatched with a force of about forty men for the relief of the inhabitants. They came up with the Indians in the town of Sudbury,—amounting, so far as appeared, to about 100. Although fatigued by a long march, they immediately commenced the attack, and pursued the Indians for a considerable distance into the woods, when suddenly an ambush of 500 Indians

rushed upon them, and destroyed them almost all:—though at the expense of nearly 120 of their own men.

The monument stands about half a mile north of the public Worcester road, and about two miles beyond the causeway in Sudbury. It is an oblong pile of rough stones, of considerable size, having a slate or grave stone standing at one end, another at the opposite end having been broken down and destroyed. It was erected by the Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth, son of the deceased hero, who in 1690 was minister of the first church in Boston, and afterwards President of Harvard College. The following is the inscription:—

Capt. Samuel Wadsworth of
Milton, his lieut. Sharp of
Brookline, capt. Brocklebank
of Rowley, with about
twenty-six other Soldiers,
fighting for the Defense of
their country, were slain
by the Indian enemy, April 18,
1676; and lye buried in this place.

INDIAN JURISPRUDENCE.

The Cherokees, it is said, have established something like a judiciary system, and introduced into their society, many of the laws and usages of civilization. Some of their savage institutions are disappearing under the ameliorating influence of moral justice. Bigamy, we understand, is done away with, and prohibited by severe penalties. As a specimen of the manner in which they dispense justice in cases of trivial import, we relate the following anecdote, said to be authentic.

An Indian assaulted another, of which regular information was made. The Judge ordered the Sheriff to bring the parties before him. The Sheriff went in pursuit of them, but returned without them. "Where are your prisoners," said the Judge. "I caught them," replied the Sheriff. "What did you do to them?" "I gave the defendant fifteen lashes." "What did you do with the plaintiff?" "Gave him fifteen too." "What with the informer, or witness?" "Why I gave him twenty-five lashes—for had he held his tongue, there would have been none of this fuss and trouble."—It would be well if all the dispensations of justice could be so equally and promptly administered.

Sav. Museum.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

About the year 1781, a sloop, called the Good Intent, known here by the name of "Copper Bottom," was owned by William Rotch, then of this place, and others, among whom was said to be the Hon. John Hancock. This vessel for some alleged violation of law, was seized by order of the board of war, then sit-

ting in Boston. The result of this seizure, which was made by Ichabod Plaisted, the Naval Officer then residing here, is given in the rhymes below. Plaisted, whose genius was rather opaque, had indited a clumsy letter advising the board of the transaction. Having just sense enough to perceive his own stupidity, he exhibited the letter to a Capt. Dowse, craving his aid in the construction of a more suitable epistle. Dowse took the letter, and the next day produced the following substitute; which Plaisted very gravely approved, and it was accordingly forwarded to the board.

"GENT.

Your orders respecting the sloop Good Intent I received last night and straightway I went On board of said vessel, and in the State's name Made a seizure thereof; but soon after came Some riotous persons, whose names I could mention, On board of said vessel to cause her detention—Lock'd the men I had placed as guards, in the round-house; And kept them confined there, as snug as a dormouse. They instantly made what dispatch they were able, and soon stripped the vessel of sails, rigging and cable. She'd a cargo on board, of codfish, and *inions*. And a lot of sperm oil, (in good whig's opinions)—Was destined direct for the isle of Jamaica With 2 sets of papers, lest a cruiser should take her. In this state she remains, and I wait further orders—Which I beg you to hasten, to stop new disorders. I need add no more lest time should be wasted; but remain with respect, Yours,

[*Nantucket paper.*] ICHABOD PLAISTED."

Paul Jones.—By a singular accident, a large collection of original letters to this celebrated man, have been recently found in a huckster's shop in New-York. Among them are the copies of a great number of his own letters, which are completely illustrative of the character of the individual. Of the genuineness of these documents and letters there is not the least doubt, for the hand writings of such men as La Fayette, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and fifty others like them, cannot be mistaken. The papers are now in the possession of Mr. Wiley, who has submitted them to the inspection of the gentlemen of his "Den," with a view to the publication of a part. There are said to be 700 letters alone.

Anecdote.—William Penn and Thomas Story travelling together in Virginia, were caught by a shower of rain and unceremoniously sheltered themselves from it in a tobacco house; the owner of which happening to be within it, accosted them with "you have a great deal of impudence to trespass on my premises—you enter without leave—do you know who I am?" To which was answered no. "Why then I would have you to know I am a justice of the peace;" to which Thomas Story replied, "*my friend here makes such things as thee—he is the Governor of Pennsylvania.*" The great man quickly abated his haughtiness.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Meteorological Observations, from Fahrenheit's Thermometer, in the interior of the Island of Cuba, about 20 miles east of Matanzas.

		☉ rise.	1 to 2 cl.	9 cl. even.	
Nov.	24	72	80	74	
	25	73	83	77	
	26	74	88	82	S.
	27	70	69	68	N. rain.
	28	65	63	62	N. rain.
	29	64	64	63	N. rain.
	30	65	69	68	N. rain.
Dec.	1	71	76	72	showery
	2	70	77	72	but very
	3	73	73	73	little
	4	74	84	76	rain.
	5	68	78	64	cloudy.
	6	70	79	79	cloudy.
	7	70	79	72	
	8	72	78	71	
	9	70	78	70	
	10	70	78	70	
	11	68	83	73	
	12	69	80	74	
	13	73	86	78	
	14	74	87	73	ligt sho'rs
	15	75	80	73	cloudy &
	16	68	70	62	N. W.
	17	49	73	64	
	18	66	80	70	
	19	64	80	72	
	20	72	80	68	
	21	70	79	68	
	22	70	80	68	
	23	72	86	72	
	24	70	80	68	light show-
	25	64	80	68	ers.
	26	69	79	70	
	27	68	80	67	
	28	62	80	68	
	29	67	79	69	
	30	66	78	68	
[1824]	31	68	78	67	
Jan.	1	62	79	68	
	2	66	79	69	light show-
	3	65	79	66	ers.
	4	56	81	64	
	5	58	83	68	
	6	58	86	66	S.
	7	71	82	70	
	8	71	82	68	
	9	61	80	69	
	10	68	81	69	
	11	61	83	70	
	12	68	76	69	light show-
	13	67	78	68	ers.
	14	59	79	62	
	15	55	82	63	
	16	62	78	62	
	17	53	80	60	
	18	55	83	62	shower
	19	61	74	58	N W
	20	58	66	47	N W
	21	40!	69	51	N

		☉ rise.	1 to 2 cl.	9 cl, even.	
Jan.	22	45	75	61	
	23	51	82	61	S
	24	56	84	71	S
	25	70	86	68	S
	26	58	77	66	S
	27	58	85	71	
	28	70	82	61	shower
	29	58	72	60	
	30	54	80	68	
	31	67	86	66	rain
Feb.	1	59	65	62	cloudy
	2	64	75	66	cloudy
	3	67	79	69	cloudy
	4	67	87	69	S
	5	60	83	76	S
	6	70	82	71	
	7	70	82	72	
	8	62	81	70	
	9	61	79	72	
	10	68	84	74	
	11	68	84	74	
	12	60	80	67	
	13	63	76	66	
	14	68	80	67	light show.
	15	65	70	62	N W rain
	16	54	66	56	N W
	17	47	71	61	
	18	59	78	68	
	19	61	78	68	
	20	62	81	70	
	21	65	78	67	rain
	22	58	76	60	
	23	52	78	67	N W
	24	60	76	65	
	25	62	78	64	
	26	63	76	63	rain
	27	62	70	62	
	28	58	64	54	
	29	42	64	58	
March	1	60	72	62	
	2	58	75	62	
	3	59	77	67	
	4	60	80	71	
	5	68	79	72	
	6	67	79	71	
	7	67	79	71	
	8	63	77	68	
	9	62	78	72	
	10	70	74	68	
	11	62	74	68	
	12	62	78	78	
	13	67	83	76	
	14	67	83	76	
	15	70	82	74	
	16	68	83	76	
	17	69	82	74	
	18	67	79	74	
	19	72	78	72	
	20	68	78	72	

	☉rise.	1 to 2 cl.	9 cl. even.
March 21	62	80	71
22	64	80	72
23	64	81	72
24	63	84	76
25	68	85	78
26	67	84	75
27	68	82	74
28	67	86	72 S W
29	68	83	74
30	69	82	71

	☉rise.	1 to 2 cl.	9 cl. even.
March 31	71	83	76
April 1	70	32	76 shower
2	70	76	73 shower
3	69	79	73
4	69	79	76 rain
5	71	87	77
6	73	87	81
7	72	82	73
8	72	82	73

The winds generally prevail from the N E to S E during the day—in the night they blow from the land. I have, therefore, only noticed the winds when they blew from any other quarter.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Providence, Hon. *David Howell*, LL. D. Judge of the United States for the District of Rhode Island, aged 77 years. The deceased was a native of New Jersey, but removed to this state at an early period of life. He enjoyed, for many years, a most extensive practice at our Bar, where his uncommon natural powers and legal acquirements, placed him at the head of the profession. He was formerly a member of the Continental Congress, a Judge of the Supreme Court, and Attorney General of his adopted state. He was a Professor of Law, and a Fellow of Brown University; and from its first establishment, one of the most active and efficient friends of the institution, up to the period of his decease. He was one of the commissioners for running the northern boundary line between the United States and Great Britain. He was for some years District Attorney for the Rhode Island District, and during the last fourteen years, enjoyed the office which he held at his decease. As a general and classical scholar, he was proverbially distinguished. He was remarkably well read on the subject of theology; a friend and supporter of moral and religious institutions.—*R. I. Paper.*

On the 16th August, at his residence in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, (Penn.) the venerable *Charles Thomson*, Esq. in the 95th year of his age. He was one of the most virtuous, stedfast, energetic and useful patriots of the Revolution. Few names connected with the history of American Independence, deserve more honor than his, in reference both to his public and private merits. He enjoyed, as sole Secretary of the Revolutionary Congress, the highest confidence of that body and of the country, and the personal friendship of the best and greatest of the Americans. He stood among them like the personification of probity, firmness, and regularity. He possessed a mind naturally strong and perspicacious, which he enriched with various learning, ancient and modern, that became a constant source of gratification and employment to him in his retirement. The chief object of his old age, was to prepare himself for the future life, and his friends and relatives have every reason to believe that as a truly earnest, pious and practical Christian, he has gained the crown which he so perseveringly and worthily sought.—*National Gazette.*

It may be worthy of remark, that on the *same day* that one distinguished Revolutionary Worthy visited our new World, another eminent Revolutionary Worthy departed for the World of Spirits.

In Trenton, N. J. Gen. *James Jefferson Wilson*, 45; editor of the Trenton True American. For a number of years he occupied a seat in the Senate of the United States, and was at several different times elected a member of the Legislature of that state. A year or two since, he was appointed Post Master at Trenton, which office he continued to hold until his death.

In New-York, *Peter Lyon*, Esq. 80. It was before him, Paulding, Van Wart, and Williams, brought Maj. Andre for examination, and by whose orders he was sent to Gen. Washington, at Head Quarters.

Near Washington, Penn. *Andrew Swearingen*, Esq. 78. He was among the earliest settlers of the county, having emigrated from old Virginia, in 1772. He took a very active part in settling the disturbed state of affairs, occasioned by the inroads of the savages; and soon became a leader—was a Captain in Mackintosh's

campaign—was at Wheeling fort, when invested by the Indians; and, indeed, on almost every dangerous expedition against them, till the commencement of the Revolutionary War. He then received a Captain's commission.

In Wilton, July 26, Hon. *Abiel Wilson*, 64. Mr. Wilson was born in Andover, Mass. June 10, 1760. When about 16 years of age, he entered on the service of his country as a soldier of the revolutionary war, and continued in that service more than five years. After he was discharged from the army, he retired to the peaceful employment of a farmer, where he had an opportunity of enjoying the blessings of that independence which were won by patriotism and the valor of arms. He had contracted a fondness for the military department, and was deservedly promoted from one office to another among the N. H. militia, until he was appointed Colonel of a regiment, which office he held with much reputation for several years. He was Justice of Peace 18 years; was selectman and town clerk 17 years; was representative to the general court 9 years, and associate justice of the court of sessions four years, in which last office he died.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

In Hopkinton, N. H. Col. *Moses Kelly*, 86. Col. Kelly was a native of Newbury, Ms. He removed into this state prior to the revolution, and commanded a regiment which was stationed on Rhode Island at the time of its investment by the British. He was then, and continued until his latest hour, an ardent friend to republican liberty. He was the first sheriff of Hillsborough county under the colonial government, and sustained that office more than thirty years. He lived to witness the frowns of adversity as well as the smiles of prosperity—to see the wife of his youth and eight of eleven children pass from before his face to the world of spirits.—*N. H. Patriot.*

In Portsmouth, N. H. Rev. *Joseph Langdon*, 66. He graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1733, and was ordained the second minister of Newington, January 9, 1788, and was dismissed in March, 1810.

In New-Haven, Vt. July 13, Rev. *Richard Hall*, Pastor of the Congregational Church in New-Ipswich, over which he was settled March 12, 1812

In Providence, R. I. *Ebenezer B. Morse*, A. M. 40, a native of Westborough, Mass. and a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1803.

In Ashby, Mass. July 30, Rev. *Cornelius Waters*, 76. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1774—settled the second minister at Goffstown in 1781; dismissed in 1784.

At Schooley's mountain, Rev. *Philip M. Whelpley*, 30, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New-York.

In Stockton, N. Y Rev. *Ebenezer Smith*, 90. He was born in October, 1734, and had been a preacher more than 70 years There is an interesting letter written by him, in the American Baptist Magazine, Vol. II. new series, p. 340.

In Philadelphia, *Robert Patterson*, LL. D. 82, late President of the American Philosophical Society. Also, *Tench Coxe*, Esq. 69, formerly distinguished as a writer.

LONGEVITY, since our June Number.—In *Maine.* At Litchfield, Mr. John Cotton, 102, a revolutionary pensioner;—at Portland, Mrs. Lydia M. Blake, 107;—at Boothbay, Mrs. Eliza Carlisle, 94;—at Eden, Mr. Henry Knowles, 98;—at Portland, Mrs. Sarah Price, 94, long an eminent School mistress.

In *New-Hampshire.* At Plainfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, 93;—at Nelson, June 3, Mr. John Buxton, 95 years, 6 months, a soldier of the French war, and of the revolution;—at Keene, June 22, Widow Anna Draper, 90;—at Pelham, Mr. Asa Carlton, 95;—at Amherst, August 3, Widow Joanna Woolson, 96, the oldest person in that town. Her husband died last year at 93;—at Concord, Mrs. Potter, wife of Mr. Richard Potter, 90;—at Plymouth, August 14, Mr. James Hazeltine, 90;—at Milton, July 16, Mr. John Twombly, 97.

In *Massachusetts.* At West Newbury, Mr. Samuel Jaques, 96;—at Boston, Deborah Sewall, 106, a woman of color; at Dracut, Widow Deborah Coburn, 96;—at Sturbridge, Widow Belah Dunton, 91;—at Hingham, Widow Hannah Hodges, 95;—at Hanson, Widow Lydia Bourne, 91.

In *Vermont.* At Hartland, Mr. Thomas Weeden, 95.

In Davidson Co. N. C. Mr. Barnet Wier, 120, a native of Germany. In Waterford, Mrs. Rebecca Dudley, 92. In Easthampton, Widow Hannah Jones, 93. In Pittsburgh, Penn. Mrs. Jannet S. Gilbreath, 98. In Philadelphia, Mrs. Mary Fox, 99 years, 6 months, 14 days. In Cabell Co. Va. April 28, Mr. Jeremiah Ward, 118, a native of Virginia. In Warren, R. I. Mr. John Trott, 91. In Maryland, Mr. Underwood Guyton, 90. In Fairfield district, S. C. Charles D. Bradford Esq. 90. In Stockton, N. Y. Rev. Ebenezer Smith, 90. In Pennsylvania, Hon. Charles Thompson, 95, (see above.) In North Providence, R. I. Capt. John H. Currier, 90.

APPENDIX.

Spirit of the Newspapers.

GENERAL AND STAFF OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN 1783.

His Excellency George Washington, Esquire, General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States.

Aids de camp to the Commander in Chief.

Lieut. Col. Tench Tilgham, Lieut. Col. David Cobb, Lieut. Col. William S. Smith, Lieut. Col. David Humphreys, Lieut. Col. Benjamin Walker.

Major Hodijah Baylies, *Extra aid.*
Jonathan Trumbull, Esq. *Secretary.*
Richard Varick, *Recording Secretary.*

Major Generals.

Names.	*State.*	*Date of Commission.*	
Israel Putnam	Connecticut	June 19,	1775
Horatio Gates	Virginia	May 16,	1776
William Heath	Massachusetts	August 9,	"
Nathaniel Green	Rhode Island	"	"
William Earl of Sterling	New Jersey	February 19,	1777
Arthur St. Clair	Pennsylvania	"	"
Benjamin Lincoln	Massachusetts	"	"
Marquis de Lafayette	France	July 31,	"
Robert Howe	North Carolina	October 20,	"
Alexander M'Dougall	New-York	"	"
Baron Steuben	Poland	May 5,	1778
William Smallwood	Maryland	September 15,	1780
William Moultrie	South Carolina	November 14,	"
Henry Knox	Massachusetts	" 15,	"
Le Chevalier du Portail	France	" 16,	"

Brigadier Generals.

Names.	*State.*	*Date of Commission.*	
James Clinton	New-York	August 9,	1776
Lachlan M'Intosh	Georgia	September 16,	"
John Patterson	Massachusetts	February 21,	1777
Anthony Wayne	Pennsylvania	"	"
George Weeden	Virginia	"	"
Peter Muhlenburg	do.	"	"

George Clinton	New-York	March 25,	1777
Edward Hand	Pennsylvania	April 1,	"
Charles Scott	Virginia	" 2,	"
Jedidiah Huntington	Connecticut	May 12,	"
John Stark	New-Hampshire	October 4,	"
Jethro Sumner	North Carolina	January 9,	1779
Isaac S. Huger	South Carolina	"	"
Mordecai Gist	Maryland	"	"
William Irvine	Pennsylvania	"	"
Daniel Morgan	Virginia	October 13,	1780
Moses Hazen		June 29,	1781
O. H. Williams	Maryland	May 9,	1782
John Greaton	Massachusetts	January 7,	1783
Rufus Putnam	do.	"	"
Elias Dayton	New Jersey	"	"

Aids to Gen. Heath.—Major Daniel Lyman and Capt. Henry Sewall.

Aids to Major General Steuben.—Capt. William North and Capt. William Popham.

Aids to Major General Knox.—Capt. Samuel Shaw and Capt. John Lillie.

Aids to General How.—Captains Winthrop Sargent and Elnathan Haskell.

Aid to Brigadier General Patterson.—Lieut. Thomas Cole.

Chief Engineer.—Major General Le Chevalier du Portail.

Staff.

Inspector General, Major General Baron Steuben.

Inspector of Northern Department, Col. Walter Stewart.

Assistant Inspector of Ditto, Major Nathaniel Barber.

Adjutant General, Brigadier General Edward Hand.

Adjutant General's Assistants, Capt. Nicholas Gilman, Capt. Robert Pemberton, Capt. John Carlile.

Quartermaster General, Col. Timothy Pickering.

Director General of Hospitals, John Cochran, Esq.

Commissary General of Prisoners, Major —— Skinner.

Commissary of Prisoners, Northern Department, Lieut. Col. William S. Smith.

Judge Advocate General. Lieut. Thomas Edwards.

Paymaster General, John Peirce, Esq.

Deputy Paymaster General, with the Army, Hezekiah Wetmore, Esq.

Inspector of Contracts, Hon. Ezekiel Cornel, Esq.

Contractors for the Army, Northern Department, Comfort Sands, Esq.; and Comp.

Engineer with the Army, Col. Le Moy.

Chief Physician to the Army, James Craick, Esq.

Brigade Majors.—1st Mass. Brigade, Nathaniel Cushing. 2d do. Abraham Williams. 3d do. John K. Smith.

Chaplains.—1st Mass. Brigade, Mr. William Lockwood. 2d do. Rev. Enos Hitchcock. 3d do. Mr. Joel Barlow.

INDIAN SHREWDNESS.

Visiting my friends sometime since, who lived in the vicinity of a tribe of Indians in the State of New-York, I was forcibly struck with the shrewdness which marks the Indian character. One evening, as I was visiting a neighbor in company with my friends, I was highly gratified in having an interview with an Indian, who, as I afterwards learned, was a Baptist Elder among his tribe. He manifested considerable intelligence, and had recently visited the various tribes at the West for the purpose of promoting their moral and intellectual improvement. He at first manifested a reluctance to enter into conversation, or answer questions. He was, however, prevailed upon to converse, and to amuse us by relating some anecdotes, and giving us some of his interpretations of scripture.

He stated that the Indians uniformly believed in an overruling Power and the general government of the Great Spirit. But what particularly interested my feelings, was the shrewdness of his reply to two questions which were prepared in regard to scripture fact. After a long and interesting description of the manners and customs of the Indians whom he had visited, and our feelings had become deeply interested in their forlorn state, even to involuntarily weeping,—the question was proposed by one of our number—"How does it happen that the Indians are all red in their complexion? Why is their complexion different from ours?"

In reply, he asked, "What is the signification of the word *Adam?*" Some of the circle being ignorant of the meaning of the term, and others choosing he should make his own comment upon it, referred the question back to himself. "Its original meaning," said he, "is Red, or Earthly." This answer sufficiently explained his opinion on the subject, viz. that the Indians were precisely of the same complexion that Adam was when he came from the hand of his Maker and received his name.

This answer very naturally suggested another question, viz. If red, or an earthly color, was originally our complexion—why are we white? In reply he said, you recollect that in the days of Elisha, the prophet, Naaman, captain of the host of the king of Syria, was a great man with his master, and a mighty man of valor; but he was a leper. The Syrians had brought out captive a little maid from the land of Israel, and she waited on Naaman's wife. She said to her mistress, Would God my lord was with the prophet that is in Samaria, for he would cure him of his leprosy. This was told to the king, who immediately sent Naaman with letters to the king of Israel When the king of Israel had received the message from the king of Syria to heal his servant of his leprosy, he rent his clothes and said, Am I God, to kill and to

make alive, that this man doth send unto me to cure a man of his leprosy? When the prophet Elisha heard of it, he sent to the king that Naaman should come to him and be healed. So Naaman came in great pomp and splendor, with his chariots and horses, and stood at the door of the house of Elisha. So Elisha sent a message unto him that he should go and wash seven times in Jordan and be clean. But Naaman went away in a rage, and said, I thought he would come out to me, and stand and call on the name of the Lord, and strike his hand over the place, and recover the leper. Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? May I not wash in them and be clean? So he turned and went away in a rage. His servants said to him, if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldst thou not have done it? How much rather then, wash and be clean. So he went and washed, and his flesh became like a little child's. He then offered gifts and rewards to Elisha, but he would not accept them. But Gehazi went after Naaman, and received two talents of silver and two changes of raiment, and his servants deposited them according to the direction of Gehazi. Then he went and stood before Elisha. He asked him, whence comest thou, Gehazi? And he said, thy servant went no whither. And he said, went not mine heart with thee, when the man turned again from his chariot to meet thee? &c. The leprosy, therefore, of Naaman, shall cleave unto the, and unto thy *seed for ever.* And he went out from his presence a leper, as white as snow.

Being in haste, the Indian Elder mounted his horse and left us to our reflections, whether we were the immediate descendants of Gehazi, and received our complexion from him.—*Bost. Teleg.*

Heat and Drought of the respective Summers through Europe, from the year 763 *down to* 1811.

"Great Drought in Summer, lasting till the end of August, some gentle showers upon them, and then dry weather, portend a pestilential summer the year following." BACON.

In 763, the summer was so hot that the springs dried up.

In 870, the heat was so intense that, near Worms, the reapers dropt dead in the fields.

In 993, and again in 994, it was so hot that the corn and fruit were burnt up.

The year 1000 was so hot and dry, that in Germany the pools of water disappeared, and the fish, being left to stink in the mud, bred a pestilence.

In 1022, the heat was so excessive, that both men and cattle were struck dead.

1130, the earth yawned with drought. Springs and rivers disappeared; and even the Rhine was dried up in Alsace.

1159, not a drop of rain fell in Italy after the month of May.

The year 1171 was extremely hot in Germany.

In 1232, the heat was so great, especially in Germany, that it is said that eggs were roasted in the sands.

In 1260, many of the Hungarian soldiers died of excessive heat at the famous battle fought at Bela.

The consecutive years 1276 and 1277 were so hot and dry as to occasion a great scarcity of fodder.

The years 1293 and 1294 were extremely hot; and so were likewise 1303 and 1304; both the Rhine and the Danube having dried up.

In 1333, the corn-fields and vineyards were burnt up.

The years 1393 and 1394 were excessively hot and dry.

In 1447, the summer was extremely hot.

In the successive years, 1473 and 1474, the whole earth seemed on fire. In Hungary, one could wade across the Danube.

The four consecutive years, 1538, 1539, 1540, and 1541, were excessively hot and the rivers dried up.

In 1556, the drought was so great that the springs failed. In England, wheat rose from 8s. to 55s. a quarter.

The years 1615 and 1616 were very dry over Europe.

In 1646, it was excessively hot.

In 1652, the warmth was very great, the summer being the driest ever known in Scotland; yet a total eclipse of the sun had happened that year. on Monday, the 24th of March, which hence received the appellation of *Mirk Monday.*

The summer of 1679 was remarkably hot. It is related that one of the minions of tyranny, who in that calamitous period harrassed the poor presbyterians in Scotland with captious questions, having asked a shepherd in Fife, whether killing the notorious Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrew's,(which had happened in May) was murder; he replied, that he could not tell, but there had been fine weather ever since.

The first year of the eighteenth century was excessively warm, and the two following years of the same description.

It is a singular coincidence, that in 1718, at the distance precisely of 100 years from the present, the weather was extremely hot and dry all over Europe. The air felt so oppressive, that all the theatres were shut in Paris. Scarcely any rain fell for the space of nine months, and the springs and rivers were dried up.

The following year was equally hot. The thermometer at Paris rose to 98 degrees by Fahrenheit's scale, the grass and corn were quite parched. In some places, the fruit trees blossomed two or three times.

Both the years 1723 and 1724 were dry and hot.

The year 1746 was remarkably warm and dry, but the following year was still hotter; insomuch that the grass withered, and the leaves dropt from the trees. Neither rain nor dew fell for several months; and on the continent prayers were offered up in the churches to implore the bounty of refreshing showers.

In 1748 the summer was again very warm.

In 1754 it was likewise extremely warm.

The years 1760 and 1761 were both of them remarkably hot; and so was the year 1763.

In 1774 it was excessively hot and dry.

Both the years 1778 and 1779 were warm and very dry.

The year 1788 was also very hot and dry; and of the same character was 1811, famous for its excellent vintage, and distinguished by the appearance of a brilliant comet.

Collegiate Record for 1824.

College.	Com.	A. B.	A.M.	M. D.	Honorary Degrees. A. M.	D. D.	LL D.
Alleghany, Penn.	July 7	1	4	—	—	—	—
Transylvania, Ken.	" 14	24	10	46	—	—	2[a]
Pennsylvania, Pen.	" 28	14	34	—	—	1	—
Union, N. Y.	" 28	79	17	—	—	3[e]	1[i]
Dickinson, Penn.	" 30	27	6	—	—	—	—
Columbia, N. Y.	" —	23	6	—	5	1[o]	3[u]
Burlington, Vt.	Aug. 11	9	4	13	3	1[w]	—
Dartmouth, N. H.	" 18	28	13	28	4	2[1]	1[2]
Middlebury, Vt.	" 18	24	6	34	7	—	—
Harvard, Mass.	" 25	64	28	5	2	2[3]	3[4]
Waterville, Me.	" 25	3	2	—	—	—	—
Hamilton, N. Y.	" 25	17	5	—	—	1[5]	—
Bowdoin, Me.	Sept. 1	13	8	20	3	—	2[6]
Brown, R. I.	" 1	40	20	12	1	2[7]	—
Williams, Mass.	" 1	15	8	10	4	1[8]	2[9]
Yale, Conn.	" 8	68	—	16	5	1[10]	1[11]

[a] J. J. Crittenden, of Ken. and Edward Livingston, of Lou.

[e] Rev. Ernest Harzelius, of N. Y. Rev. William Rafferty, Principal of St. John's College, Md. and Rev. Lucius Bolles, of Salem.

[i] Professor John Griscom, of New-York.

[o] Rev. Ernest Harzelius, Principal of Harwick Ins. N. Y.

[u] Hon. Thomas Addis Emmet, of New York, Hon. Langdon Cheves, of Phidelphia, and Hon. Daniel Webster, of Boston.

[w] Rev. Eliphalet Jillet, of Hallowell, Me.

[1] Rev. Theophilus Packard, of Shelburne, Ms. and Rev. David Kellogg, of Framingham.

[2] Hon. Joseph Story, Judge of S. Court of U. S., of Salem.

[3] Rev. Bezaleel Howard, of Springfield, Rev. John Andrews, of Newburyport, and Rev. Joseph Tuckerman, of Chelsea.

[4] Hon. Daniel Webster and Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, and Hon. William Wirt, of Virginia.

[5] Professor Proudfit.

[6] Marquis La Fayette and Professor Parker Cleaveland.

[7] Rev. Mr. White, of Bristol, and Rev. Robert Semple, of Virginia.

[8] Rev. Nathan S. S. Beeman, of Troy, N. Y.

[9] Hon. Elijah H. Mills, of Northampton, Ms. and Hon. Levi Lincoln, of Worcester, Mass.

[10] Rev. Thomas C. Henry, of Charleston, S. C.

[11] Hon. Smith Thompson, of New-York.

The number of graduates the present year, at the preceding Colleges, amounts to 449; last year, excepting Pennsylvania College, 417. The number of honorary degrees stands as follows: A. M. 1823, 18;—1824, 34:—D. D. 1823, 19:—1824, 16:—LL. D. 1823, 23:—1824, 15.

DEGREES CONFERRED AT DARTMOUTH, 1824.

Bachelors of Arts.—Darwin Adams, William S. Allen, Richard Beebe, Jonathan Bliss, Benjamin W. Bonney, Jonathan Burnett, Oliver Carlton, George B. Chandler, Ephraim W. Clark, Joel Eastman, Edwin Edgerton, Thomas G. Fletcher, Ebenezer French, Daniel H. Gregg, James L. Kimball, Samuel Long, Joseph Marsh, Charles L. Martin, Cyrus Parker, Gilman Parker, Charles H. Peaslee, David Perry, Horace H. Rolfe, Cyrus P. Smith, John Tenny, Chauncy L. Throop, Abel Underwood, Cranmore Wallace.

Masters of Arts.—John Kelly, Hercules Cushman, Moses Hazen Bradley, John Cox Morris, James Harvey Bingham, Francis Norwood, James Underwood Parker, Daniel Osgood, Ebenezer Carter Tracy, Horace Utley, Samuel Marsh, Daniel Lancaster, Charles White.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Epaphras Hoyt, David A Simmons, Benjamin Lynde Oliver, Joel Ranney Arnold.

Doctors of Medicine.—James Babb, Francis Dana Bartlett, Josiah Bartlett, Thomas Basset, Lemuel Maxey Barker, Ephraim Carpenter, Dixi Crosby, Oliver Everett, Seth Field, Enoch Goss, Galen Hunter, Elisha Hatch, George Washington Hammond, Josiah Howe, Moses Hibbard, Charles Knowlton, Timothy Livingston Lane, William Merrill, Noah Martin, Moses Foord Morrison, Bradley Noyes, John M'Nabb, Bradley Parker, Ebenezer Porter, Joel Stanwood Stevens, Ralph Thatcher, Isaac Varney, Augustus Willard.

Augustus Willard and Seth Field received the prizes for the best Medical Dissertations.

HIGHLAND PATRONOMICS.

1. Mackintosh ; the Son of the First.
2. M'Donal ; the Son of Brown Eyes.
3. M'Dugal ; the Son of Black Eyes.
4. M'Ghnechy, or Ducan ; the Son of Brown Head .
5. M'Gregor ; the Son of the Greek Man.
6. M'Cothbert ; the Son of the Arch Druid.
7. M'Kay ; the Son of the Prophet.
8. M'Taggart ; the Son of the Priest.
9. M'Leod ; the Son of the Wounder.
10. M'Lean ; the Son of the Lion.
11. M'Kinsie ; the Son of the Friendly One.
12. M'Intyre ; the Son of the Carpenter.
13. Campbell ; Crooked Mouth.
14. Cameron ; Crooked Nose.
15. Stewart ; the High Stay, or Support.
16. Fingal, the Gull ; Worthy One.
17. Ossian ; the Top.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Durham, Sept. 3, Hon. *Jonathan Steele*, 64, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire, to which office he was appointed February 19, 1810, and resigned in 1812. He was a native of Peterborough in this state.

In Weare, *John Robie. Esq.* 82, for many years a civil magistrate in that town. He was born at Hampton 1742, moved to Weare in 1763, and sustained the offices of town clerk, and first selectman for more than 30 years.

In Marlborough, Sept. 1, Rev. *Halloway Fish*, 65. He was son of Rev. Elisha Fish, of Upton, Mass., graduated at Dartmouth college in 1790; ordained at Marlborough, Sept. 25, 1793.

In Moultonborough, 5th Sept. Col. *Jonathan M. Ambrose*, 44.

In Meredith, Rev. *David Smith*, 55, formerly of Hollis.

In Salem, N. H. *Hezekiah Jones, Esq.* 55.

At Plymouth Mass. Mr. *Thomas Morton,* 76. This venerable man was a descendant from the Pilgrims, and lived in strict conformity to their manners and principles.

Capt. *Stephen Churchill,* 42 ; he lived to see 13 children, 84 grandchildren, and 40 great grandchildren.

At Columbus, Ohio, on the 10th Aug. Mr. *John Starr*, 81 years, formerly of Groton, Conn. He was a patriot of the revolution, and one of those heroes who so bravely defended Fort Griswold, when attacked by the troops of Arnold, where he was wounded, for which he afterwards drew a pension.

In Portsmouth, *Mr. William W. Sherburne,* 33, son of the Hon. John S. Sherburne. *Edward Cutts,* Esq. 61, President of the U.S. Branch Bank, in that place.

In Alstead, Sept. 10th, *Widow Sarah Clisbee,* 84 years and 4 months. She has been the wife of three husbands, by the first of whom she had 10 children, was mother of the first child born in this town, Grandmother of 62 children, and great Grandmother to 30 children. She and her three husbands were removed from one house and buried in one burial place.

In Gilmanton, Aug. 11, *Lieut. Jonathan Perkins,* 76. He entered the service of his country, May 1, 1775, and continued in it until July, 1783, when the army was disbanded at Newburgh, N. Y. He was in the following memorable battles, viz.—June 17, 1775, at Bunker Hill. He was one of the sufferers in the detachment under Arnold, which crossed the wilderness up the river Kennebeck to the French Canadian settlements ; and, Dec. 31, 1775, he was in the siege of Quebeck, and was one of those who succeeded in entering the city, where he was taken prisoner and lay in irons seven weeks : Sept. 19, 1777, at Stillwater or Saratoga : Oct. 7, 1777 near the same place, where he received a wound : June 28, 1778, at Monmouth, N. J. : Aug. 13, 1779, at a town called Chenang, in a detachment with Gen. Sullivan against the Six Nations of Indians : Aug. 29, had a second battle. Few of the revolutionary patriots participated in more perils and dangers than this war-worn veteran. He has left a widow and many relatives, who, while they mourn the inevitable lot of humanity, will ever delight to recount the " deeds of noble daring" performed by their deceased friend.

In Salem, Ms. Sept. 28, *Mr. Thomas C. Cushing,* aged 60, of the firm of Cushing & Appleton, and for nearly 37 years the Proprietor and Editor of the Salem Gazette.

In Newburyport, Ms. Sept. 26, the *Rev. John Giles,* senior pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church and society, 68. He was born and educated in England, where he was licensed to preach at the early age of nineteen. He sustained the office of a Gospel Minister for 48 years.

LONGEVITY —In *New-Hampshire.* At Somersworth, Widow Tryphena Stiles. 102 years and 5 months. She was born February 32, 1722 ; at Londonderry September 16, Col. William Gregg, 93 (see page 311) ; at Temple, Mrs. Mehitable Colburne, 93.

In *Massachusetts.* At Lincoln, Widow Eunice Wheeler, 90 ; at Charlestown, Mrs. Phebe Flint, 92 ; at Kingston, Mr. John Cobb, 94 ; at Westhampton, Mrs. Eunice King, 90 ; at Salem, Widow Hannah Tabers, 90 ; at Worcester, Mrs. Keziah Morse, 97.

In *Connecticut.* At Middleton, Mr. John Cone, 90 ; at Norwich, Mr. Zial Geer, 91 ; at Trumbull, Mr. David Booth, 91 ; Mrs. Elizabeth Colt, 90 ; at Brooklyn, Rev. Josiah Whitney DD. 94.

In *Rhode Island.* At Newport, Mr. William Willis, 92 ; at Johnston, Noah Matthewson, Esq. 90 ; at Newport, Bess Sherman (colored) 100.

In *Maine.* At Cape Elizabeth, Mrs. Mehitable Bailey, 90.

In *North Carolina.* In Guilford county, Rev. David Caldwell, 99 years and 5 months ; he was born in Lancaster Co. Penn. in March, 1725 ; in Duplin, Mr. Jacob Matthews, 108 ; at Salisbury, Mrs. Eunice Taylor, 100.

In *Pennsylvania.* At Northumberland, Gen. John Bull, 94, a soldier of the revolution.

In *District Columbia.* At Alexandria, Mrs. Letitia Mary Keating, 94.

In *New-York.* At Verona, September 25, Abraham Bradley, Esq. 90 years and 8 months, formerly of Litchfield, Conn. ; at Rome, Mrs. Ruth Page, 90.

In *New-Jersey.* At Newark, Widow Mary Temple, 93 years and 10 months.

APPENDIX.

Spirit of the Newspapers.

THUNDER-PROOF CASTLE.

Some forty years ago, the first frame house was raised in a pleasant little town on the Connecticut, by a Mr. Flint, who with his newly wedded partner, began their fortunes in it, with as fair prospects of happiness, perhaps, as any family in all New-Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Flint were of that class who find solid enjoyment alone in the depths of science, not of that order, who see happiness alone in the round of affluence. They were both illiterate and poor. The ideal happiness, not only of individuals, but of families, and even great nations, is often overthrown by a single breath of wind. So it fared with the Flint family. They had not inhabited their new dwelling quite a year, when an accident very trifling in itself, threw a gloom over their lives, and transformed a smiling couple into the melancholy devotees of sorrow.

It was a pleasant day in the month of June, and the family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Flint, a hired labourer and a servant girl, were on the point of sitting down to dinner, when a rap was heard at the door. At the customary answer "walk in," the door opened, and a hideously deformed old woman made her appearance, and seated herself. The novelty of a fortune-teller unluckily drew an unguarded expression from the wife, while at table, at which it is presumed, the old Sybil was secretly offended; and it may be seen in the sequel, that it proved a fruitful source of trouble to the family for many years.

Dinner being ended, and an opportunity offered to consult their oracle, they by turns, passed the examination of the fortune teller, and received their future destinies from her lips; but as none of them have any bearing upon our story but Mrs. Flint's, we will not presume to unfold the roll of fate, farther than our present purpose demands.

"In less than one year," said the old hag, "you will give birth to a son. He will be a very bright and promising

son, and when he is eighteen years, five months and eight days old, he will be killed by lightning." The year rolled round and brought with it the promised son. But it did not bring with it the joy that usually accompanies such a boon. From the day of his birth Henry Flint, (for so he was named) was nursed with many an anxious sigh, and was the subject of many a direful dream—had any accident befallen him, or had he been of a dull, sterile mind, the credit of the prediction would have lost ground, and his parents might then have rested in peace. But it was not so. He was of a quick and penetrating genius, and discovered very early stability of judgment, far above his age; he was always healthy, cheerful and fortunate, and these circumstances, which ought to awake the gratitude of parents, only made *his* more wretched, as they seemed so completely to accord with the augury of the old fortune teller. Henry was placed at a grammar school, and no pains were spared to fit him for the sacred desk; a place to which his early piety and natural capacity seemed to destine him. By his persevering activity, he found out the cause of the melancholy that hung over his parent's enjoyments: but he manifested a total disregard of such predictions, which his better judgment and education had taught him to despise. He strove with all his ingenuity to convert them to reason, and omitted no opportunity to bring the inventions of such gypsies into ridicule. But the day was fast approaching; and he had already entered the nineteenth year without any other fruits of his labours, than a deeper and more constant gloom on the minds of farmer Flint and his wife. Having found fruitless all his attempts to bring the bugbear from their imaginations, he desisted, with a firm determination to think no more about it. Many were the councils and consultations at farmer Flint's cottage, to devise ways and means to ward off the buts of fate. It was at last determined to build a retreat, or castle, if we may so call it, which should be proof against the destructive element, and on the fatal day, to lead him in there for his safety. This was to be built, without any regard to expense, of such materials, as had been proved by observation to escape the effects of lightning, and on the lowest spot of ground near the cottage. And Henry had so far consented to this plan as to let them go on without ridicule, for hitherto he had ridiculed every foolish whim as far as decency to his parents would allow.

The trying day at last came. Mr. Flint's family arose, after a sleepless night, and found the morning unusually

fine and pleasant. To avoid being laughed at, they said very little of the expected disaster, and dinner came without a single sign of war in the element. The mother smiled at table, perhaps the first time for weeks; and they all now began to entertain doubts of the veracity of fortune tellers; but they dare not express, or hardly silently cherish that the day would be sorrowless. The workmen had returned to the meadow; the clock had struck three, and madam Flint had become almost sociable, when the unwelcome roll of thunder was heard echoing over the distant hills; a few dark clouds had united, and by their frowning and growling threatened a tremendous shower. The father came in, sat down, but said not a word. Every countenance was dark, as if it had become a mirror to the darkening skies. Henry alone was undaunted; his countenance was like an angel, or any being that fears not death. His sister, united with their mother, and with all the entreaties they were capable of framing, besought him to fly to the castle for safety. But he was now fixed in his resolution not to stir a step.

The storm was now drawing near very fast, the lightning became more vivid every gleam, and the increasing roar of thunder was mingled with the rushing sound of the rain in the distant forest, when the amiable youth took his Bible in his hand, and walked straight into the open field. The distressed souls in the cottage hardly knew where they were, until the thunder came so frequently and loud, they began to tremble for their own safety. "Why did we not go in the thunder house," said little Sophia, as pale as death, "the thunder will strike the house, and ———." She did not finish her sentence, for a tremendous volley of thunder filled the room apparently, with liquid fire, and seemed to sunder the very foundation of the earth by its report.

The storm had spent its force, and the rain ceased almost instantly. The sun broke out, and all nature by her smiles, seemed willing to atone for her recent frowns, and the thunder died away like an evening echo, through the surrounding forest. The despairing group in the house were rivetted to their seat in a suspense—no one daring to stir, for fear of being the first to behold the corpse of Henry. They sat fearfully gazing at each other, till Henry opened the door, saying with a smile, "Your thunder proof castle is a fine defence; the lightning has dashed it to atoms." They all ran to see, and it was so. Farmer Flint turned on his heel, and went to work. He was never known to say a word of it afterwards, unless first prompted to it: and the

whole family, Henry excepted, although they were too well bred to be angry, never heard with satisfaction or complacency the name of the "Thunder-proof Castle."

Cattskill Recorder.

Civil History before the Revolution.—The settlement of the colonies was never pursued upon any regular plan; but they were formed and made progress, as the nature of the climate, and the dispositions of individuals happened to operate. There were three kinds of government—*Royal, Proprietary, and Charter.* The former, or royal government consisted of a President, or Governor and Council, appointed by the crown. The members of council were styled Honorable, made one branch of the legislature, and held their seats during the pleasure of the king, as signified by the governor. They were intended to answer to the house of Peers in the British constitution. There was a lower house consisting of deputies chosen by the counties. When any bill passed the two houses it was sent to the governor, who represented the king, and gave his assent or negative, as he thought proper. It then acquired the force of law, but it must be afterwards transmitted to the king and council in England, where it might receive a negative that took away its effect. The upper house acted as privy council to the governor, without whose concurrence he could do nothing, and also as a court of chancery. This is at present the form of government in the British West-Indies. It was the form in New-Hampshire, New-York, New-Jersey, Virginia, the two Carolinas, Georgia, and with some restriction in Massachusetts after the union of Plymouth and Massachusetts in 1692.

The second was called *Proprietary.* At the first planting of this part of the world, individuals, who had interest at court, would obtain large tracts of land, equal in territory to many kingdoms of the old world, and govern them by what laws, and form what constitution they pleased. They held from the crown under a feudal tenure, called *Grand Serjeantie*, and dependence was shewn only by the payment of an Indian arrow, a few skins, or some such trifling acknowledgement. The forms of government were the same as in the royal, only the *Proprietary* stood in the place of the crown. These grants were burthensome to the proprietors, and many of them relinquished their rights to the king. The Carolinas had originally a government of this kind, lodged in eight proprietaries. New-Jersey at first was also

of this kind. There were but two remaining at the commencement of the Revolution, viz. Pennsylvania and Maryland. The customs were reserved to the crown, and the officers belonging to them were independent of the government of the province. Maryland was constituted like a royal government, but Pennsylvania had but two parts in her legislature—a President, and Assembly of the people.

The third form was the *Charter Government.* This originally prevailed in all New-England, existed in two of them at the commencement of the revolution, and in one of them, (Rhode-Island) still remains. By these charters the power that was given in the proprietary governments to single men, was vested in the whole body of the people. They were, in fact, democracies. They elected their own officers and displaced them at pleasure, and their laws were valid without royal approbation. This freedom made the New-England colonies flourish. The charter governments were copied from some of the corporations within the kingdom. By the charter of 1692, Massachusetts partook of both the forms, the royal and charter. The king appointed the governor, but by a strange oversight left him dependant on the assembly for support. Under the first charter of Massachusetts the counsellors were elected by the freemen. By that of 1692, twenty-eight counsellors were to be chosen by the general court or assembly. At the first election of these 28, there was a question smartly agitated, whether the general court or assembly, who were to choose them, meant all three branches, or the house of representatives only. The council of the former year finally gave way, and sent one of their number to acquaint the representatives, that the latter by themselves might elect the new council. The messenger listened a moment at the door, and heard the speaker putting the question, and finding they had conceded to the council, returned without delivering his message. By this accident, the governor and council ever after retained the privilege.—*Old Colony Memorial.*

ANTIQUITY.

[I have found among the papers of an aged friend, lately deceased, the following account of a celebrated Aboriginal, transcribed from an "old news-paper." Believing it may afford amusement to the younger class of your readers, I send it to you with the hope of seeing it published.—*A Constant Reader.*]

Saint Aspinquid.—He was born in the year 1588, was more than forty years of age when converted to christiani-

ty; he died May the first, 1682, on Mount Agamenticus, where his sepulchre remains to this day. On his tomb-stone is still to be seen this couplet:—

Present useful; absent wanted;
Lived desired; died lamented.

The Sachems of the different tribes attended his funeral obsequies, and made a collection of a great number of wild beasts, to do him honor by a sacrifice, on the occasion, agreeably to the custom of those nations; and on that day were slain accordingly, 25 bucks, 67 does, 99 bears, 36 moose, 240 wolves, 82 wild cats, 3 catamounts, 482 foxes, 32 buffaloes, 400 otters, 620 beavers, 1500 minks, 110 ferrets, 520 raccoons, 900 muskquashes, 501 fishers, 3 ermines, 38 porcupines, 50 weasels, 832 martins, 59 woodchucks, and 112 rattlesnakes. Total, 6711.

He was a preacher of the gospel to sixty-six different nations, for forty years, from the Atlantic Ocean to the California Sea.—*Salem Obs.*

Forty years ago.—Reading, a day or two since, an account of the reception of Lafayette in Boston, in 1784, we were amused at the list of dignitaries who dined with him at Faneuil Hall—"the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Council, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and *the President of the Bank.*"

The Massachusetts Bank had, at that time, just been established, and was the only one in this state, or, as we suppose, in New-England. The chief of the institution was therefore a personage of some consequence in such a place as Boston. But now, when Banks are nearly as numerous as churches, "the President of *the* Bank" sounds as oddly as would "*the* Justice of the Peace;" and many of the gentlemen, now at the head of similar institutions, would stand amazed at finding a place assigned them next to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House.—*Mass. Yeo.*

Philadelphia in 1824.—According to the valuable and engaging little work, "Philadelphia in 1824," published by Messrs. Carey and Lea, the number of *looms* in operation in the city and its vicinity does not fall far short of 5000, and there are upwards of thirty *cotton factories*, most of them on an extensive scale. The number of *breweries* is fifteen. There are one hundred and forty eight attorneys and counsellors at law, and one hundred and seventeen physicians. Philadelphia receives nearly one half of the annual interest on the whole debt of the United States. The

total value of her capital in real and personal estate, including stock, is estimated at 158,286,478. The amount of postage paid here in 1823, was seventy seven thousand dollars. The number of waggons loaded for Pittsburg, by a single house, last year, was upwards of two hundred—and the freight alone at the present reduced rate, amounted to 24,000 dollars. This may afford an idea of the vast quantity sent westward in the same way. We have 55 printing offices. The following view is taken of our population. " The whole population of the city and county, by the census of 1820, was 136,497. Deduct from this amount the returns of the several townships of the county, which are not properly parts of the suburbs and of which the population may be stated in round numbers at 15,000, and there will remain for the true number of the population of the built part of the city in 1820, 121,497."—*Nat. Gaz.*

Remarkable Traits of Vanity in celebrated Literary Characters.—Voiture was the son of a vintner, and like Prior, was so mortified, whenever reminded of his original occupation, that it was said of him, that wine, which cheered the heart of all men, sickened that of Voiture. John Baptist Rosseau, the poet, was the son of a cobler; and when his honest parent waited at the door of the theatre, to embrace his son on the success of his first piece, the inhuman poet repulsed his venerable father with insult and contempt. Akenside ever considered his lameness as an insupportable misfortune, since it continually reminded him of his origin, having been occasioned by a fall of a cleaver from one of his father's blocks, a respectable butcher. Milton delighted in contemplating his own person; and the engraver not having reached our sublime bard's 'ideal grace,' he has pointed his indignation in four iambics. Among the complaints of Pope, is that of the 'pictur'd shape.' Even the strong minded Johnson would not be painted 'blinking Sam.' Mr. Boswell tells us, that Goldsmith attempted to shew his agility to be superior to the dancing of an ape, whose praise had occasioned him a fit of jealousy, but he failed in imitating his rival.

Burns the Poet.—His last moments have never been described; he had laid his head quietly on the pillow, awaiting dissolution, when his attendant reminded him of his medicine, and held the cup to his lips. He started suddenly up, drained the cup at a gulp, threw his hands before him like a man about to swim, and sprung from head to foot off the bed, fell with his face down, and expired without a groan.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Salisbury, Oct. 21, Mrs. *Anna Fifield*, 84, and Oct. 24, Mr. *John Fifield*, 91, her husband. They were natives of Kingston, in this State, where they early made a public profession of religion; they removed to Salisbury in 1767; and lived in the marriage state 67 years. Mr. Fifield was born Sept. 29, 1733, O. S.

In Danvers, Mrs. *Elizabeth Proctor*, 74. She was an approved school-mistress 52 years, from the age of 14 to 66, when her bodily infirmity increased, but her mental powers held out unimpaired to the last.

In Preston, near Halifax, Nova-Scotia, on the 20th July last, Rev. *Theophilus Chamberlain*, in the 89th year of his age; a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of Yale college. He was full 60 years a preacher of the Gospel of Christ. Of all his family and offspring, amounting to upwards of 40, a first wife, one son quite a youth, and two infants, are all that have departed this life before him.

In South-Berwick, Me. Mr. *Simeon Lord*, 47.

In Exeter, widow *Anna Kimball*, 84, mother of Hon. John Kimball.

In France, Lt Gen. *Viscount de Lery*, a General of Engineers, and a native of Canada, aged 70, leaving two brothers now in Canada.

In Nova-Scotia, Col. *Joseph Frederick Wallett Desbarres*, late Lt. Gov. of the British colony of Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, aged 102. He is supposed to be the engineer who surveyed the coasts of New-England and Nova-Scotia, and drew the charts, commonly called Holland's charts, which are still the most authentic surveys of these extensive coasts.

On the coast of Africa, Mr. *Timothy Tucker*, of Salem, Ms. 27.

At sea, Oct. 11, Mr. *Samuel Greenough*, of Portsmouth, seaman of sch. Brilliant, at Boston.

In Brooklin, N. Y. Nov. 3, occasioned by the rupture of a blood vessel, Capt. *Edward Trenchard*, of the U. S. Navy, 40.

In Buenos Ayres, South America, July 26, Mr. *John Ladd*, late of Portsmouth, and son of Mr. Dudley Ladd, of Concord, N. H. 38.

In Danville, Vt. Mr. *Caleb Stiles*, 90, a soldier of the revolution, and a pensioner.

In Dover, Mrs. *Betsey Drew*, 51.

In Gilmanton, Oct. 9, Mrs. *Susannah*, consort of Mr. Simon Prescott, of Corinth, 56. She was on a visit to her relations, and died very suddenly.

In New-Market, Mr. *Samuel Burley*, 69.

In Portsmouth, Capt. *Thomas Roach*, 63; Mr. *Samuel Jennings*, 54.

In South-Hampton, Mr. *Enoch Titcomb*, 64.

In Warner, Capt. *Joseph Smith*, 50—an officer of the late war.

In Deerfield, Nov. 1, Capt. *Frederick Fifield*, 24

In Lisbon, N. H. of fever, Nov. 4, Dr. *William Merrill*, son of Hon. Abel Merrill, of Warren, 23—a young physician of much promise.

In Hallowell, Me. Oct. 28, Dr. *Benjamin Page*, 78. Dr. Page was born in Kensington, N. H., was a patriot of the revolution, and the eldest member of one of the most extensive and respectable families in this State. He was formerly a member of the New-Hampshire Medical Society, and for several years, also, a member of the Legislature of the State. He acted many months as surgeon in the American army, during the years 1777–81, and was present at the battles of Bennington, at Ticonderoga, etc.

LONGEVITY.—In *New Hampshire*. At Walpole, Mrs. Hannah Meriam, 92; at Chesterfield, Sept. 29, Mr. Warren Snow, 90; at Portsmouth, Mrs. Rebecca Parker, 92; at Sanbornton, Oct. 14, Mrs. Sarah Smart, 100 yrs. 8 mo.; Mrs. Lakeman, 94; at Brentwood, Nov. 2, Ens. Ebenezer Colcord, 98 yrs. 9 mo. 14 d.; at Salisbury, Mr. John Fifield, 91.

In *Massachusetts*. At Salem, Mrs. Elizabeth Perry, 92; at Charlestown, Mr. John Austin, 91; at Andover, widow Hannah Page, 93; widow Mary Chadwick, 100; at Hopkinton, widow Lucy Howe, 93; at Milbury, Oct. 30, Mr. Samuel Jennison, 97; at Marlborough, widow Kesia Smith, 103.

In *Maine*. At Elliot, Mrs. Abigail Grover, 105 yrs. 3 mo. 13 d.; at Kittery, Mrs. Sarah Amee, 90.

In *Nova-Scotia*. Col. Joseph Frederick Wallett Desharres, 102, late Lieut. Gov. of the British colony of Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence

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